

ABSTRACT ID: 1

Leadership and human capital development: Sociological exploration of illegal migration to Europe. The Nigerian schema

HarunaI.Abdullahi

harunism@gmail.com

Chrisland University, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

Human capital is vital factor for the success of an organization or a country. Effective human capital administration starts from the provision of enabling environment for everybody to maximize their potentials. In every human setting, there are possibilities for pull and push factors; it depends the directions where motivations and enhanced opportunities are coming from. The current mishaps in the Mediterranean Sea where thousands of lives are being lost on daily basis following their desperate efforts to seek greener pastures. Nigerian emigrants have the largest proportion of the casualties. Hence, this paper x-rays leadership and human capital development as a sociological exploration of illegal migration to Europe. The Nigeria schema. The study applied theoretical and literary methods; data was obtained through secondary means which include internet, textbooks and newspapers. It anchors on system theory by Parsons and strain theory by Robert Merton. Findings showed that more than 500 Nigerians are losing their lives daily in their desperate efforts to seek better economic fortunes in Europe. The total death toll in Mediterranean Sea from the beginning of this year is more than five thousand people. The migrant age bracket falls between 10 to 50 years. This paper recommends accountable leadership to enhance human capital development in both public and private sectors in the Nigerian economy. These studies will be beneficial to governments at various level and researchers in the field of migration and human capital development.

Keywords; leadership, human capital development, sociological exploration, illegal migration, Europe, Nigeria, globalization, development

ABSTRACT ID: 2

A Critical Study of N-Power Programme Implementation Process in Akwanga Metropolis of Nasarawa State

Abin Lawrence Peter.

E-mail: abinlawata@gmail.com

Abstract

The unemployment condition in Nigeria has deteriorated to such an extent that different administrations were compelled to intervene on termly bases. This paper thus examines the implementation process and problems associated with the N-Power Programme of President Muhamadu Buhari-led Administration in Akwanga Metropolis of Nasarawa state. In order to achieve the needed objective, the data was obtained through primary and secondary sources. Secondary data was gotten from the internet, N-Power websites, textbooks, journals among others, while Questionnaires, Semi- Structured Interview, and Participant Observation represent the primary source. Information from questionnaire was presented through simple percentage and frequency distribution tables. In addition, views and observation from Stakeholders were simultaneously noted and analyzed through Qualitative Descriptive Method of Analysis. System theory is adopted to explain the N-Power Programme as output of the demands for youth empowerment in Nigeria. The findings showed that overwhelming majority of respondents expressed satisfaction on the programme in terms of its contribution to financial, material, social well-being and the likes. The findings also revealed that unpaid and late payment of stipend to volunteers as well as over centralization has become major policy implementation challenges. In view of these, it is recommended among other things that decentralization of N-power structures and Specialization in posting should be swiftly carried out to improve the status quo.

ABSTRACT ID: 3

Computer aided learning on laboratory safety and precaution

Mohammed Ali BIZI

Computer Science Department Federal Polytechnic Damaturu Yobe State.

bizi002@yahoo.co.uk, 08034205142.

Abstract

The role of computer in teaching and learning processes cannot be over emphasis as learning is the basic tool for equipping an individual from birth to death. This paper dwelt on the meaning of computer aided learning, explained some of the major challenges on laboratory safety and precaution, benefit and useful tips on laboratory safety was also revealed. The paper also focuses on the design and implementation aspect of the system.

ABSTRACT ID: 4

Effect of Financial and Operating Leverages on the Performance of Listed Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria

SULAIMAN, Abdulwahab Sulaiman

Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria

sasulaiman72@gmail.com

[+2348035995517](tel:+2348035995517)

DIAKA, Hembadon

Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria

hdiaka@bsum.edu.ng

KHADIJAH Khalid

Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nigeria

Khadijahkhalid75@gmail.com

The study examines the effect of financial leverage, operating leverage and combined leverage on the performance of listed industrial goods companies in Nigeria for the period of seven years (2010-2016). Performance was proxied by Return on equity and Return on Assets while firm size was control variable. The study employed ex-post factor research design. Data were analyzed using correlation, descriptive statistics and multiple regression. The findings revealed that Degree of operating leverage and Degree of combined leverage are negatively and significantly related with return on assets while Degree of financial leverage is negatively and insignificantly related with return on assets. The study also found that return on equity is negatively and insignificantly related with Degree of operating leverage, degree of financial leverage and degree of combined leverage. The study therefore recommends that Managers should include leverage into their companies' capital structure as it enhances companies' performance. Managers should also follow a financing hierarchy consistent with pecking order theory in order to improve performance. The findings may act as a policy guideline to managers in Managing companies on the contribution of leverages and their association with return on equity to maximize shareholders' wealth.

Keywords: Financial leverage, operating leverage, return on assets, return on equity

ABSTRACT ID: 5

Nighbourhood security and urban house pricing: A critical assessment

Adetokunboh Olaseni O.*, Dada Adesola F. ** & Alaka-Adetokunboh Linda***

In Nigeria, various factors have been observed to influence urban house pricing, and neighbourhood security is seemingly to be one. Security is increasingly identified as a key concern in our society as it has induced a sense of anxiety and fear in the urban environment. In this light, the study assessed the effect of neighbourhood security on house pricing in four selected Lagos urbanite residential estates. Adopting the purposive and convenient sampling techniques, questionnaire was administered on 800 households in the selected residential estates in the study area while 505 (63%) was duly completed and used for the study. Analysis of data was done using descriptive and inferential statistics. Results revealed that where the level of security is good, then house prices are quite high, and vice versa. It was therefore concluded that perceived neighbourhood security has a significant impact on house prices. Thus, the study recommended that property developers and investors should put in place a good security measure in their existing and future housing development in order to enhance the competitiveness of their properties.

Keywords: Community Security, Property Values, Residential Properties, Hedonic Pricing Model

ABSTRACT ID: 6

Herdsmen – Farmers’ Conflict: Implication on National Development (Nigeria in Perspective)

OKORO, John Peter

+233559439327, +2348039408192

Johnpet8192@gmail.com

Abstract

The struggle for survival and protection of economic livelihood appears to precipitate conflict between herdsmen and farmers across many communities in Nigeria. The conflict has in recent years taken more dangerous dimension with acquisition of modern weapons and communication devices. It has however, resulted in massive loss of lives and properties. This study therefore examines the implication of herdsmen-farmers’ conflict on the national development. The study is anchored on conflict theory, frustration aggression theory, and failed state theory. The work adopts qualitative approach to data analysis which relies on secondary sources like journals, textbooks, newspapers and online organizational publications. Evidences show that attacks and counter-attacks from Fulani herdsmen and farmers respectively resulted to loss of human and animal lives, displacement of persons, destruction of houses, farmlands and crops, and distrust between herdsmen and farmers. The study concluded that the Herdsmen-farmers’ conflict created food insecurity, distrust and unemployment capable of inhibiting national development in Nigeria. The study therefore recommended inter alia, that government at all levels should promulgate legislations outlawing open grazing of cattle while encouraging herders to establish ranches for their cattle. All Fulani herdsmen operating in any local government should be registered to enable monitoring of their activities and co-existence.

ABSTRACT ID: 7

Economics of entrepreneurship activities of Muslim youth Corpers in Kano state, Nigeria.

*Raufu Mufutau Oyedapo and **Jaafar Sulaiman

Majority of Nigerians lives below \$1.9 per day which clearly reflects the level of poverty in Nigeria. Sadly, young generation are severely affected by this adverse situation. With over 68 million youths, the country can reduce the level of poverty by further promoting youth engagement in entrepreneurship. The promotion of entrepreneurship makes a positive contribution to economic growth and development. The present paper is an attempt, to investigate the economics of entrepreneurial activities of Muslim youth corps members in Kano state. Its focus is to: identify various entrepreneurial activities by the Youth Corp Members, examine the factors determining their participation in entrepreneurship activities, and suggest solutions to the identified constraints of entrepreneurial activities. Multistage sampling technique was used to select 60 respondents among corps members and primary data collected with structured questionnaires. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that more than 80% of the respondents are between 20-30 years of

age, majority of the respondents were males, 90% are non-native, while 40% engaged in entrepreneurship. The inferential statistics showed that age, level of parents' education, stipends received and membership of an association determined participation in entrepreneurial activity. The study therefore recommends awareness creation on the importance of skill acquisition and implementation for income generation among the youth as well as enactment and implementation of appropriate governmental policies to boost entrepreneurship of economic growth.

Keywords: Poverty, Entrepreneurship, Youths, Economic-growth, NYSC

ABSTRACT ID: 8

The missing link between the national interest and the Nigeria's defence policy

Usman Muideen

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Nigeria

E-mail: usmanuideen13@gmail.com

Phone: 08065537927/08144251383

Abstract

Nigeria lacks the capacity of relying on her military power to determine her defence policy. The core value of contemporary strategy is on promoting the National Interest of Nigeria by ensuring that there is peace and stability where there is civil unrest. The paper examines the missing link between the Nigeria's National Interest and Defence Policy. The methodology of the paper is content analysis i.e. it relies on secondary data. The paper adopts power theory or realist theory as a framework of analysis. The ideal of national security is the prime desire of the defence policy of any state and ideals with values. The paper concludes that the missing link between the National Interest and the Nigeria's Defence Policy is the violation of the Nigeria's defence principles/policy for International Economic and Political Relations at the expense of territorial integrity of Nigeria. In other words, the missing link is the inability to prioritize the defence principles/policies on international relations. As a result, it has turned the borders of Nigeria porous, which paved way for proliferation of weapons by the terrorist and militant groups into Nigeria.

Keywords: National Interest, Defence Policy, Defence Strategy, Missing Link, Nigeria

ABSTRACT ID: 9

The role of investigative journalism in curbing public corruption for sustainable development in Nigeria

Musa Alhassan

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

mslhssn@gmail.com +2348025278476

Abstract

This study focuses on the role of investigative journalism (IJ) in curbing public corruption for national development. It describes IJ as a form of journalism in which reporters go in-depth to analyze a single story to uncover corruption, review government policies and draw attention to societal ills that could hinder development. The study adopts survey method using in depth interview with five senior journalists. Data shows that free, aggressive and bold investigative journalists constitute a bigger deterrent to public corruption and critical to the advancement and preservation of democratic institutions and can keeping public office holders accountable. The study concludes that IJ is inversely proportional to public corruption i.e. when investigative journalism increases, public corruption tends to decrease. The paper recommends that journalists should deepen their capacity to effectively perform their watch dog function through regular training. Media should device new means of generating revenue from non-political sources to make them independent and capable of conducting objective investigations in order to curb public corruption for sustainable development in Nigeria.

Key words: Investigative Journalism, Public Corruption, Watchdog, Fourth Estate of the Realm

ABSTRACT ID: 10

Internet and the Public Sphere in Political Life: A New Hope of Marginalized voices

Amansur Ado Sani

Qaribu Yahaya Nasidi

Musa Bara'U Gamji

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Abstract

The issue of the public sphere is central concern of any conceptualization of democracy. Today, social relations lack basic trait of interactive practice, which in the past, was the matrix of democratization of politics. Such places where public interact and form rational decisions include: the Agora, the Palais Royal, the New England town hall, the village church, the coffee house, the tavern, the public square, a convenient barn, a union hall, a park, a factory, lunchroom or even the street. It appears that the mass media interference isolate citizens from one another and substitute older spaces of political discourse. Normative theorists of public sphere, such as Jürgen Habermas, have been very critical of the mass media which viewed as threat to public of public opinion and incapable to promote free and plural societal flow of discussion. The emergence of internet, in contrast, revives hopes to the society of masses and makes previously marginalized actors and arguments more visible to a broader public. This study pursues in the attempt to explore whether new media is seen as a better public sphere. Discourses largely see internet as new hope for citizens to freely access social space, debate issues of common interest rationally and act upon. New media serves as a channel for political communication and public discourse.

ABSTRACT ID: 11

Work Life Balance and Normative Commitments of Employees in the Selected Deposit Money Banks in Ogun State, Nigeria

Dr. Onu, C.A., Dr. Akinlabi, H, & Eunice Abimbola Adegbola

Babcock University, Ilishan Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria

Email: onuchristophera@gmail.com

Abstract

This study examines the extent to which leave policy affects normative commitment of employees in the selected deposit money banks in Ogun State, Nigeria, which was also in agreement with the research question and hypothesis. The major problem discovered was the poorly developed work cultures in the banks do not support work life balance practices. The study adopted survey research design, the target population was 250 employees and sample size was 154 using Taro Yalmane's formula. One and fifty-four (154) copies of questionnaire were distributed, completely filled and returned. A descriptive and inferential statistics were used in analyzing the data collected using SPSS. For reliability of the instrument, Cronbach Alpha was used and the values were 0.74 and 0.80. The instrument was also validated. The results revealed that leave policy had significant effect on normative commitment ($\beta = 0.690$, $R^2=0.67$, $p<0.05$). The study concluded that leave policy helps in increasing employee's commitment. The researchers recommended that managers of the banks should prioritize leave policy incentives that will maximize employee's normative commitment.

ABSTRACT ID: 12

Emerging trends and higher institutions of learning in Africa: a reflection for educational leaders

Ismaila Akinbode Akintola

akintolaakinbode5@gmail.com

Abstract

The twenty-first century is no doubt characterized with unprecedented changes which cut across every human endeavor and institution, higher education inclusive. The society, unlike in the past century, witnesses

disruption of information and communication technology which alters social-cultural and economic development of every nation. Globalization, internationalization, demographic changes, upsurge enrolment, budget constraint, demand for soft or transferable skills, lifelong learning, quality control, democratization etc. are all emerging waves penetrating higher education across the globe. These trends for sure necessitate change in the content, process and structure of higher institution system. This then is a serious challenge for the educational leaders of the various institutions. For higher institutions of learning in Africa to cope with their counterparts across the globe and remain vehicle for human and non-human development of the region at this present age, the educational leaders there in need to have a reflection on these trends and be informed on the ways to successfully cope with the waves. This paper critically discusses some of these emerging waves and practically show how these supposedly 'myths' can be turned to 'might' for better performance.

ABSTRACT ID: 12

Jameelah Yaqub

jameelah.yaqub@lasu.edu.ng

Adijat Olateju

bukolarasaq@yahoo.com

Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria

Per capita income and environmental pollution: does the environmental Kuznet curve hold for Nigeria?

Abstract

Economic activities of production and consumption leads to interaction with the environment as production involves the use of input which may need to be extracted and the use of energy resources which may also negatively impact the environment. In the process of consumption, wastes are generated, which if not properly disposed may also constitute environmental hazards. However, as the economy grows, people will start to focus on using cleaner energy, producing in a more environmentally friendly manner and better management of wastes. The possibility of improvement in income leading to a decline in environmental pollution summarises the idea of the Environmental Kuznets Curve. Some studies have found evidence for the existence of Environmental Kuznet curve as countries were indeed transitioning beyond heavy industry and as they did so, sulphur dioxide emissions and soot levels were falling, however some studies fail to confirm its existence the wealthiest countries/people clearly consume more goods and services which generate more waste and pollutants. This study therefore attempts to investigate the existence or otherwise of the Environmental Kuznet curve using the Nigerian data by investigating the impact of per capita income on different measures of the environmental such as CO2 emission, water pollution, air pollution among others. The study will use time series from 1980 to 2017 and both descriptive and inferential analysis will be done to test for the existence of Environmental Kuznet curve

ABSTRACT ID: 13

Per capita income and environmental pollution: does the environmental Kuznet curve hold for Nigeria?

Jameelah Yaqub

jameelah.yaqub@lasu.edu.ng

Adijat Olateju

bukolarasaq@yahoo.com

Economic activities of production and consumption leads to interaction with the environment as production involves the use of input which may need to be extracted and the use of energy resources which may also negatively impact the environment. In the process of consumption, wastes are generated, which if not properly disposed may also constitute environmental hazards. However, as the economy grows, people will start to focus on using cleaner energy, producing in a more environmentally friendly manner and better management of wastes. The possibility of improvement in income leading to a decline in environmental pollution summarises

the idea of the Environmental Kuznets Curve. Some studies have found evidence for the existence of Environmental Kuznet curve as countries were indeed transitioning beyond heavy industry and as they did so, sulphur dioxide emissions and soot levels were falling, however some studies fail to confirm its existence the wealthiest countries/people clearly consume more goods and services which generate more waste and pollutants. This study therefore attempts to investigate the existence or otherwise of the Environmental Kuznet curve using the Nigerian data by investigating the impact of per capita income on different measures of the environmental such as CO2 emission, water pollution, air pollution among others. The study will use time series from 1980 to 2017 and both descriptive and inferential analysis will be done to test for the existence of Environmental Kuznet curve

ABSTRACT ID: 14

Development and Impact of Social Networking Sites in Contemporary African Society: The Nigerian Experience

Abubakar, Abdullahi

Federal University Birnin Kebbi

Email: abubakar.abdullahia@fubk.edu.ng, Tel phone: +234(0)7069383092

Abstract

Social networking sites through the internet provide access to a wealth of information on countless topics, contributed by people throughout the globe. On the social networking sites, a user has access to a wide variety of services, such as posting contents where only restricted number of people can initiate same. How, why and what rate this phenomenon is growing and its significant impacts on the social interaction in contemporary Nigerian society is a thing of explanation. This paper examined the diffusion of innovation theory and media systems dependency theory to access the level of adoption and adaptation of social networking sites through time and space and the pattern of exchange in information and communication as commodity of services. The paper maintained that social networking sites have had tremendous impact on culture, economic- business, politics, socialization, education, health, religion and on the Nigerian society at large. Based on this, the paper recommends that users especially the youth, should always focus on the positive aspects of social networking sites instead of the negative aspects which have a negative and detrimental effects to the values of morality of the user and at large the values of the Nigerian society. On this note, the paper recommends among other things new that areas of concern should be explored which include the influence of social networking sites in intergroup relations and group formations, and level of literacy to non literate users on social networking sites.

Key Words: Diffusion of innovation, Impact, Media Systems Dependency, Social Networking Sites

ABSTRACT ID: 15

MOTIVATION STRATEGIES AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF SELECTED COMMERCIAL MONEY BANKS IN OGUN STATE NIGERIA

Onu C.A.

onuc@babcock.edu.ng

Akinlabi B.H.

akinlabib@babcock.edu.ng

Makinde G.O.

makindeo@babcock.edu.ng

Babcock University Ilishan Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria

The challenges facing managers in the banking sector is how to get employees committed to their work and put in their best towards the accomplishment of banks' goals and objectives. There was gradual and consistent decline in the performance of banks due to low level of motivation within and outside the banking organizations. It is therefore imperative for managers in the banking sector to design and implement strategies and policies that will adequately address issues relating to employees' welfare so that it will help in achieving

industrial peace which is a panacea to organizational growth. The general objective of this study was to establish the effect of motivational strategies on the sustainable growth of banks in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted cross-sectional survey and target population was 800 staff of the selected commercial banks in Ogun State and sample of 481 employees was used in this study. A stratified sampling technique method was used and data was collected through the use of questionnaire. A pilot study was conducted to pretest the validity and reliability of instruments for data collection. The data was analyzed by use of quantitative method with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24 and Excel. The study established that compensation packages, leadership, and work environment influenced positively and significantly sustainable growth of selected deposit money banks in Ogun State, Nigeria. The regression analysis showed that compensation packages was the most significant factor of the independent variables at 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence. Based on these findings, the study recommends; provision of incentive and rewards to the deserve employees, approval of new motivational packages which positively influence employee work environment, and utilization of effective leadership styles behaviour by the Banks' management in order to perform stronger in the competitive environment

ABSTRACT ID: 16

CITIZENS' PERCEPTION OF NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF HERDSMEN AND INDIGENES' CONFLICT IN BENUE STATE, NIGERIA

Chuks Odiegwu-Enwerem

National Open University of Nigeria, Jabi, Abuja, Nigeria..

E-mail: enwerem@noun.edu.ng, chuks_enwerem@yahoo.com

Abstract

Herdsmen and indigenes conflicts in Benue State and some other parts of Nigeria have been attracting media attention especially due to the associated socio-economic challenges and larger implications for sustainable development. Citizens' understanding and perception of the crises depend to some extent, on the mass media portrayals and framing of issues and could as well point the way to its resolution. As information disseminators, newspapers report these disputes and potentially create multiple impressions in people's minds. The objectives of this paper are to: examine how the public perceive media coverage and portrayal of herdsmen/farmers clashes in Benue State; determine how the exposure impacts their understanding of as well as their attitude to the hostilities; determine the extent to which media content is thought to reflect the true nature of the issues and, to ascertain public's understanding/views about the hostility. One hundred and fifty respondents were surveyed randomly in Lagos and data was analyzed using simple frequency tabulation and percentages. The Agenda setting theory was the theoretical basis for the study. Results indicate a direct relationship between media exposure and citizens' perception of the crisis. Many of the respondents believe that the portrayals by the media reflect the true nature of the issues. The media are consequently encouraged to remain steadfast in objectively reporting events in the society.

Key Words: Benue State, Newspaper Coverage, Herdsmen and Indigenes Conflict, Media exposure, Perception, Portrayals

ABSTRACT ID: 17

GOVERNANCE AND THE CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Woleola Ekundayo

Abstract:

This paper is on governance and sustainable development in Africa with particular reference to Nigeria. Its focal point is specifically based on the nexus between governance and sustainable development and its main objective is to assess the linkage between governance and sustainable development in Nigeria. It presents a review of relevant literature and conceptual analysis on governance and sustainable development and also espouses their interconnectedness. It observes that the two concepts are intertwined and that governance begets development and that good governance fosters sustainable development. Unfortunately in Africa and particularly in Nigeria, the paper observes that this is not the case as there is no good governance and hence no

sustainable development. It dwells extensively on national development in Nigeria and chronicles development plans and development efforts in comparison with some Asian Tigers. It presents a comparative analysis between Nigeria and some Asian Tigers in terms of development efforts by the government and observes that all development plans failed in Nigeria while development efforts by the Asian Tigers were very successful. The paper concludes that good governance should be embraced and also draws some other lessons to learn in order to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria in particular and Africa in general

ABSTRACT ID: 18

Terrorism: A Challenge for Africa's Security and Development in the 21st Century

Mustapha D. Hussein Phd

Ahmed Rufa'i Usman

Federal University, Dutse- Jigawa State

+2347033075170

arusman2015@gmail.com

Abstract

Terrorism is one of the major security threats being facing many nations today. Terrorism is the use of violence in furtherance of political, economic and religious ends against a constituted authority. Many nations in Asia, Europe, America and Africa face security threat from terrorist organizations. The transnational terrorism of the twenty-first century in Africa has number of repercussions on humanity. Terrorism has affected Africa's economic development, security, education, diplomatic relations, human right abuse, population displacement, human casualties, and proliferation of arms, environmental pollution, food production and politics which become a humanitarian crisis in the continent. Terrorists use violence as a mechanism to promote change. The most dreaded terrorist groups affecting Africa's security and development includes Al-Qaeda, in the Islamic Maghreb, (AQIM), Al-Shaaba in East Africa and Boko Haram in West Africa. Therefore; terrorism is a continental threat to Africa's security and development in the 21st century. Peace and security are necessary and indispensable requirements for development and the attainment of good quality of life for any nation. They provide the enabling environment for citizens to live and work towards social, economic and political development. Due to terrorist activities Africa lacks peace and security to compete with other continent in the twenty-first century. This paper addresses the activities of the terrorist groups and its effects on Africa's security and development. The focus is on selected terrorist groups such as Boko Haram in West Africa, al-Qaeda in the Sahel and North Africa and the al-Shabaab in East Africa and their consequences on Africa's security and development. The paper recommends among others that, Africa should partner with international community in addressing the activities of terrorist groups in the continent. Affected nations in Africa alongside with international communities should work out effective modalities to tighten up border security, increase its troops and control arms trafficking in the continent. Education, employment opportunities, and financial support should be provided for the teeming youths in the affected regions with aim of reducing the level of poverty. This can help to reduce the recruitments of youths by terrorist groups in the continent.

Key words: Africa, al-shabaab, al-Qaeda, Boko Haram, Development, Insecurity

ABSTRACT ID: 19

Security Spending and Insecurity: The Nigeria Experience (1980 – 2016)

Wilson Ohioze

ohiozewf@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN)

Security is guiding against any form of disturbance which may undermine one's freedom. The absence of security connote insecurity. For over two decades, insecurity has been prevalent in Nigeria, and has assumed a frighten dimension. The government has expended and still spending so much of the nation's resources to ensure relative peace. This study therefore, examined the effectiveness of security spending on insecurity. Also, it determined the form of link between the duo. Data which span from 1980 to 2016 were sourced from the

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), and analyzed using Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). The study's findings revealed a positive/direct relationship between insecurity and security spending. This is not in line with the expectation sign. Therefore, the study concluded that, it thus appears that, the volumes of money budgeted annually to maintain peace and security in Nigeria were not been spent for the purpose they were meant for. Therefore, as a policy implication, there is need for the government and policy makers to urgently come up with policies that would checkmate unwholesome mismanagement and divert of public funds meant to guarantee peace and security in Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 20

EFFECTS OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT ON AFRICA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

Chinwe Ihuoma

chinweihuomas@gmail.com

Raymond Nwandu

raynwandu@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN)

This study analyzes the Effects of Gender Discrimination in Education and Employment on Africa's Economic Growth. Both primary and secondary data were applied. The Population of the study was categorized by gender, age range of 20-60, demography, level of education and experience. A sample size of 100 people was randomly drawn through the administration of structural survey. The primary data collected involved the use of structured questionnaire. The instrument consists of a 13 - item survey questionnaire with a - 5 point Likert scale response options of Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree. Out of 100 questionnaires administered, 95 valid responses were returned and analyzed. Data were analyzed by the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The Hypotheses were tested at 5% level of significance. From the analysis of the results, we make the following findings: the effects of discrimination toward women in education and employment not only harm the women concerned but also impose a cost for the entire African continent. Women in this region are encountering structural barriers in education and employment thus creating huge loss of Africa's GDP per capita. We recommend improved educational attainment, removal of ancient cultural limitations to attain sustainable growth and acceptable image concept.

ABSTRACT ID: 22

GENDER AND AREA OF ACADEMIC INTEREST AS DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH ATTITUDE TOWARD ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN NIGERIA

Dr OGUNDIWIN Oluyemi Akinleye

+2348038599644 oogundiwin@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja

ABSTRACT

In the urban centers, there is an alarming rate of poor waste generation and disposal by youths, sellers of various items in the market places and corporate bodies as well as ineffective waste management system and legislation by the government. All these may rightly be attributed to earlier submission that poor environmental attitude to pollution. Descriptive survey research design was used with a total of 1080 youths as samples. Youth s' Attitude questionnaire on Environmental Pollution was used for data collection. Three Research questions were answered at 0.05 level of significance, using Pearson Product Moment Correlation, and Multiple Regression Analysis and Multiple Classification Analysis. The findings showed both Gender and Area of academic interest significantly predict Youths' attitude towards environmental Pollution. Youths should develop positive attitude towards environmental Pollution for practical solutions for the conservation of all environmental resources in a sustainable manner because the majority of Nigerians will benefit from an improved environment

Keywords: Youths, attitude towards environmental Pollution. Gender and Area of academic interest

ABSTRACT ID: 23
GOVERNANCE AND CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

UDOH, Francis Sylvanus
Nasarawa State University Keffi
slvosly79@gmail.com

NWAOKOLOBIA, Belinda Okwuchi
Nasarawa State University Keffi
nwaokolobia22@gmail.com

Abstract

For governance the prospect of a significant societal transformation brings both risks and opportunities. First, the coexistence of extreme variations in degrees of power and the capacity to wield it can considerably complicate certain decisions and at the same time threaten to provoke destructive social conflict. Second, the diversification of the aims and methods of governance that emerge from a more heterogeneous society can help create a climate that is hospitable to difference and encourages the sustainable development choices. The study investigates the effect of governance and challenges of sustainable development in Nigeria from 2013 to 2017 a five-year time frame. The lack of legitimacy and effectiveness plagues Nigeria in attempting to adapt to emerging development. For instance, the pressures of technological, economic and social dynamism call into question the capacity of existing governances without providing clear avenues. The main objective of this study is to examine the effect of governance and challenges on sustainable development in Nigeria. The study made use of primary data by issuing questionnaires to respondents cutting across the three major cities of Abuja, Lagos and Port Harcourt. But for convince FCT was used. With the use of SPSS and e-views software the findings reveal that there is a significant relationship between governance (proxy: development-oriented budgeting, responsiveness to the need of the people and accountability) and challenges of sustainable development (proxy: infrastructures). Therefore, the study recommends that government should sustain the sustainable development (infrastructure) in Nigeria, government(s) must brace up to the challenges confronting them e.g. corruption, nepotism, tribalism, greed and religious ethnicity.

Key words: Governance, Sustainable Development, Accountability, Responsiveness and Infrastructure

ABSTRACT ID: 24

E-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

Matanmi, Olusegun O., Ph.D
Lagos State University, Ojo – Lagos

Okudero, Gbolabo O.
Lagos State University, Ojo – Lagos

***Etim, Emmanuel E.**
National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos – Nigeria

Abstract

ICT has become an integral part of our lives and society. Hence, the need for an appropriate e-administration in Nigeria cannot be over-emphasized. Although Nigeria, as a country, is fully aware of the potentials of ICT in governance and efforts have been made to ensure its integration, many challenges abound which must be carefully addressed. It is the thrust of this paper to x-ray the challenges and prospects of ICT in governance and administration. This study relied heavily on the review of extant literature. The socio-technical approach was adopted to explain the relevance of ICT in administration and governance. The study concludes that factors like willingness to reform, availability of ICT infrastructures and institutional ability to absorb and manage change

are necessary for the successful implementation of ICT in public administration. The paper recommends, among others, that there should be an increasing public private partnership, improved ICT infrastructure as well as the availability of well-trained experts to manage this world's fastest growing sector in Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 25

IMPROVING NIGERIA'S NATIONAL SECURITY THROUGH NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Duke, Otu O., Ph.D

Department of Public Administration
University of Calabar

***Etim, Emmanuel Eyo (M.Sc. Student)**

Department of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution
National Open University of Nigeria
Lagos – Nigeria.

Abstract

As the drive to restore global peace and security continues, it calls on every nation and government all over the world to address internal causes of insecurity. This study seeks to examine the role of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) in enhancing Nigeria's National Security, using the social identity as well as social contact theories which explains the level of consciousness that comes from the group an individual belongs and the mutuality that arises when people meet frequently or talk to each other and create common ground respectively. Data were generated using secondary sources. Findings reveal that the NYSC scheme, in more ways than one, has presented itself as a catalyst for improving national security and should be sustained with modifications. This paper recommends, among others, that the government, stakeholders, and private organizations should support the sustenance and improvement of the NYSC programme by investing more resources to better the living standard of Corps members all over the country. Also, Corps members should be used as agents of social change to fight against ethnicity and religious disharmonies.

Keywords: National Security, NYSC, Nigeria, Social contact, Social Identity.

ABSTRACT ID: 26

TEACHERS' LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO ICTs IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF J.S.S ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN ANAMBRA STATE

Ikegbusi, Njideka Gloria, PhD

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The importance of information and communication technologies (ICTs) on English language learning in schools cannot be overstated as it has been acknowledged globally that the integration of ICTs in language learning has become indispensable in modern day learning environment. This is because of the major role they play in the advancement and development of the frontiers of knowledge in language learning. This study examined the relevance of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) in improving the quality of public junior secondary school English language teachers in Nnewi Education Zone of Anambra State. It was a descriptive survey research, guided by three research questions. The population of the study comprised all the J.S.S. principals and English language teachers in the education zone. A sample of 360 respondents made up of 10 J.S.S. principals and 80 J.S.S. English language teachers were selected through purposive sampling technique from the four Local Government Areas in Nnewi Education Zone. A researcher-developed questionnaire validated by two experts was the instrument for data collection. With the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient, the reliability index was found to be 0.85 and was considered adequate for the study. Frequency counts and simple percentage scores were used to answer the research questions. It was found among others that teachers of English language are not adequately exposed to the use of ICTs despite the perceived benefits of ICT in improving the quality of English language teachers. In order to overcome the challenges that face ICT

application in improving the quality of English language teachers, it was recommended among other things that government should support and finance in-service training of teachers of English language on the use of computer and other components of ICT in teaching and learning of the English language.

Keywords: Language, Information and Communication Technology, improvement, teachers

ABSTRACT ID: 27

ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN TERTIARY INSTITUTION: IMPACTS ON UNDERGRADUATES ENTREPRENEURIAL CAREER INTENTIONS.

Beatrice Ajufo

ifyajufo@yahoo.co.uk

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

With the soaring unemployment rate in Nigeria and the Nigerian government realizing this critical fact introduced Entrepreneurship Education into the curriculum of the Nigerian Universities so as to reverse graduate unemployment trend by giving the needed training in entrepreneurial skills to students for setting up businesses and to consider self-employment as a viable career option. The study therefore examined the impact of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial career intentions among undergraduate students. The study employed descriptive research design. Three hundred (300) students who registered for Entrepreneurship Education were randomly drawn from two private Nigerian universities in the South –West, Nigeria. The results showed that the students agreed that there is positive relationship between offering Entrepreneurship Education and their intention to become entrepreneurs. Results of the study further showed some obstacles such as government multiple taxes, lack of stable power supply, difficulty in assessing funds from banks among others as the main obstacles that may affect undergraduates' interest from choosing entrepreneurship as a viable career option after graduation. On the basis of the findings, the study suggests that improving the overall business surrounding and entrepreneurial education might further increase the entrepreneurship intention of Nigerian undergraduates. Counselling implications were also highlighted.

ABSTRACT ID: 28

Citizen Journalism and Conflict Reporting: The Significance of Social Media in Trouble/Remote Areas in Northern Nigeria

Nura Ibrahim

nibrahim.ims@buk.edu.ng

Bayero University, Kano

Abstract

Over the past decades, advancements in information and communication technologies have revolutionized the media of mass communication. Until the nineties of the previous century, people depended for the most part on traditional forms of mass media typically radio, television, newspapers and magazines for information and entertainment. However, since the introduction of the Internet in the 1980s and its rapid growth in the 1990s, people's access to information has increased enormously. Now, with the recent introduction of smart phones and 3G/4G networks that allow people to connect to the Internet anywhere at any time, people have more access to information than ever thought possible. This paper explores how social media shaped not only the way conflict situations are reported, but also how it makes it possible for the mainstream media to report events taking place in a remote or trouble area, which are difficult, or in some cases, impossible for journalists to be there, talk less of reporting. Specifically, using in-depth interviews with some selected newspaper online editors, the paper hopes to answer the following research questions: i) How newspapers in Nigeria accept, verify and authenticate information from an unknown online sources? ii) To what extent do online editors applied gate-keeping in processing news items on Social media? In other words, the paper is trying to gauge the extent to which gate-keeping applies to online news materials, more especially those coming from troubled conflict zones.

ABSTRACT ID: 29
PEACE AS A VEHICLE FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND UNITY IN NIGERIA.

Jibrin Ubale Yahaya
Nassarawa State University, Keffi.
jibrinubaleyahaya@gmail.com
08035876786.

Abstract

One of the most effective techniques for improving inter-ethnic relations in country like Nigeria with multi-ethnic groups and peoples with different religious groups is to teaches Nigerian citizen's must learn social skill necessary to interact effectively with members of another culture. The paper was in position that the peoples of Nigeria must learn how to perceive, understand and respond to group differences should not means call for violence or conflict. Peace can be perceive from either the dimension of war or unity, but this can be depends of the approach adopted non-violence approach to attain a certain need or goal which bring about adjustment, change is trans formative in nature this will conduct through non-violence means while destructive agitations that called for killings destroying properties and abusing fundamental human rights of both the client and non actors is a conflict that damage social relations need higher intervention of security personnel's that breed long time anger and misunderstanding between parties involve that render the society on peaceful. The researcher was of the view for Nigeria as country to address the issue of insecurity with current emerging conflict between various group identities, the policy makers should stop playing politics with conflicts and dig to find out the root of various social conflict in the country to find appropriate means of addressing them, because one of the primary role of government is to provide for welfare and security of its citizens.

KEYWORDS, Peace Education, Nation Building, Conflict, Ethnic Tribe.

ABSTRACT ID: 30
ANALYSIS OF BIOLOGY TOPICS PERCEIVED DIFFICULT BY TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN ONDO STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

DR. OLUSA, OLAYINKA LEAH
oolusa@noun.edu.ng
08038100136

National Open University of Nigeria, 14/16 Victoria Island, Lagos.

ABSTRACT

The present study identified and analysed selected topics in biology perceived difficult by teachers and students in Ondo State Secondary Schools.100 schools out of 398 schools involving students and teachers that participated in the study. Three hypotheses were generated; Data collected using questionnaires separately. T-test statistical technique was employed. Findings indicated that most of the biological topics identified to be difficult were those perceived to be abstract in nature and whose study involves the use of a simple equations, calculations, deductive reasoning and conventional symbols. In rating the topics in order of difficulty, nervous coordination was rated very difficult, ecology, ecosystem, population and laws of thermodynamic were found to be moderately difficult while evolution related was least difficult. Further finding revealed that urban students perceived difficult concepts differently from their rural counterparts. However, the perception of males and females were not significantly different when their ratings of the various difficult concepts were compared. Researcher suggested that the training of biology teachers should be intensified especially in the selection of biology teachers during undergraduate studies. Distribution of scientific equipment should be uniform between urban and rural areas.

ABSTRACT ID: 31

‘Umar Ibn Khattab, An Epitome of Servant Leadership: A Sustainable Lesson for Contemporary Leaders.

Ahamad Faosiy Ogunbado, Ph.D.
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA),
Burnei, Darssalam.
tunbado@hotmail.com.
Corresponding Author.

Yusuf Sani Abu bakar, Ph.D.
Universiti Utara Malaysia(UUM).
yusufsani@uum.edu.my

Abstract.

Servant Leadership is believed to have been a new theory coined and inserted into the field of leadership and management by an American Scholar, Robert Greenleaf in early 1970s. Since then, it has been one of the important types of leadership that attract the interest of the Scholars or Researchers. Therefore, the paper intends to portray an icon and epitome of such leadership style from Islamic perspective, ‘Umar ibn Khattab (r.a), the second Caliph in Islam. It presents the historical background of the icon. It also discusses the definition and origin of the theory. The paper also enumerates evidences of emulation of the icon from authentic literature. Likewise, it portrays the servant leadership characteristics as it can be seen in ‘Umar’s personality (r.a). In an attempt to dig into the root of the theory, the paper looks into the Chinese, Christianity and Western perspectives of the style. The study contains no numerical or statistical value in achieving its aims and objectives, that is to say, purely qualitative research methodology is employed. The study re-emphasizes that the theory is one of the theories or styles which have been enshrined in Islam since 14 century ago. It also depicts that ‘Umar ibn Khattab (r.a) was an important figure to be emulated in actualizing the theory. It is anticipated that sustainability of a good governance and management in any given community or organization will be achieved by putting the characteristics into practice. Furthermore, it is expected that many contemporary leadership dilemmas will be overcome, if the contemporary leaders follow the Caliph’s step

Keywords: Caliph, Contemporary leader, Islam, Servant Leadership, Umar Ibn Khatab

ABSTRACT ID: 32

EFFECTS OF ICT ON NIGERIAN YOUTHS THE CASE OF YOUTH CORPS MEMBERS IN KADUNA METROPOLIS

Jumai Alatise

jumaialatise@yahoo.com

Abstract

These days, it is incomplete to discuss modern civilisation without discussing the role of ICT and social media in transforming cultures and societies. Obviously, with the widespread use of smart phones, it’s applications and intense social networking, the world has indeed become a global village – a village where people irrespective of culture, tradition, language or religion are digitally connected via virtual spaces, with social media serving as a perfect platform. In this paper, ICTs are categorized to include mobile phones and computers among others which plays a major role in changing the social perspective of its users. As such, this paper examines and analyzes both the positive and negative effects of ICT/social media on selected users who are largely youths, interrogating the relationship between them and emerging social vices such as prostitution and the use of hard drugs with consequences such as thuggery, armed robbery, and recently kidnapping, etc. on the society generally.

ABSTRACT ID: 33

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND GENDER EQUALITY FOR SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION IN AFRICA: REALITIES AND CHALLENGES

OBIYE FLORENCE NGOZI

NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Abstract

Africa has come of age yet most contemporary issues of the world still maintain large gap to realization. One may imagine this versed continent that is richly blessed with natural resources, good climate weather and conducive environment, yet challenges besieging its educational system seems insurmountable. It is a cruel irony that the issues of governance and gender are not harmonized in the continent of Africa. Nigeria and most other nations in Africa inherited and maintained a cultural practice of male-dominant pattern which is inimical to educational development and its sustenance. This is reflected in the level of attention given to girl-child education and the marginalization of the woman folk in governance. The question here is; Do Africans treat male and female folks equal in governance and education? The international human treaties and legislative agitations to protect women rights have been neglected by Africans through cultural and traditional tendencies. The transformation agenda of the United Nations with 17 goal expectation for 15 years will be a mirage in most African continents if not strategically planned and managed. The researcher worries about the attainment of the 4th and 5th items of sustainable development goals in 2030 and therefore recommends the adoption of inclusive governance in a gender equality platform among others for attainment of sustainable education in Africa.

Keywords: Inclusive Governance, Gender Equality, and Sustainable Education.

ABSTRACT ID: 34

PERCEIVED CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION OF MARRIED UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, NIGERIA.

Manafa Fausta PhD

National Open University of Nigeria Victoria Island, Lagos.

fausymanafa@yahoo.com

0803 357 2376

Abstract

The study employed survey method of research to study the perceptions of married undergraduates in University of Lagos on the causes and consequences of gender equality in Nigerian system of education. The researcher sampled a total of 364 respondents these included 191 married female and 173 married male undergraduates. The sample was purposively sampled from the entire population of undergraduates in the University of Lagos, Nigeria. The needed data were collected personally using a questionnaire named Gender Equality in Education Questionnaire (GEEQ). The questionnaire was validated using content validity approach which involved given the copies of the questionnaire to two experts in measurement and evaluation. Using test-retest approach, a reliability co-efficient of $r = 0.73$ was derived for the instrument. Data were analysed using percentages. As expressed in the findings of the study, it was in the opinion of **36.2%** male and **39%** female of the sampled undergraduates that cultural sentiments such as gender preference in birth and educational sponsorship are the main cause of gender inequality in Nigerian system of education. Only small percentages of respondents believed marital responsibilities (**34.3% of male and 37.4%** of female) and policy inadequacies (**25.5% of male and 31.3%** of female) were causative factors of gender inequality in Nigerian education. However **40.4%** of male and **44.8%** of female married undergraduate students agreed that the phenomenon can encourage further deprivations in other aspects of life. Also, **38.7%** of male and **47.3%** of female respondents agreed that gender inequality in education promote poverty among the deprived. More importantly, for equality in educational opportunities in Nigeria, **31.6%** of male and **49.7%** of female respondents agreed that there should be cultural reorientation in every segment of the society.

Key words: Perceived causes and consequences of gender, married undergraduates, inequality in education

ABSTRACT ID: 35

VERBAL ABILITY AND CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS AS DETERMINANTS OF STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOL PHYSICS.

Amusa J. Oluwadamilare

Department of Science Education

National Open University of Nigeria

amusadamilare@gmail.com

08028364239

Abstract

Given the centrality of verbal proficiency and critical thinking as stated in the Partnership for 21st Century Skills in determining the success or otherwise of students in science education, there is a need to empirically examine the relationship between these cognitive components and academic achievement of students in secondary school physics. The study is further premised on the persistent complaints of students that physics at the secondary school level is abstract and too theoretical. Sound verbal proficiency and high critical thinking skills are highly necessary for easy comprehension and assimilation of classroom instruction which are antidotes to the challenges of perceived abstractness and theoretical nature of physics. This study adopted an expo-facto research design to examine verbal ability and critical thinking as determinants of students' achievement in secondary school physics. The independent variables are verbal ability and critical thinking while academic achievement is the dependent variable. 282 students formed the sample size. Three research instruments - Physics Achievement Test (PAT), Verbal Ability Test (VAT) and Test of Critical Thinking (TECRIT) were deployed for the collection of relevant data. The four research questions raised were answered using Multiple Regression analysis at 0.05 significant level. The study revealed that verbal ability and critical thinking skills are very effective and functional in determining the academic achievement of students in secondary school physics. It was therefore recommended that more attention should be given to the development physics students' verbal ability through effective teaching of English Language while critical thinking skills should be taught as an independent and mandatory subject to all physics students.

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Verbal Ability, Critical Thinking

ABSTRACT ID: 36

ABSTRACT ID: 37

ACCESS TO UNIVERSITY EDUCATION: INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE OF NIGERIAN YOUTH THROUGH OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING

Oni, Leah Olubunmi (Ph.D)

National Open University of Nigeria

Oni.leah@yahoo.com 08059779864

Abstract

Education plays a prominent role in every society and is an inevitable instrument for the development of a nation. Coping with the uncertainty of human life, education has been weapons with which to enable youth acquire relevant knowledge and skills for surviving in the modern world. The issue of access to university education has become a serious one in Nigeria as a result of population explosion. Open and distance learning (ODL) has become globally accepted as an integral part of higher education. ODL came into existence because of the universal demand for education. This system has proved to be a veritable tool for providing wider access to education, especially at the tertiary level. The National Open University of Nigeria was established to meet the cost-effective higher educational needs of Nigerian and to make education accessible, affordable and equitable to all Nigerians. This paper x-rayed the role National Open University of Nigeria plays in making education accessible to Nigerian youth and the impediments so far.

Key words: University education, Open and distance learning, Nigerian youth.

ABSTRACT ID: 38

THE SCHOOL FARM AS

AN AVENUE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN NIGERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

EJEMBI, Enokela John

jejembi@noun.edu.ng

08067661062

National Open University of Nigeria, 14/16 Victoria Island, Lagos

Abstract

Nigerian economic situation appears to be worsening. It is presently in an amorphous state with majority of the youths, which constitute over 60% of the population, lacking entrepreneurial skills. Most school graduates, lack interest in agriculture and agro-business and the professional skills to be self-employed. The unemployed condition of most youth has influenced many into social vices and criminality of various dimensions. There is an urgent need for a sound agricultural educational programme that will incorporate practical skills and right attitudes. The most effective teaching-learning environment for stimulating interest and inculcating practical knowledge of agriculture to students is the school farm. This paper emphasizes the importance, principles and the problems of school farm as well as strategies for improving school farm operation for the sake of its capability to serve as a base for the highly advocated entrepreneurship education, especially in agri-business in secondary schools. Recommendations put forward include among others that the Federal and State governments should enforce the school farm Policy and disapprove schools found to lack enough space for school farm for crop and animal husbandry; Policy should be made to mandate the organizing of Agricultural fair day at the end of farming seasons for students to showcase their harvests.

ABSTRACT ID: 39

The Emerging Issues in Tramadol Substance Abuse among the Youths in Abuja, Nigeria

Clement A.C. Chukwuka

cchukwuka@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria, 14/16 Victoria Island, Lagos

Abstract

Tramadol otherwise known as Ultram is used as a painkiller medication. It belongs in a class of medications called opiate (narcotic) analgesics and comes as Tablets or Capsules. Narcotics are drugs which diminish the awareness of sensory impulses, especially pain, by the brain. This action makes for the relief of pain. This depressant action works to relieve pain and to induce sleep. Criminal behaviour has also been found to be associated with such drugs as cocaine, and opiates. On this note, the involvement of Youths in Tramadol substance abuse is the non – medical use of the substances. The drug helps modify one or more of human functions and may impair an individual ability to function effectively and delay premature ejaculation. This may result in social physical or emotional harm which is the order of the day in Nigeria. The paper therefore investigated the Emerging Issues in Tramadol Substance Abuse among the Youths in Nigeria. Structural Strain Theory was used for the Theoretical Framework. The simple random and cluster sampling techniques were used for the selection of four hundred respondents used as sample for the study. The In-depth Interview and focused group discussions were instruments of data collection. Analysis was done using the frequency and percentages. The results of the findings revealed that there was significance relationship between social factors and Tramadol Substance Abuse. Based on the findings, it is recommended that restorative justice and proactive steps must be taken to curb the excesses of the perpetrators of this evil act.

ABSTRACT ID: 40

THE PLACE OF MASS MEDIA IN DEMOCRACY, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Usman Abubakar

usmanabubichi@gmail.com

Bayero University, Kano

Abstract

The role of communication in democracy, good governance and sustainable development cannot be over emphasized. This is because the media is an important institution of socialization and a major plank of the

cultural industry for the mediation and distribution of ideas in Nigeria. It also reinforces other agencies of socialization like the family, education, culture, religion and political institutions. However, despite the advent of democracy in human history, voices of discontent have been many and diverse on the limitations of electoral democracy as practiced in the last few decades. For example, widespread and deepening voter disaffection translated into consistently poor voter turnout and decline of political parties. It was also observed that there can be no development without peace and security and there can be no durable peace without sustainable development. There can neither be peace nor development unless people have the right to decide who rules them and there is no respect for human rights. Hence, this paper examines the place of mass media in democracy, good governance and sustainable development in Nigeria

ABSTRACT ID: 41

EFFECTS OF RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION PRACTICES ON EMPLOYEES' CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIAN NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Egbuta, Olive U. (PhD)

Babcock University, Ilisan Nigeria

Prof. Asikhia, Olalekan, U. (PhD)

Babcock University, Ilisan, Nigeria

Abiodun, Joachim, O (PhD)

University Of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria

Abstract

Recruitment and selection are critical processes for organizations. Recruitment is central to any management process and its failure can increase difficulties for any organization including an adverse effect on its profitability and inappropriate levels of staffing or skills. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Recruitment and selection practices on employees' career development in NNPC. The study adopted a descriptive correlation design using primary data collected through questionnaire. The target population of study was 9,024 top level, middle level and lower level management (Supervisors) staff of the NNPC Strategic Business Unit (SBU) from which a sample size of 1235 employees was drawn. Pretesting of the research instrument was done to determine the reliability of the questionnaire by use of Cronbach Alpha coefficient. Content validity of the questionnaire was used to ensure that the questionnaire answered the research question. The collected data was coded and entered into SPSS (V.22) to create a data sheet that was used for analysis. Data was analyzed using quantitative techniques. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the characteristics of collected data. Linear regression analysis was used to establish the effect of independent variable on the dependent variable. The study revealed that Recruitment and selection practices had no significant effect on employees' career development in NNPC. The study also noted that NNPC does not have established Career path for employees and professional groups. The study therefore recommended that NNPC management must adopt openness and objectivity in the Recruitment and Selection Practices especially in the Recruitment and Selection of experience people.

Key words: Recruitment and selection practices, career development, human resources management practices, petroleum sector, NNPC

ABSTRACT ID: 42

LEGAL AND STRATEGIC PITFALLS OF NIGERIAN STATE'S SECURITIZATION MOVES IN A DEMOCRATIC ENVIRONMENT: The Case of Nigerian Army's Clash with Islamic Movement in Nigeria (2015)

Aminu Hayatu

aminuhayatu3@gmail.com

Bayero University, Kano

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to apply the logic of Democratic principles and strategy as a basis to critically analyze Nigerian state's securitization moves as a response to the challenge of the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN). Since the return of democracy in Nigeria in 1999, after different prolonged military interregnums, the

Nigerian state has kept experiencing various kinds of security challenges from the activities of different groups and movements such as MENDS, Boko Haram, Niger Delta avengers, etc. Such has made the polity and its democratic system suffer setbacks arising from its inability to appropriately and effectively handle such security challenges. The latest clash between the IMN and the Nigerian state or its Army apparatus in Zaria on the 12th of December, 2015 and an earlier one on the 25th of July, 2014, which led to the killing of hundreds of members of the former, is a full pledge problem indicative of the fact that something is wrong with the securitization approach of the Nigerian state on internal security challenges. Using interview and literature review as sources of primary and secondary data, the research concludes that the Nigerian state's use of Army apparatus as excessive force to respond to the civil challenge of the IMN is democratically unconstitutional and therefore illegal and as well, strategically unwise. The paper recommends among others solutions, Grand Strategic (soft) Approach, i.e. following of due, legal and democratic processes in handling insecurity problems, empowerment and equipment of civil and police security forces as the legitimate agencies to handle civil issues vis-a-vis discouraging the use of Army apparatus in civil matters except where absolutely necessary, and putting in place a sound and vibrant socio-economic and political measures that will effectively prevent radical groups from taking advantage of political opportunities and mobilizing structures to the detriments of the state

ABSTRACT ID: 43

AN ASSESSMENT OF PLANNING PRACTICES AMONG HEADS OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES IN ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA

WADA, BITRUS ZIRA (Ph.D)

National Open University of Nigeria

+2348075859361 zwada@noun.edu.ng

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to assess the current management practices among the vocational and technical college personnel in Adamawa state, with a view to ascertain their adherence to standard management practices. Specifically, the practices are in terms of programme, financial and facilities planning. The study was guided by three research questions and three hypotheses. The population for this study consists of 139 vocational and technical colleges personnel in the three technical colleges and ten business and engineering training skills (BEST) centers of Adamawa State. The entire population was used for the study. The data collected were analyzed using mean and percentage and the hypotheses were tested using z-test statistics. The findings include the following among others: majority of the respondents agreed that they do plan their school activities on term basis and all the financial records are accurately kept, but they disagreed with the adoption of all the standard facilities planning practices listed in the running of their schools. All the three null hypotheses were accepted therefore there is no significant difference in the opinion of the school personnel on the adoption of the standard planning practices listed. Conclusions were made that the over enrolment in Vocational/Technical Colleges in Adamawa State is as a result of the inability of the school personnel to adopt the standard planning practices.

Key Words: Assessment, Planning practice, Vocational and Technical College, Heads

ABSTRACT ID: 44

THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF TRAUMA-FOCUSED INTERVENTION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG UNIVERSITY SPILLOVERS IN NORTH WEST, NIGERIA

Ibrahim Musa

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of Trauma-focused Intervention in the management of depressive symptoms among university spillovers in North West, Nigeria. Pretest-post test control group quasi-experimental design with 2x2 factorial matrix was used in the study. Two federal universities (Kano and Zaria) were randomly selected and assigned to experimental and control groups. Sixty participants who have

spillover records participated in the study. The respondents were measured with relevant adopted standardized scales (scales of psychological well-being = 0.72 and depressive symptoms 0.88) and the data obtained was analyzed using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) statistical analysis. Three research hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The result showed that there was significant of treatment on university spillovers depressive symptoms ($F(2,47) = 82.224, p < .5, n_2 = .681$), there was no significant main effect of psychological well-being on university spillovers depressive symptoms ($F(2, 47) = .133, p > .05, n_2 = .002$) and there was no significant interaction effect of treatment and psychological well-being on university spillovers depressive symptoms ($F(2, 47) = .044, p > .05, n_2 = .001$). In view of these findings, the study stressed that the spillover students should be trained on the effective usage of these interventions (trauma-focused interaction), Counselling and educational psychologists should intensify their effort to organize seminars/conferences on the implications of this intervention and moderating variables (that is psychological well-being among others) as they interact with university spillovers not only in the university but also in their day to day activities

ABSTRACT ID: 45

**Party Politics, Internal Democracy and Political Violence in Nigeria's Fourth Democratic Experience
Musibau Oyebo**

Abstract

It has been widely alleged in literature that most parties that exist in Nigeria were founded and controlled by moneybags, patrons and godfathers. This historical survey examined internal democratic practices of the ruling and major opposition political parties in Nigeria's fourth republic with the objectives of finding out the presence or lack of democratic ethos and nexus with political violence. The study is anchored on participatory politics theory. A set of questionnaire was administered on 200 veteran politicians and interviews were conducted with 20 political analysts. Secondary data were sourced from books, journals and online materials. Findings revealed that cliques exist in the political parties, there is no transparency, there is imposition of candidates for elective positions, decision-making is not fully participatory and all these lead to intra-party squabbles. Due to lack of internal democracy, violence as self-help mechanism by aggrieved party members usually engulfs the polity. It is recommended that a lot of monitoring still has to be carried out by the Independent National Electoral Commission, politicians need to undergo regular training in order to have adequate knowledge of global best practices of democracy and Nigerians also need to reject parties that are engaged in violence

ABSTRACT ID: 46

**THE SOCIOECONOMIC EFFECT OF THE FEAR OF ONLINE VICTIMIZATION AMONG BANK
USERS IN DUTSE METROPOLIS, JIGAWA STATE**

Bashir Abba:

Federal University Dutse

bash2kool@yahoo.com

08054445337

Abstract

The Banking sector is very vital part of any nation's economy. In Nigeria, the sector has witnessed constant increase of customers. This has necessitated the adoption modern technologies like use of online banking by banks through internet technology to improve their service delivery to customers. This advancement and increased use of internet by banks has led to increased social vices like internet scam, online identity theft, cyber stalking etc. which all result to online victimization. The study examines the socioeconomic effects of online victimization on bank users in Dutse metropolis. Data were collected from 100 purposively selected bank users in Dutse metropolis. The data was processed and analyzed using percentages, and chi-square to test the various hypotheses. The result reveals that there has been an attempt to victimize over 78% of Bank users, while 79.8% admitted to have been victimized. 95.7% said they are afraid of online victimization especially ATM

card fraud. The study thus recommends that, banks need to adequately enlighten customers using online banking services, on the need for well secured password and not to entrust their password to anyone. Special task force should be established by the government to respond and tackle cases of online victimization.

Keywords: Victimization, Online, Online Bank User

ABSTRACT ID: 47

**A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF FEMALE CROSS-BORDER SMUGGLING ALONG
BADAGRY-SEME BORDER AXIS OF LAGOS STATE**

BY

Raymond Adeniyi AKINLOTAN
Crawford University, Igbesa, Ogun State
&

Christiana Urowoli EBOBO
National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja

ABSTRACT

Nigeria's border communities play a central role in smuggling activities. The paper examined the reasons for female-involvement in smuggling, types of goods females smuggle, and the experiences of arrested female smugglers in cross border trade activities. Social Network Theory and Rational Choice Theory were employed. Qualitative method of data collection was used to elicit information from 20 female smugglers. Three officers each were selected from the Nigeria Customs Service, National Drug and Law Enforcement Agent (NDLEA), the Nigeria Immigration Service and the Nigeria Police Force. In-depth interviews (IDI), Key informant interviews (KII), and unobtrusive observations to gather data and analyze were used. Findings indicate the female smugglers were ignorant of the law, Poor income status and family size, were the reasons why women fall easy preys to the antics of smuggling. They pay the drivers in order to settle all the uniformed personnel in the various check points. They trade away their chastity to the rampaging customs officers on patrols to be successful in their business ventures.

Keywords: Female smugglers, Cross border trade, Trans-border Smuggling

ABSTRACT ID: 48

Energy Production and Economic Development in Africa

Adedoyin Ramot Ayinde

ayinderamat@nileuniversity.edu.ng

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

Poor energy production and consumption bedevils the African continent for which distribution of energy is concentrated in the wealthy and urban middle class with the region's large poor population denied access. The current annual production is very low and development of the sector is a challenge. Basically additional infrastructure is needed to increase production which can feasibly be acquired through raising energy prices, however, a rise in price prohibit access to services for a large part of the population. Inability to raise energy production has substantial impact on individuals and businesses alike. For businesses, frequent power outages bring inefficiency in production of goods and services, resulting in stunted growth for local companies and discouraging international investors. For individuals, poor energy consumption impact negatively on living standards. The accumulative effect of poor energy production and consumption over the years can greatly impact on the continent's economic growth and development. Present economic conditions may worsen with high population growth and rising urbanization, hence, the need for a rapid and intensified strategy for energy development of the continent. Consequently, this study analyses first the relationship between energy production and economic growth for the continent, and then examines the steps towards increased energy production

ABSTRACT ID: 49

Climate Change and Migration: A valid case for Herdsmen/Farmers Conflict in Nigeria

Niyi Adegoke

National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja

Olasumbo Adeyemi

Nigeria Defense Academy

The influx of herdsmen from the North to the South through the middle-belt is hinged on the dynamically changing climate and thus having profound adverse impact on the National Security of the nation. Interestingly, Climate change as a global phenomenon is having its part to play in conflict determinant and variability, hence it is tagged a “threat multiplier”. Therefore, the paper examines the farmers/ herders clash in Nigeria which has largely been documented to be a generational tribal war between the North and south to be situated more into the unintentional effect of climate change. Seemingly, this paper brings to fore the fragilities of the farmers/herders relationship underlyingly rooted in the dynamically changing climate down the years. The arguments of this work were situated in the Frustration-Aggression theoretical conflict analysis. Furthermore, the paper employed evaluative method of analysis and secondary method of data gathering amidst surveys generated from the internet. The findings of the work shows that politicization of the herders/farmers relationship has been made possible through climate change that gives the herders a reason to migrate all-round the year not taking note of planting and harvesting times. Therefore, it becomes imperative that; a review of the pastoralist method of grazing to feature conventional methods that curbs unregulated migration be put up. Seemingly, this paper also put up a critique of the causal link between Climate change and Conflict.

ABSTRACT ID: 50

SECURITY: THE NEW FACE OF SPACES AFFECTED BY BOKO HARAM TERRORISTS

ARIBISALA Ayodele Akinniyi

Tanimola, Aribisala & Co.

+2347035030467

aribisalaayodele@yahoo.com

Of recent, the face of cities globally has been increasingly influenced by security concerns. Public Space has changed from that which expresses ‘freedom, socialization and access’ to that which shows ‘fear, distrust and restriction.’ Cities have introduced, into their landscape, varying physical measures to tackle insurgency. Abuja, a Nigerian city, is a typical case study of spaces that have reacted to security concerns as some of its public spaces have been affected by Boko Haram Terrorists. In this paper, I describe the results of site visits to five (5) spaces in Abuja which have been attacked by Boko Haram Terrorists. Whereas cities in developed countries are proactive towards security concerns, observation of the physical environment in these spaces shows only a reaction to previous attacks with the presence of security zones, barriers blocking roads, especially for high profile Civic buildings. That which is justifiable in the case of emergency has become a part of the landscape imposing fear, increasing traffic on road. From the study, one can safely say secure environment in Nigerian cities are majorly defined by security personnel.

Keywords: Security; Public Space; Boko Haram Terrorist; Abuja; Security Zone

ABSTRACT ID: 51

APPLICATION OF WAQF PROPERTY AS A FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN NIGERIA

Associate Professor. Dr. Yusuff Jelili Amuda

College of Law, Prince Sultan University, Riyadh, K.S.A, yusuffja@psu.edu.sa. Or akorede4@yahoo.com

Abstract

An estimated total of 1,538,982 persons are internally displaced in Nigeria due to terrorist insurgency and other conflict. This paper examines the use of waqf properties as a financial instrument to empower Nigeria’s internally displaced persons. The value and importance of waqf endowment cannot be under estimated and ignored. Cash waqf is a modern financial instrument for socio-economic development in solving social issues and challenges confronting Muslims globally. The objective of the study is to discuss how waqf properties can

be used to provide short- and long-term assistance for IDPs across Nigeria. The discussion focuses on shelter, immediate and urgent needs, medical, human development, and other related challenges. The study adopts a qualitative method to reach solutions to outstanding problems.

Key words: waqf property, IDPs, financial instrument, security, challenges and solution

ABSTRACT ID: 52
INSECURITY IN NIGERIA AND CHALLENGES OF THE NIGERIA POLICE:
A SOCIOLOGICAL DISCOURSE

IDOWU, Oluwafemi Amos

Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil Kano State.

Email: idowuoluwafemiamos@yahoo.com

GSM: +234 - 8036759207 & +234 - 8144448159

Abstract

This study examined the security issue in Nigeria and gave an insight on the factors hampering the effectiveness of the Nigeria police in crime control and maintenance of security in Nigeria. This explorative study involved both qualitative and quantitative methods of research. Primary data were collected from the officers and men of the Nigeria police, Ondo State Command via questionnaires that contained close-ended and open-ended questions. Content analysis was used for the open-ended questions and frequency table were used to analyze the data of the close-ended questions. The study discovered that: wrong foundation, corruption, lack of cooperation from the public and other law enforcement agencies, poor management, indiscipline, poor welfare of the officers, inadequate education and poor training, inadequate or out-dated equipment, low technological advancement in operation, administrative problems, poor logistics and many more are the major challenges to the effectiveness and pro-activeness of the Nigeria police. It therefore recommended the way forward and concluded that, if its recommendations were implemented, the morale of the Nigeria police officers will be boosted; there will be effectiveness and efficiency in their operation to control crime and ensure security of life and property in Nigeria.

Keywords: Challenges, Crime-control, Effectiveness, Insecurity, Nigeria police.

ABSTRACT ID: 53
COMBATING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN THE POST 2015 AFRICA – Challenges and Prospects

Olufemi Oloba¹

V. B. Olagbegi-Oloba²

Abstract

Africa has had its share of tried and/or tested development initiatives but it is highly disheartening that despite Africa's touted recent growth and poverty reduction ratio, the number of people living in poverty, using US\$1.25 as the bar, has actually increased in Africa. This paper traced this touted growth to an increase in the non-productive extractive and primary commodities sectors which actually led to a substantive decline in the share of the labor force engaged in productive sectors such as agriculture, and a systematic increase in the share of labor force within the services sector, resulting in the Dutch disease and the attendant decline in per capita income. The paper showed the prospects of moving the export revenue to the manufacturing sector with the attendant projections of mopping up the large unemployed working age - youth and women, which would greatly inform and drive inclusive growth. The paper further showed how forging on with the African Union's regional economic blocs to pool natural, human and financial resources would drive more investments and trade

¹ Conflict, Peace and Strategic Studies Unit, Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

² Faculty of Law, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Nigeria

among African countries (Intra-Africa FDI), lead Africa into the desired Post-2015 Africa and turn the shitholes to strongholds of wealth.

Keywords: Africa, Poverty, Inequality and Sustainable Growth

ABSTRACT ID: 54

Poverty and Inequalities, A Comparative Study Between Nigeria and Ghana

Samuel Olumuyiwa Olusanya
National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The paper takes a look at Poverty and Inequalities, a comparative study between Nigeria and Ghana. The paper make use of primary data analysis collected from Ghana National living measurement survey 2014 and the Nigeria living standard measurement survey 2014 and Logit model was used to estimate the significant effect of poverty in determining the poverty status in the rural and urban area in Ghana and Nigeria. However, the objectives of the paper is to examine the relationship between Poverty and inequalities in Nigeria and Ghana and to also to examine where Poverty and inequalities is more severe in both countries. The result of the findings shows that there no relationship between Poverty and inequalities in Nigeria and Ghana and that Poverty and Inequalities is more severe in Nigeria than in Ghana due to people oriented policies put in place by the Ghanaian government. The paper recommends that Nigeria government should put in more effort in making sure that various Poverty and inequalities policies are implemented and re-organised the national Poverty plan. More so, the Ghanaian government should consolidate on their gains and improve on their existing policies for better performance. Finally, the paper concludes that the rural area in both countries should be given more priority and government should improve on the living standard of people especially in Nigeria

ABSTRACT ID: 55

**Vocational education as a starategy for promoting peace and sustainable development in Nigeria:
National Open University of Nigeria experience.**

Samuel Olumuyiwa Olusanya
National Open University of Nigeria
Email: olusanya_olumuyiwa@yahoo.com

Jelili Babatunde Sufian
National Open University of Nigeria
emal: jelilibabatunde@gmail.com

Abstract

Vocational education is fundamental to the attainment of peaceful coexistence and development in Nigeria as it guarantees quality vocational training which is necessary for ensuring civic skills and dispositions necessary for growth, peace and development. Nigeria is currently experiencing unquantified security and stability challenges which are detrimental to the peaceful coexistence of her people. These challenges have been linked to youths non-involvement in activities that will engaged them positively. Such activity is expected to enable them earn a living. However, as a result their unskilled status, most of them are being denied of these opportunities and as a result they become vulnerable to social vices. The inculcation of culture of peace in Nigeria requires a type of education which will start from the grass root to the top. The best way of helping the youths to be engaged in any form of skilled job status is through the process of vocational education, a course offering at both the secondary and tertiary levels of our educational system. The attainment of this status will assist greatly in promoting peace and development. However, the paper examines how vocational courses have promoted peace and development in Nigeria using National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN) graduate of long life learning

vocational programme. However, the paper makes use of primary data and questionnaire was distributed to 100 graduate of NOUN long life learning which have been equipped in vocational courses. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was adopted as the estimation techniques and the results shows that there is a positive association between vocational courses studied by NOUN graduate and peace and development which mean that some of them that would have been on the street doing violence have already been empowered and this will go a long way to bring peace and development in the country. The paper then recommends that more vocational courses should still be introduced by National Open university of Nigeria to accommodate more students now and in future and the Government should make sure that vocational courses is compulsory at all level of our educational system. Finally the paper concludes that vocational courses are instruments to be used in reducing social vices and bring peace and development in a nation.

Keywords: Vocational Courses, Long life learning, Peace and development, National Open University of Nigeria and Social vices.

ABSTRACT ID: 56

Influence of Media Ownership on reportage of Crime in Some selected Nigerian Newspapers

Niyi Adegoke

National Open University of Nigeria

aadegoke@noun.edu.ng

Abstract

Globally, the media are the instrument for articulation and dissemination of ideas and information and also serve as agent of development and nation-building. The ownership of media especially newspapers are not devolved from the political leadership and political process in nascent democratic dispensation in Nigeria. Hence, the study critically examines influence of media ownership on reportage of crime by using three selected Nigerian Newspaper. Content analysis and survey research method were used to gather data for the work. This was done basically for the systematic and quantitative description of the manifest contents of the data assessed in the research. The study compared contents such as straight news, features, editorials, letters/opinions of the Nation from South West, the Sun from the South East and New Nigeria from -- the North in data analysis. The paper is anchored on conflict sensitivity and gatekeeping theories. The findings of the research revealed that owners of the media determine the framing, headline, and frequency of the reportage in crime. Many media organizations operate with a view to achieving the goal that is of interest to their owners. Owners of media organization influence the reportage of crime as it relates to a class of people, ethnic groups, the political elite, political affiliations etc. The study made some recommendations, among which include, those media practitioners should be given freedom and full power to report events freely and objectively without being restricted by the owners. Media practitioners should also embrace self-censorship. Press Council of Nigeria should also be alive to its responsibility of regulating media content

ABSTRACT ID: 57

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENT CRIMES IN NIGERIA URBAN AREAS: A STUDY OF ETTI-OSA, APAPA AND IKORODU AREAS OF LAGOS STATE

Niyi Adegoke

aadegoke@noun.edu.ng

&

Ubaydullah Uthman

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Rising wave of violent crime is one of the challenges bedeviling sustainable development as the population of urban cities increase. Urban cities in the world have been experiencing the myriad of criminal activities and efforts of individuals and government have geared towards preventing these violent crimes. This paper assessed the prevention and sustainability of the prevention of violent crimes in Nigeria urban areas, focusing on Etti-

Osa, Apapa and Ikorodu areas of Lagos State. It also evaluates the effectiveness of these measures on violent crimes and security of the selected areas of the state, compares the rate of crime before the establishment of the preventive measure till now and proffers possible strategies to improve on the existing structure and to overcome their constraints for efficient service delivery. The study employs two criminological theories to buttress more on the discussions: the routine activities theory of Cohen and Felson and the Ecological theory. The study employed survey research as its research design, by administering Two thousand (2000) sample size to three local government Etti-Osa Apapa and Ikorodu areas of Lagos State. The three hypotheses were tested using chi-square (X²) statistical method. The findings revealed that the government should improve the standard of living of citizens through the provision of basic amenities, the creation of employment and provision of modern security equipment. This paper, therefore, offers a number of recommendations among other, that there should be working relationship between the Police and the communities which assist in quality intelligence gathering

ABSTRACT ID: 58
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE FUTURE OF AFRICA
JOEL UGOCHUKWU NSOFOR
Taraba State University Jalingo, Taraba State Nigeria

Abstract

Unemployment is a social problem that has affected the growth and development of many countries in the world. In Africa, the continent has had its own share of the problem. In some countries in the continent, unemployment is declared a social problem while in some the symptom of unemployment which is poverty is declared a social problem. The paper discusses youth unemployment in Africa, its dimensions, courses, types, consequences, and solutions. The paper recommends some strategies for tackling youth unemployment in Africa which include the provision of full employment for the youth, entrepreneurship development investment in education and increased welfare programme as some of the strategies for tackling youth unemployment in the continent.

Key words: Unemployment, social problem, development, youth.

ABSTRACT ID: 59
GLOBALIZATION, DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE; AFRICANS FOR AFRICA

Brains Gaudé
Taraba State University, Jalingo
brainybrains1@gmail.com 07032394598

Abstract

The inclusion of African states in to the global capitalist system is a reflection of my interest in Africa's myriad problems and the necessary cause of their underdevelopment. Most African leaders lacks strategic thinking and as such borrow and accept western philosophies, policies and ideas which come in forms of privatization, deregulations, foreign aids, free trade agreement etc. The Western world claimed they love Africa; sometimes even more than the Africans themselves, they supply aids and supports to Africa, this is the irony that is been used to camouflage the reality of neo-exploitation, domination and subjugation. African leaders have swallowed hook in the name of greed by accepting these western strategies and as a result, the question of development, hunger, crisis and change comes to play. This paper will concentrate on exposing the Western strategies of domination, the confusing state of Africa's development. The paper is not intended to push blame but my concern is to challenge all of us; students, scholars, private sectors and government to begin to see through this reflective screen and come up with our surviving mechanics, developmental policies and strategic way out.

ABSTRACT ID: 60

Globalization and Development: Exploring the Interface

Samson Nzeribe

samson.nzeribe@yahoo.com

Baze University, Abuja

Abstract

Globalization being a universal concept simply refers to a movement towards a global society. This is propelled and enhanced by advanced communication, transportation and technology. Due to this phenomenon, the world is now referred to as a global village where activities in one part of the globe have significant ripples and effects on societies far and wide. This could be attributed to the inter-connectedness between and amongst states and non-state actors in the international arena. This existing interdependence encourages states and non-state actors to focus on their comparative advantages while relying on other states for those services and products they cannot provide within their sovereignty. Globalization is an irreversible flux that affects the whole world economically, culturally, politically, socially and morally. In order to have peace and security in an anarchic international arena, the non-state actors and world powers have established security and developmental multilateral institutions to help in maintaining peace and security and to help in bringing physical and economic development to all geographical nooks and corners of the globe. This research paper seeks to x-ray how effective some of these agencies have been in enhancing globalization in Africa in the area of security, economy, health and governance. This research made use of secondary sources of data. This paper examines the effectiveness of some of these institutions in ensuring peace, security and development in the globalized village focusing Africa. It concludes with suggestions and recommendations to make globalization benefit Africa more.

ABSTRACT ID: 61

An Econometric Analysis of Entrepreneurship and Unemployment for Sub-Saharan Africa: 2006 -2016

High unemployment rate in Sub-Saharan Africa continue to persist with a current rate of 7.3% in 2017 from 7.3% in 2016. Several factors account for the high unemployment rate including poor infrastructural facilities such as power supply which discourages entrepreneurial activities, poor standard of education resulting in unemployable youths, corrupt political environment which channels funds for productive activities into private pockets, high population growth rate, neglect of the manufacturing and agricultural sector and insecurity of lives and property. The resultant effect include high crime rate, high rate of depression due to long state of hopelessness, loss of skills by the unemployed, low economic growth, high poverty rate and increased rural-urban migration. Several programs are implemented by the government towards curbing high unemployment rate which can be categorized into 3 groups: infrastructural development, promotion of entrepreneurial activities and encouraging foreign investors. Hence this study assesses the impact of entrepreneurship start-ups on reducing unemployment in the sub-Saharan Africa region using a sample of 10 countries for the period 2006-2016. The study applied traditional panel data methodology of pooled OLS, random effect and fixed effect, and finds a positive relationship between the two variables thus suggesting that if entrepreneurship is well harnessed it can sufficiently reduce unemployment in the region.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, Unemployment, sub-Saharan Africa, fixed effect.

ABSTRACT ID: 63

Legislature and Political Violence Against Women in Nigeria: The Myth and The Reality

Umar Aminu

National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN)

Abstract

Nigeria ranked 181 of lower House women representation in National Parliaments and dismal 6.5% of women representation in the Senate as at 2015. The male dominated National Assembly is perceived by the public as being patriarchal, insensitive and pay little attention to women issues or political violence against women. The paper seeks to assess the role played by the National Assembly in mitigating violence or political violence against women. Utilizing doctrinal approach through the review of Bills, Motions, Resolutions and Acts of

parliament, shows that the National Assembly is passionate in mitigating political violence against women but constraint by the lack of affirmative action from pressure groups or specifically women groups, CSOs, etc. to project NASS efforts or support the enforcement of Acts of parliament that seeks to safe guard women in the country. It recommends for women groups to remain steadfast in propagating the promotion of unity among women, capacity building, intensive lobby to encourage men to support women towards enforcement of legislative resolutions; promotion of sustainable women empowerment activities/programmes, passage of legislations by State Assemblies to step down national efforts, etc.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Politics, Women, Electoral Process, Patriarchal, Political Violence and Legislature

ABSTRACT ID: 65

Tourism Destination Crisis and Image - Effect on Tourism Market

Matthew Gana

National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja

Abstract

Tourism has been observed to be a global competitive and vulnerable industry, hence it is highly prone to perception of damage and lack of safety and security. Tourism destination crises and image, therefore, connotes individuals' perception of a destination with regards to lack of security and safety; destination image refers to individual expectations which could be positive or negative depending on the experiences acquired and information obtained about the destination, this could come from various sources such as social media. This study investigated the tourism destination crisis and image – effect on tourism market focusing on Yankari Game Reserve Bauchi State. The study adopted qualitative research methodology and telephone interview as its research tool. It is an exploratory study of tourists perception of tourism destinations crisis and image. Therefore, the sample of the study is the Yankari Game Reserve. The sample size is the personnel of the tourism organization. The objective of the study is to seek views of the personnel that bothered on tourists' destination crisis and image, tourists inflow, experience on natural and man-made crises, tourists complaints, and infrastructural facilities. The analysis was based on the respondents' responses in responding to the interview conducted. Their responses were categorized and discussed accordingly. The study found that Yankari Game Reserve is located in the North East region of Nigeria where Boko Haram insurgency dominate. As a result of this insurgency in this destination region, this has affected inflow of tourists to the destination. The study further found that tourists' destination image influences an individual intention and decision on a destination choice to visit. The study, therefore, concludes that to enhance tourists' inflow into a destination, this calls for adequate infrastructural facilities and collaboration with the necessary stakeholders in the industry for good policy formation

ABSTRACT ID: 66

COMBATING INSURGENCY IN NIGERIA THROUGH THE COMPETENCIES OF SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE EDUCATION

Oyenike Oyinloye

oyenikejanet@yahoo.com

Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo

Abstract

The main purpose of education is to equip the people with knowledge, skills and values needed to function effectively in an organized society. Education in social and emotional intelligence no doubt will achieve the purpose of preparing one for life. This paper examines the content of emotional intelligence education and how it could be used as a tool for solving the problem of insecurity in Africa particularly in Nigeria. In Nigeria, the environment is already devastated with insurgency brought about by political, religious and ethnic disruptions. Education that tends to develop individuals in social and emotional competencies appears to be the best options at such times when regions and tribes have lost trust and confidence in one another. The paper further elucidates on the level of destruction that has been witnessed across the nation, considering the magnitude of the terror

unleashed on many communities. It further highlights the extent to which education in social and emotional competencies can be used to instill values such as respect for lives, feelings and well beings of others in order to bring about national integration and nation building. The paper therefore recommends the need to create formal and non-formal competencies training that will assuage the contending security challenges in Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 67

Media and Gender Disparity in Education in Nigeria: Implications for Development in Nigeria

Hadiza Jummai Ibrahim

hadizaguye@gmail.com

Bayero University, Kano

Abstract

Education is a prerequisite to development and this is recognized and guaranteed as a right by international, regional and national instruments. However, despite these efforts, statistics show that there is continued disparity in education between males and females in Nigeria. In addition, this paper reveals that disparity in education exists between rural and urban areas, between science based and art based courses and between Northern and Southern parts of the country. The various reasons identified for this phenomenon are poverty, culture and tradition, distance to school, sexual harassment, lack of political will among others. Education leads to acquisition of skills, values, knowledge and competence for individual and societal development. An educated woman is likely to have healthier children, improved nutrition and other benefits. It is therefore necessary to reduce the gender gap in education because of its implication on development. This paper argues that the mass media through their functions can advocate and set the agenda to close the gender gap in education.

ABSTRACT ID: 68

CHALLENGES OF NATION - BUILDING IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

OGA, MICHAEL ENZE (MR)

ogaenze@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN)

Abstract

Nation – Building is a very complex task that requires the fixing of so many contending issues. With attainment of independence from the British in 1960, it was expected that Nigeria would emerge as a technologically strong and industrialized nations that would command respect in committee of nations. Ironically, the current tides of religious crisis, tribalised/secessionist, poverty, unemployment, cultural relativity, political violence etc are all indices that Nigeria is yet faced with the dotting challenges for sustainable development. This paper is to examine the above-mentioned challenges and proffer that religious tolerance ethnicity and national identity etc. will forestall national unity and promote sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Nation, Nation Building

ABSTRACT ID: 69

Reporting Human Rights Stories on Social Media in Nigeria

Haruna Ismail

iharuna26@hotmail.com

Bayero University, Kano

Abstract

With the establishment of Human Rights Commission in Nigeria in 1995, the emergence of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that focus on human rights issues and increased awareness on the part of the general public, the attempts to address human rights issues in the country have risen sharply over the years. Both the commission and the NGOs focus on various human rights issues such as health, education, poverty eradication,

etc. At the same time, the use of social media such as Facebook, Tweeter, Whatapp and Youtube has increased over the years among Nigerian's young populace. These communication tools help pass information and opinion among the general public thereby creating awareness among the populace. Consequently, they serve as the platforms where human rights issue/stories are reported. This paper, therefore, using the theory of technological determinism discusses how the social media are being used in reporting human rights issues in Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 70

Environmental Sustainability and Development in Nigeria: Beyond the Rhetorics of Governance.

Igbe Isaac I. Ph.D.

College of Advanced And Professional Studies (Caps), Makurdi, Benue State.

E-mail – isaacigbe@gmail.com

Phone:07031296701

Leke Jeffrey, O.

Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State

E-mail- jeffphem@gmail.com.

Phone:08038127677

Abstract

In Nigeria, like most present day societies, various measures have been embarked upon with regards to environmental sustainability as an aspect of socio-economic development. This is no doubt not unconnected with the recognition of the role of the environment in facilitating optimal social functioning and therefore, the need to protect it not just for the present but for the future as well. However, while these various efforts are reflected in a plethora of existing government agencies and documents, there has also been a corresponding increment in the challenges facing the environment. From desertification, deforestation, environmental pollution and many others, the environment in Nigeria has continued to suffer. With a combination of neo-Marxist political economy and decision-making theory as its tools of analysis, it is the contention of this paper that environmental policies and governance in Nigeria have continued to be a reflection of contradictions in deeds and intentions as policies counteract each other. Based mostly on secondary data and the review of existing literature, this paper submits that government pronouncement and actions on environmental sustainability must reflect linkages with other policies of development in order to ensure structural harmony and therefore, achieve full impact if success is to be ensured

Key words: Environmental Sustainability, Development, Governance.

ABSTRACT ID: 71

An Empirical Examination of the Effect of Globalized Financial System for sustainable development in Nigeria

Tunde Abubakar Bakare-Aremu

tundebakare4u@gmail.com

National Open university of Nigeria

Abstract.

Globally developing nations are viewed have been backward and fairly stagnant, and so were tagged with different appellations such as the peripherals, the poor, the low-income-countries, mono-cultural economies, and the most vulnerable to global economic and financial relationship and shocks. This is because of seemingly intractable economic problems that have refuted almost all antidotes for industrialization. The image of Africa as a continent is well captured in this illustration, because none of its sub-region or unit (country) is close to been developed.

However, in the mid-eighties, this poor and wildful economic atmosphere paved way for International Monetary Funds (IMF) to come to rescue of most of these countries (Nigeria inclusive), through loan administration that was accompanied by set of policy programmes. The embodiment of these policies was referred to as Structural

Adjustment Programme (SAP). Major policies of this programme were economic and financial liberalization, the former encompasses such policies like commercialization, privatization, and private-public partnership, in sum, it was a return to classical thought. While the latter was an attempt to free global financial resources to locate optimal users around the world, but this system could not work in vacuum, it comes with some legal and institutional policy frameworks to engender its efficiency. These policy frameworks include interest rate deregulation, exchange rate deregulation, capital account liberalization, stock market liberalization, private ownership of banks and privatization of public owned banks cum foreign participation in the banking sector. The globalized financial system through financial liberalization policy was a child of necessity because the domestic financial resources mobilization (savings) is poor in Africa and shortfall of potential investment requirement. Hence the need to woo foreign investors and financial resources to augment deficient and deficit domestic savings around Africa, occasioned by slow growth, low income, low private property right enforceability, and excessive regulations by the fiat. The financial globalization is expected to unlock the moribund domestic financial sector in Africa and kick start the industrial engine for inclusive growth and sustainable development. Therefore, within the theoretical framework of financial liberalization by Shaw (1973) and McKinnon (1973), this study investigates the gains from globalized financial freedom to the Nigerian economy using both descriptive and econometrics method of analysis and dataset that spanned 1986 through 2017.

ABSTRACT ID: 72

Globalization, Development and Social change in Nigeria

Iyaji Adejoh

Federal University Kashere, Gombe State

Abraham Victoria One

Kogi State University, Anyigba.

Email: adejohiyaji03@gmail.com

Phone: 08039670090

Abstract

The world today is a global village; in other words, there exist a lot of similarity among many societies of the world occasioned by globalization. The globalization wind which is propelled by many forces, has also resulted in numerous developments and changes the world over. The major objective of this paper is the exposition of the numerous developments and social change heralded by globalization and its attendant impact on inequality, poverty, unemployment as well as the norms and values of the Nigerian society. The paper was content analysed and relied mainly on secondary data. The paper concludes based on available evidences that globalization has brought about a lot of development and changes in Nigeria which are mostly negative in nature. The paper recommends among others caution as the watch word as Nigeria sails in the ship of globalization.

ABSTRACT ID: 73

NIGERIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR CHALLENGES, PROSPECTS AND CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

¹Gambo Zakari, ²Ali Usman Jibo, ³Aminu Muhammad Nadada

^{1,2,3}Students of Department of Economics and Development Studies, Federal University, Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria.

[1Gambo.zakari@yahoo.com](mailto:Gambo.zakari@yahoo.com), [2aliusmanjibo90@gmail.com](mailto:aliusmanjibo90@gmail.com), [3nadadabox@gmail.com](mailto:nadadabox@gmail.com).

Abstract

The world is rapidly moving toward an economic system based on the continuous and ubiquitous availability of information. Recent advances in telecommunications technology have been an important vehicle in permitting information exchange to develop as a valuable commodity. Countries and sectors equipped with the requisite telecommunications systems have been rapidly moving into post-industrial and information-based economy growth. This paper will examine the challenges and prospects of Nigerian telecommunication sector and its contribution to GDP in Nigeria using secondary data from NBS and NCC. The research revealed that inadequate power supply, over taxation and vandalism and destruction of several installed equipment are the major challenges facing telecommunication sector in Nigeria. Telecommunication sector has increased employment opportunities to many Nigerians, the share telecommunication in total real GDP had declined throughout 2010-2014. In the First Quarter (Q1) of 2017, the telecoms sector contributed N1.452 trillion to the GDP, i.e. 9.16 %. This is an increase of 0.2% compared to the First Quarter of 2016, indicating stable growth in the sector. The main recommendation, which is to the Federal Government of Nigeria, is the full reform of the power sector.

Keywords: Telecommunication sector, challenges, prospects, GDP and Nigeria

ABSTRACT ID: 74

Religious Foundation of Modern Economies: Reconnoitering the Religious Worldview of Islamic Economic System

Ganiyat Adejoke Adesina-Uthman, Ph.D., acma, mnes, fce, fifp
National Open University of Nigeria, Jabi, Abuja
Email: almiqdad@gmail.com

Abstract

Modern economies can be traced to Judeo-Christian teachings. However with the enlightenment movement which heralded modernism, there was a gradual secularization of modern economic system which has led to the liberalization of modern economies. One major features of this modernization of modern economies is the intermediation function of connecting the surplus and the deficit financial units in an economy which is crucial to satisfying human, business and corporate financial needs through usurious payment and acceptance of interest on loan. Introduction of Islamic Banking to the banking sector marks the beginning of Islamic economic system in some countries in the West and in Africa. This system which is based on Shari'ah transaction principles can today be seen as an attempt to return modern economies back to its religious roots, especially with the establishment of Islamic Development Bank in 1975. Employing descriptive analysis and secondary data, this paper therefore begins to rectify the paucity of knowledge on the academic study of this alternative by exploring the origin of modern economies, ethical and religious foundations of economic and banking systems and how these foundations are being reenacted by the moral values embedded in the Islamic economic system both in theory and practice. This research found that modern economy was based on secular and material worldview which downplays the Divine role in ordering of human's affairs. It also found that Islamic economic system is a way of returning the modern economy back to its religious root with its attendance benefits.

Key words: Religious World View, Modern Economies, Islamic Economy, Dark Age, Enlightenment Campaign, Material Worldview

ABSTRACT ID: 75

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION EXPENDITURE AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Marvelous Aigbedion
BINGHAM UNIVERSITY, KARU

Sarah Anyanwu
University of Abuja

Abstract

This study has empirically examined the impact of government education expenditure on human capital development in Nigeria, 1990-2016. Time series data were used and econometric tools were applied to test for

the stationarity and co-integration (bound testing). Autoregressive Distributed Lagged (ARDL) and Error Correction Model (ECM) were also adopted to estimate the long-run and short run impact of government education expenditure on human capital development in Nigeria. The ARDL regression result shows that there is co-integration and positive relationships between the independent variables and human capital development in Nigeria in the long run. Similarly, the Error Correction Model (ECM) result shows that the independent variables have short run impact on human capital development in Nigeria. This implies that government education expenditure has the potential to improve the level of human capital development in Nigeria. But based on the individual variable in the model, the government education capital expenditure, government education recurrent expenditure and total numbers of schools (tertiary, secondary and primary) in Nigeria have significant impact on human capital development in Nigeria. But despite the empirical significant impact of government education expenditure on human capital development in Nigeria, the UNDP human development report of 2015, shows that Nigeria is among the countries with low human development index (HDI) in the World. Therefore, government should put in place monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that the money released is utilized for the right projects in the education sector for effective education service delivery and for sustainable human capital development in Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 76

Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurship Towards sustainable development In Africa

Mohammed Jamil Idris

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Abstract

The article examines the widespread belief that indigenous entrepreneurship is less well represented in African countries than in other parts the developing world. The evidence shows no dearth of ability among Africans to identify business opportunities and to act upon them—the two quintessential characteristics of entrepreneurship. But the management problems these businesses have sometimes encountered suggest that there may be a continuing role for expatriates, provided the industries are fundamentally sound. Small businesses appear to have a better chance of success and are more viable than some of the heavily protected and subsidized transnational enterprises.

The article finds that successful industrial entrepreneurs have come from a variety of religious, cultural, and educational origins. It casts doubt on the efficacy of training programs to teach entrepreneurial skill and argues instead that a liberal economic regime is more likely to encourage entrepreneurship. Equally important is a well-grounded and widely dispersed growth of income, especially among small-scale cultivators, which leads to a growth of demand for what small businesses produce

ABSTRACT ID: 77

Implementation of the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and sustainable Development in Nigeria, 2005 – 2015

Emmanuel Precious Iji

talk2emmaprecious@gmail.com

College of Education, Oju

Abstract

The global community stood at a historic crossroads in 2015, as the MDGs came to their deadline. The same experience was felt in Nigeria, sub-Sahara Africa where the goals were adopted and implemented from 2000 to 2015. Nigeria joined the community of nations in subscribing to the MDGs in 2000 with the aim of fast tracking developmental issues especially in the areas of raising the standard of the people's living as well as expanding the range of economic and social choices. To this end, the Nigerian government domesticated the goals in a policy document known as the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS); a reform programme designed to achieve the MDGs. As a result, the government signed the Abuja declaration where it was decided that 15 percent of the national budget should be committed to health. Furthermore, in line

with the targets of the goals, NEEDS sought to fight against the strands of poverty through job creation and empowerment. Apart from NEEDS, programs such as Vision 2010, 7 Points Agenda, Vision 20:2020 were developed to meet the MDGs. To this end, Nigeria's MDGs Office spent 305 billion naira towards achieving the MDGs between 2006 and 2009. This paper looks at the implementation of the MDGs in Nigeria with a focus on Goal 1(Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger), Goal 5(Improve Maternal Health) and Goal 6(Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and diseases). It was found out in this survey that Nigerians are part of the 60 percent of the world's one billion extremely poor people, and of the 2.1 million new HIV infections which recorded in 2013, 75 percent occurred in fifteen countries including Nigeria. So, this paper concludes that Nigeria, like most sub-Saharan African countries has failed to meet the MDGs, especially in the areas of health and poverty eradication. As a way of recommendation, this work suggests among others, that there should be monitoring, guidance and measurable evaluation from funders of programs like the MDGs. The recommendations are fundamental and critical to the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ABSTRACT ID: 78

Regulating Climate –induced Migration for Attainment of SDGs in Nigeria

Erimma Gloria Orie

National Open University of Nigeria

mmaorie@yahoo.co.uk; eorie@noun.edu.ng.

Abstract

Essentially, the SDGs constitute globally shared transformation plan for welfare of people to eradicate poverty, hunger, ensure food security and combat climate change impacts. For Nigeria the stakes appear high due to increasing spate of climate-induced movements for many reasons; Lake Chad supporting 25 million people has shrank by over 80 % due to drought; over 6 million people in North-Eastern Nigeria were forcibly displaced and several states overwhelmed by floods in 2012 and 2017 respectively; drought and desertification have instigated 65% herders to migrate from northern to southern Nigeria in search of dwindling pasture leading to violent clashes with farmers and deaths of thousands. Meanwhile, livelihoods of farming, herding and fishing are undermined, thereby entrenching poverty, hunger, joblessness and insecurity to lives and property which is exacerbated by huge unemployed youths easily lured by Boko Haram terrorists. Consequently, the paper argues that the present normative legal and institutional frameworks plus the political will of government are inadequate to address these climate migrations in Nigeria. Furthermore, the clashes between farmers and herdsmen over reducing arable and grazing lands ossify implementation and attainment of SDGs. Drawing from global best practices, therefore, the paper proffers legal strategies for resettlement of climate migrants.

ABSTRACT ID: 79

Influence of Non-formal Education on Industrial Development in Lagos state

Rotimi Michael Akande

rmakande@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The study examined the Influence of Non-formal Education on Industrial Development in Lagos state. Descriptive Survey Design was adopted for the research and four research questions guided the study. Purposive sample method was used to select the participants. Data collected were statistically analyzed, using mean value of 2.50 as cut-off mark. Based on the analysis, the findings of the study showed that non –formal education has direct influence on industrial development in Lagos state. Findings also showed that Non-formal education widens employment possibilities and advanced technological development. It was therefore recommended that government at all levels should take non -formal education seriously by formulating policies that will make it a model for industrial development

ABSTRACT ID: 80

Effects of Scaffolding Instructional Strategy and Gender on Secondary School Students' Attitude to Reading Comprehension

Osikomaiya M. Olufunke, Ph.D

National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos
osikomaiyamoji@gmail.com

Abstract

Students' low performance in English Language has continued to be a cause of concern to all, generally to those in the main stream of education. English Language is the language of instruction at all educational levels, its teaching and learning in secondary schools has continued to suffer setbacks. As a result of this, the study examined the effects of Scaffolding Instructional Strategy (SIS) and gender on secondary school students' attitude to reading comprehension in English language. Pre-test, post-test control quasi experimental design was adopted. Three research hypotheses were generated and tested at 0.05 level of significant. The instruments used in the study were Students' Attitude to Reading Comprehension Questionnaire (0.87) and English Language Reading Comprehension Passages Test (0.84). Intact classes of SS II comprising 120 students from 2 secondary schools in Odogbolu Local Government Area of Ogun State were purposively selected and were randomly assigned to the treatment group and control group. Findings revealed that there was a significant effect of scaffolding instruction on students' attitude to reading comprehension ($F_{(1, 115)} = 12.977$; $p < .05$). There was no significant gender effect on students' attitude to reading comprehension ($F_{(1, 115)} = .806$; $p > .05$). Also there was a significant interaction effect of treatment and gender on students' attitude to reading comprehension ($F_{(1, 115)} = 3.994$; $p < .05$). In effect, SIS application to gender showed significant gain in improving students' attitude to reading comprehension. The implications of the study along with suggestions for practice and research were highlighted.

Keywords: Scaffolding Instructional Strategy, Gender, Students' Attitude, Reading Comprehension

ABSTRACT ID: 81

Critical Appraisal of Religious Tolerance as a Tool for Peace building and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Folami Ahmadu

khaleefahojogeneral@gmail.com

Lagos State University

Abstract

Nigeria has faced many societal imbalances in the hands of religious extremists which have claimed a lot of human lives and properties as a result of intolerance and lack of adequate knowledge of their religious practices. It is disheartening that despite avalanche passages contained in Qur'anic and biblical scriptures that speaks of how to tolerate one another in making peace reign yet religious intolerance continued mitigating peace living of the masses. This study examined the key factors militating against religious tolerance as a tool for peace building and sustainable development in Nigeria. This research made use of both quantitative and qualitative approach to carry out the findings. The study will also examine the attitudes of Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) and prophet Isa, (Jesus Christ (p.b.u.h) towards adherents of other faiths during their lifetime. This paper also examines how religious extremists in Nigeria championed incessant religious conflicts to hamper national development as well as encouraged disunity acrimony, suspicious. and reprisal attacks among adherents of the two faiths. This work therefore, brings into limelight the religious system of building a peaceful atmosphere that depicts all forms of violence which could be solved by settling disputes, engaging in negotiators, compromising, and resolving one another. Finally, the paper recommends among others that peace building cannot thrive in an environment where religious intolerance is exhibited. The religious adherent should also have a concise knowledge of their scriptures and learn how to accommodate one another to serve as vivid example.

ABSTRACT ID: 82

IMPACT AND IMPEDIMENTS TO INTRA-LITTORAL TRADE IN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATE (ECOWAS) SUB-REGION 1984 – 2014

Nseobong Ekong Nkanga Ph.D

Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil, Kano.

Phone: 08061567824

E-mail: nsebassey@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper discusses the prospects and challenges of Intra-littoral trade in ECOWAS sub-region 1984 – 2014. Regional cooperation could have a direct impact on most of national challenges affecting ECOWAS littoral states. International shipping is driven by fierce competition. The history of intra-littoral trade within ECOWAS Coastal water has been characterized by foreign exploitation since the early colonial era. This paper strives to examine the numerous challenges facing the implementation of littoral trade in the region since 1984 to 2014. Finding in the course of this study indicate among others cabotage law, international sabotage, incapacity on the part of ECOWAS, lack of harmonised regional policy, poor infrastructural facilities and lack of political will are key factors that work against the system. The littoral transportation and trade are not regionally emphasised. This paper compares ECOWAS fleet with the world fleet and also highlights the prospects of this trade in the region.

ABSTRACT ID: 83

CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA 2006 CODE AND PRACTICE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS

Abdullahi Shehu Araga (PhD)^{1*}

aaraga@noun.edu.ng; araganism@gmail.com

Israel-Cookey, S. O. (Mr.)²

Israel-cookey@noun.edu.ng; stowellic@yahoo.com

National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos

Abstract

The study has been carried out to investigate the inherent ambiguities in the provisions of the 2006 Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Code of Corporate Governance for the commercial banks in the country, which have made it easy to be circumvented by the commercial banks in the country. Evidently, the banking industry in Nigeria has witnessed some sharp practices bordering on breaches of corporate governance (CG) best practices, which were perpetuated despite the existence of such CBN Code on corporate governance. This leads to the distress of ten (10) out of the twenty five (25) existing commercial banks collapse of many banks in 2009. This study discovers that there are inherent loopholes in the provisions of the 2006 CBN CG Code for the banks in the country, which made the banks to subvert them with relative ease. The ineffectual regulatory framework of CG for the banks is due to some fundamental defects, which negate best practices of CG. The study therefore recommends, among others, that: the CBN Code for banks in Nigeria be revised to incorporate CG best practices such as: stiff penalty on banks against victimization of insider whistleblowers to encourage bank workers to speak up on any observed breaches against best practices of corporate governance; constant evaluation of the implementation of guidelines incorporated in the CBN Code; rigid control over the insider related lending to directors and the top management of banks; tenure of external auditors of banks be pegged at only five years without renewal option; tenure of the non-executive directors of bankers be pegged at five years of only one term; and adequate regulations on transparency and disclosure of information.

Keywords: Central Bank of Nigeria; Lapses of 2006 Code; Practice of Corporate Governance; Commercial Banks.

ABSTRACT ID: 84

GOVERNANCE AND PENURY OF THE MASSES IN AFRICA: NIGERIA IN FOCUS

Murtala U. Aliyu

Department of General Studies, Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic, Hadejia

Abstract

Africa, a continent richly endowed with natural resources and quality human capital is yet to secure rightful place among the developed nations. A major reason that has been responsible is the phenomenon of bad governance. This article examines leadership challenges and governance imperatives in Africa focusing on Nigeria. The article relies on the available literature to analyze the trends of leadership and governance in the African continent in order to demonstrate how they affect the well being of the masses. Among the core reasons are corruption among the political leadership and their inability to channeled resources to better the life of the common man, which consequently breed poverty, illiteracy and malnutrition among others. The paper concludes that for Nigeria to experience sustainable socio-economic development, responsible and credible leaders must emerge to implant the act of good and selfless governance in the country.

ABSTRACT ID: 85

Information Communication Technology and Agricultural Development in Nigeria

Anne Chioma Chima

Department of Public Administration, University of Abuja

ladyannechi@yahoo.com

08035899341

Benjamin Shaibume

Department of Political Science, Benue State University, Makurdi.

benshacks2013@gmail.com

08070701666

Abstract

Nigeria is faced with an increasingly complex challenge of feeding her growing population, while assuring an equitable and sustainable development. Scientific and technological progresses are generating the knowledge and tools to make this possible. This paper examines the impacts of Information Communication Technology (ICT) on agricultural development in Nigeria. Using secondary method of data collection, it was discovered that high level of illiteracy among peasant farmers in Nigeria hinders the adoption of ICT at the rural areas that enhances food production. In addition, low level deployment of ICT in this very important segment of the economy leaves a lot of room for improvement. In view of the above findings, the paper therefore recommends proper dissemination of information to farmers using radio, television and town criers in their indigenous languages among others to aver them with the new technology that improves food production in Nigeria.

Keywords: Information Communication Technology, Agriculture, Farmer, Development

ABSTRACT ID: 86

THE NEXUS BETWEEN GLOBALISATION AND PEACE IN AFRICA

Ahmed Mubarak Mashi

(mubarakmashi@gmail.com)

+2348060771954

Department of Political Science and Defence Studies, Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna.

Abstract

Globalization which is term used for the emergence of a global society, in which trade, investment, finance, agriculture, transportation, communication, defense and security, culture, market, production, medicine, politics

and education are accelerated via microelectronics, this process is seen as a period of development in Europe and America. But in the case of Africa it is a calamity. Globalization in Africa has led to industrial backwardness, unemployment, cultural pollution, artificial conflicts, spread of deadly diseases, proliferation of weapons mass destruction, environmental degradation and pollution, debt crises, brain drain, over dependence, economic and political exploitation of the poor by the rich, corruption and stagflation of the economy, it has done little to Africa compare to its counterparts in other continents. It is against this backdrop this work will examine the impact of globalization on peace in Africa. This work attempts the following questions: What are the features and manifestations of globalization, what is the nexus between globalization and peace in Africa and in what ways does it affect peace in Africa? This work concludes that peace can never be possible in Africa at this age of globalization; this is so because it is the latest stage of the political, economic and social domination and subjugation of the African continent. Therefore, Africa is in a catch 22 situation.

ABSTRACT ID: 87

Rethinking Healthy Ageing in the Context of Environmental Friendliness for Sustainable Development

Apena, Temilola Taiwo (Ph.D.)

National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos

t_apena@yahoo.co.uk

08033922807

Abstract

The role of environment in aging cannot be overemphasized particularly in the context of sustainable development. Goal 3 of 2030 agenda says “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being” while Goal 11 says “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. Going by all these, friendly environment is imperative in all our communities if longevity is to be considered for sustainable development. This study investigated the friendliness of our environments in Nigeria. A sample of four states randomly selected from a total of thirty-six states in Nigeria were used. The study employed a descriptive survey research design. Healthy Ageing and Environmental Friendliness Questionnaire (HAEFQ) was developed and used to collect data from the sample. Two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. The research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation while the hypotheses were tested using chi-square and regression analysis at 0.05 level of significant. Results showed that most of our environments in Nigeria are not age friendly. It is however recommended that safe and comfortable outdoor environment and public spaces can help older people to be more active, reduce fall and assist them to live independently and enjoy higher quality of life.

.Key words: Rethinking, Healthy Aging, Environmental Friendliness, Longevity and Sustainable Development.

ABSTRACT ID: 88

Sustainable Infrastructural Development in Africa: The Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) Alternative for the Power Sector in Nigeria

Moses Etila Shaibu, PhD

National Open University of Nigeria(NOUN)

E-mail.sazab2008@gmail.com

Abstract

The build, operate and transfer (BOT) investment model can be advantageously adopted in Nigeria in ensuring the rehabilitation of the decaying and obsolete electricity infrastructure in the country as low electricity generation and consumption has serious negative implications on both the households and economic activities in the economy. Thus, the objective of the paper is to interrogate the existing electricity infrastructure in Nigeria and advocate for a form of private investment model. Using qualitative method and documentary evidence predicted on the public-private partnership model, the study found that electricity infrastructure in Nigeria is obsolete and inadequate. Power generation in Nigeria compared to other leading economies in Africa is abysmally low due to lack of adequate investment in the sector. The BOT investment model has been used successfully to build and maintain cost-intensive infrastructures like the power plants, highways, railways, airports, etc in both developed and developing countries of the world; as seen in China, India, Pakistan,

Philippine, South Africa, Ghana, etc. Thus, the paper submits that the BOT alternative should be adopted to address the power sector menace in the country.

Keywords: Infrastructural Development. Public-Private Partnership (PPP)Capital Project.

ABSTRACT ID: 89

Study of Behavioral Factors Influencing Cybersecurity Attitudes in Cameroon

Doriane Micaëla Andeme Bikoro

GRIAGES, Catholic University of Central Africa

Samuel Fosso Wamba

Toulouse Buisness School

Jean Robert Kala Kamdjoug

GRIAGES, Catholic University of Central Africa

Abstract

Huge technological advances have characterized the present century particularly in terms of circulation and information sharing. This has increased the number of online users resulting in exponential development of cybercrime; hence the need for cybersecurity measures. This work aims to study the individual perceptions that underlie the desire to perform cybersecurity acts. We will therefore use a mixed research method to determine the logic behind the intention of the Cameroonian authorities to adopt and implement cybersecurity measures. Based on the unified theory of the acceptance and use of technology and the health belief model, we found the theoretical underpinnings of this research.

Keywords : Behavior, cybersecurity, mixed method, Cameroon.

ABSTRACT ID: 90

Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as a tool for National Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa

Amede Lucky

lamede@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The study focused on Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as tool for National Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa. vocational and technical skills expose students to career awareness by exploring usable options in the world of work, thereby enabling citizens to have an intelligent understanding of the increasingly complexity of technology and stimulate creativity. This paper made attempt to x-ray sub-topics like TVET and national development, roles of TVET in nation building, challenges TVET missions among others. Conclusion was drawn and useful recommendations were made which include among others, that African governments and should incorporate TVET programme for their citizens, ensure total overhaul of all the educational systems in Africa, and review with urgency the national philosophy, goals and curriculum of education in order to incorporate workable policies towards attaining quality education, social harmony, sustain economic growth and national security.

ABSTRACT ID: 91

AN ASSESSMENT OF PARENTS' DECISION TO GET INVOLVED IN THEIR CHILDREN'S MATHEMATICS LEARNING

Owolabi Josiah

National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN)

Email: joowolabi@noun.edu.ng; **Phones:** +2348150762756, +2348023417563

Abstract

The study examined parents' decision to get involved in their children's mathematics learning. It further assessed the differences in their decision across gender groupings. Survey design was adopted for the study. The data collection instrument was the parents' decision to get involved in children's mathematics learning questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of two (2) sections; section A was the demographic data part while section B consisted of thirteen (13) four-point Likert scale items. The Modified Likert scale items were adapted. All the items used a Very Unlikely to Very Likely response format as follows: 1 = very unlikely, 2 = somewhat unlikely, 3 = somewhat likely, 4 = very likely. One hundred and eighty-five (185) respondents were purposively sampled for the study. The instrument was validated by experienced science and mathematics education experts. The reliability coefficient was found using Cronbach alpha to be 0.879. The analysis of the data gathered was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0. The findings of the study showed that the mean of parental involvement was just above average. Parental involvement in areas that concerned only their wards was found generally to be higher than those that affect the generality of the school. Comparison of the mean decision of male and female parents showed a difference was not statistically significant. It was therefore recommended among other things that the school find a way of encouraging parents to be involved not only on activities that are beneficial to their wards alone but also those beneficial to the entire school. This kind of synergy would help to further advance the course of education and youth development.

KEYWORDS: Assessment, Parents' Decision, Children, Mathematics Learning

ABSTRACT ID: 92

Education, Youth and the Future of Africa

Rotimi Michael Akande

lifelongeducation6@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The study assessed the influence of Open and Distance Education on access and quality of entrants to University Education. In particular the study examined the extent to which distance education has improved access to universities and whether improvement in access has led to decline in quality entrants in universities. It also sought to know whether differences existed in terms of quality of entrants between Dual and Uni -mode distance learning university. Three research questions were raised and three hypotheses formulated. Descriptive research design of the survey type was used. The population of the study comprised distance education students in the two public universities in Lagos state and National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos. A simple random sampling technique was used to select the sample. An instrument tagged Influence of Distance Education on Access and Quality Questionnaire (IDEAQ) was used to collect data from the subjects. The instruments were validated by colleagues in the area of measurement and evaluation. The reliability of the instruments was determined using Cronbach Alpha statistical tool. The researcher administered ten copies of the questionnaire on DLI students of University of Lagos. The result of the analysis is 0.77% showing that the instrument is reliable. Data collected for the study were analyzed using Chi-square (X²) and t-test statistical tools. The study revealed that Distance Education has influenced access and quality of entrants to universities in Lagos State. The study further reveals that Distance Education has improved access in both uni-mode and dual mode universities in Lagos State. This is a positive and strong effect on university Education through distance learning

ABSTRACT ID: 93

An analysis of leadership styles of women in the banking sectors of first bank of Nigeria plc, Lagos state

Julius Eyanuku

jpee2002@yahoo.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

leadership involves doing careful planning, setting up an organizational structure that will aid people in achieving plans. in a basic sense, leadership relates to followership and one must discover why people follow. this research work was carried out to analyze the leadership styles of women in first bank plc in Lagos state the researcher deems it fit to trace the history of commercial bank and theories of leadership. the instrument used for data collection was the questionnaire distributed to the females' staff of the bank. statistical techniques were used to present data and test the significance from the analysis of data collected, the researcher found that female managers often employs benevolent leadership styles in their management positions. moreover, the result revealed that employees working under female are motivated and encouraged. in conclusion, it was recommended that a study should investigate why female managers are not adopting consultative styles of leadership in their management position

ABSTRACT ID: 94

Inclusive Governance and Gender Equality for Sustainable Education in Africa: Realities and Challenges

Dr. Obiye Florence Ngozi

obiyeflorence@yahoo.com, 08034811016

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Africa has come of age yet most contemporary issues of the world still maintain large gap to realization. One may imagine this vast continent that is richly blessed with natural resources, good climate weather and conducive environment, yet challenges besieging its educational system seems insurmountable. It is a cruel irony that the issues of governance and gender are not harmonized in the continent of Africa. Nigeria and most other nations in Africa inherited and maintained a cultural practice of male-dominant pattern which is inimical to educational development and its sustenance. A situation where the roles of women has been relegated to child bearing and domestic chores do not fit the modern practice in the civilized world. Human potentials of girls and women are undermined and their creative diminished. This is reflected in the level of attention given to girl-child education and the marginalization of the woman folk in governance. The question here is; do Africans treat male and female folks equal in governance and education? The international human treaties and legislative agitations to protect women rights have been neglected by Africans through cultural and traditional tendencies. The transformation agenda of the United Nations with 17 goal expectation for 15 years will be a mirage in most African countries if not strategically planned and managed. The gender inequality is still high in Africa. The researcher worries about the attainment of sustainable development goals in 2030 and therefore recommends the adoption of inclusive governance in a gender equality platform among others for attainment of sustainable education in Africa.

Keywords: Inclusive Governance, Gender Equality, and Sustainable Education.

ABSTRACT ID: 95

MONETARY AUTHORITY DIRECT INTERVENTION IN NIGERIA'S REAL ECONOMY:

MACROECONOMIC ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES

Samuel Ochinabo

Benue State University

Shimonkabir Shitile

Central Bank of Nigeria

Abstract

The study examines the monetary authority's direct intervention in the Nigerian real economy. It will specifically (i) ascertain the structure and trend of Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) direct intervention in Nigeria's real economy and (ii) investigate the effect of CBN direct intervention on aggregate demand, private capital accumulation and price stability in Nigeria. This will be undertaken given that the country faces

challenges of internal imbalances, and the CBN has complemented severally its primary monetary role with direct interventions in the real economy with no respite. This also involves complexities that affect macroeconomic stability. An ex post facto research design will be adopted for the research with the Central Bank of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank document providing secondary data. The study shall employ descriptive statistics and econometric analytical method of data analysis. Findings shall be reported in terms of the theoretical framework and stated objectives.

ABSTRACT ID: 96

Climate Change and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Achievements on Poverty Reduction

Vivian Odishika

vaniety806@gmail.com

Ganiyat Adesina-Uthman

almiqdad@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Climate change adversarial and severe effects across the globe calls for global efforts to lift people out of poverty. Deepening threats of climate change in Africa in particular requires serious commitments to strategies of ameliorate the sufferings of the poor and vulnerable countries. By 2020 in Africa, between 75 and 250 million people will be affected by increased water shortage. By 2020 there will be several countries in Africa that are likely to see a decline in agricultural yields by up to 50 percent as a result of climate change such as increasing frequency and intensity in floods, droughts and heat waves. This paper observed that climate change hold potentials for some disastrous and devastating changes that will affect the poor further. The paper therefore aims at looking into strategies require to ameliorate the sufferings of poor and vulnerable countries as a result of climate change. The paper using secondary data and descriptive statistics in its analysis found that crop yield saw a great decline due to climate change effects. This has led to deserts encroachment in the Northern part of Nigeria causing mass movements of Nomads seeking grazing land for their herds, causing social conflicts, loss of lives and source of livelihood by farmers. Cases of flooding and loss of properties in the southern parts of the country is also of concern. The paper in the light of this, recommends awareness campaign on climate change, clearly stated policy on climate change, implementation of such policy and emergence response to disaster.

ABSTRACT ID: 97

Democracy and Industrial Development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic: An Insight into Benue State

Yio Benjamin

byio@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Many scholars have agreed that democracy is the best form of government and it serves as a precondition for development. Its accountability mechanism, open participation, checks and balances, rule of law, respect for human rights are tantamount to good governance. Consequently, democracy promotion is expected to have direct positive impact on economic development which is attainable through industrial development. Industrial development is that aspect of development that through manufacturing, creates more jobs, reduces poverty and raise standard of living on the wider scale. It is against this background that the paper interrogates the extent to which Nigerian democratic governance in the fourth Republic has impacted on industrial development in the country particularly in Benue state. The paper has argued that since the return of democratic governance in the country from 1999 to date, the impact it has brought on the industrial development sector is very marginal. Although much progress has been made in states like Lagos, Ogun, Rivers, and Kaduna among few others, in most states across the country such as Benue, there is little or no improvement in the industrial sector. The study reveals that the high level of stagnation in industrial development in Benue state within this period is largely due to lack of vision by the political leadership that has governed the state since the beginning of the Fourth

Republic in 1999. The paper suggests that for democratic governance to impact positively on the lives of the people of Benue state in particular, there must be increased investment in the establishment and management of industries especially agro allied industries to directly impact on the agrarian economy in the state. This can be achieved through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and the positive impact on the Benue economy will be monumental

ABSTRACT ID: 98

Nollywood to onlinewood: Issues on film censorship and national security in Nigeria

Adelakun, Lateef Adelakun

Ladelakun@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The debacles caused on national security by the infiltration of foreign movies (Hollywood and Bollywood) coupled with censorship evasion within the indigenous movie industry have metamorphosed into ‘Onlinewood’ syndrome. As the movie industry fret over losing the audience of home video films due to absorbance of both digital-native and digital-immigrant audiences into social media circle, the need to go online is pervasive. Movies are now produced for online consumption with a less focus on copy distribution for home video use to keep abreast with the diffusion of online innovation. Social media, particularly YouTube, now house and give virtually unlimited and indiscriminate access to movies and short clips. This new trend loosely hangs the burden of censorship, a pseudo means of enhancing the sanctity of the contents and gatekeeping of the scenes that threaten national security of the country. Aiming to explore the level of compliance with industrial censorship, movies that were produced before and after the diffusion of online innovation were content analysed. The analyses were thematically based on eight major criteria used for film classification and evaluation as entrenched in the principles of Nigerian Films and Video Censors Board (NFVCB). More than 90 per cent of the scenes in the onlinewood contents were found running afoul of the NFVCB principles, among which safeguarding national security is entrenched. Less than 30 per cent of those before the onlinewood innovation are guilty of the same offence. This work recommends that NFVCB should extend its censoring modality to movies and short clips online. Parents are also encouraged to restrict the underage exposure to social media, particularly YouTube, where such movies could be accessed, and guide the teens towards media, message, and site selectivity when online.

Keywords: Media displacement, Film censorship, Onlinewood, National security, Communicating development

ABSTRACT ID: 99

NIGERIAN NEWSPAPERS AT THE HEART OF MAKING OR MARRING REGIONAL AND RELIGIOUS DICHOTOMY DURING CRISES

Dennis Abutu

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The study seeks to find out how the mass media make or mar peaceful co-existence among multi ethnic and religious groups in Nigeria. Basically, co-existence has become a major challenge in our contemporary societies as various interests are competing for rights, influences and domination. Mass media as agents of socialization occupy a fundamental position during crises because of its influence and effect on audiences. Newspaper coverage of Benue saga was content analysed to explore ethnic and religious undertone and how such inflame or quench ethnic and religious differences. The work hinged on social responsibility of the media and media agenda-setting theories. The study established that, the Nigerian newspapers contribute immensely to the differences among ethnic and religious group by publishing contents that: emphasize blame-game; suggest revengeful measures; sensationalise gory scene to inflame victims; and castigate parties involved in crises by qualify them with offensive adjectives. Monitoring and sanctioning of the erred newspaper was suggested as one of the means to live out of the alien media practices

ABSTRACT ID: 100

THE EVALUATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE IN LAGOS STATE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, LAGOS NIGERIA

Julius Eyanuku

jpee2002@yahoo.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The main purpose of this study is an evaluation of Information Technology on Employees Performance in Lagos State Ministry of Health, Lagos, Nigeria. The information technology, aided by computers, the mass media and the continuously evolving nature of telecommunication networks, has contributed to the varied conceptions of contemporary society. Increasingly, information has become the defining feature of the modern world, mainly due to, the use of information in social-political and economic spheres. In carrying out the research work, the researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data to gather information on the subject. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling technique. Other method of data collection adopted was interviews and observation. The method of data analysis was chi-square (X^2) frequency and simple percentages. Both research questions and hypotheses were used in the study. The population was 407 while the sample size was 202, and 194 respondents were used. IT improves quality of management through better decision making, IT increases output of employees through individual performance, and finally, Information Technology promotes better utilization of workforce by a reduction of staff.

ABSTRACT ID: 101

Nomadic Herdsmen and Crop Farmers' Conflicts in Nigeria: Interrogating the Socio-Economic, Health and Environmental Implications of Establishing Semi-Intensive Cattle Ranches Across the Country

Arthur Ikeme (PhD); Christopher Ngara (PhD);
Charles Alfred (PhD); Ganiyu Ejalonabu. L. (M.Sc.)
& Patrick Udefuna (M.Sc.)

National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies, Abuja, Nigeria.

Abstract

Following protracted and sporadic armed conflicts between nomadic herdsmen and crop farmers across the country, most stakeholders have agreed that semi-intensive cattle ranching system holds the key to a lasting peace between nomadic herders and crop farmers in Nigeria. The advantage of semi-intensive ranches in keeping animals out of open grazing in order to prevent conflicts between nomadic herders and crop farmers seems to have overshadowed the consideration of the consequences of establishing semi-intensive ranches across the country. This study concerned with examining the after-effect of semi-intensive ranches in Nigeria. Using a combination of participant observation, questionnaire and interview methods, it was concluded that the federal government should fully support the establishment of both intensive and semi-intensive ranches in Nigeria because of the capital-intensive nature of both ventures. On the interim, the federal government should support existing ranches in the country to take care of some of the nomadic herdsmen roaming (about) in the country, especially in the Middle Belt region. Secondly, because of the negative narrations now associated with land acquisition in the country, the federal government should encourage states and local governments to establish ranches to cater for herdsmen in various domains. Finally; The National University Commission (NUC) should be encouraged to make, cattle ranching, a major topic of study in all General Studies (GS) courses in the universities and other tertiary institutions in the country.

Keywords: Cattle, Crops, Ranching, Herdsmen and Conflicts

ABSTRACT ID: 102

Examination Malpractice as a Challenge to National Development in Nigeria

Abanyam, Noah Lumun PhD

Federal University of Kashere, Gombe State Nigeria

E-Mail Address: noahlumun@gmail.com or marknoah4africa@yahoo.com

Contacts: +234(0)70349028489 & +234(0)8052410631

Agbo, Mathew Oga

Federal University, Kahere Gombe State Nigeria

E-Mail Address: agbooga@gmail.com

Contacts: +234(0)8136746780

Abstract

Examination malpractice is a major social issue that destroyed the nation's development more than atomic bombs or sophisticated ballistic long range missiles. This study is aimed at assessing examination malpractice as a challenge to national development in Nigeria. Robert Merton's theory of Anomie was considered in analyzing the study. The study found that examination malpractice lowers the standard of education. It degrades intellectual integrity and impedes intellectual development of a nation and affects the productivity of the economy. It discourages study habits among students. It was recommended that education policy makers to as a matter of urgent raise the standard of education by employing quality teachers who are unwilling to compromise merit of standard and that strict rigorous invigilation, examination rules and regulations should be set and strictly monitored through the use of modern surveillance cameras. More so, staff welfare should be considered as this will go a long way to motivate and also resist a temptation of collecting bribe. The study concludes that all hands must be on deck: both the parents, teachers, students, government, education policy makers and all the stakeholders should cooperate in order to eradicate the menace of examination malpractice in Nigeria.

KEY WORDS: Examination malpractice, National development, Anomie theory, challenge

ABSTRACT ID: 103

Using E- Assessment to Investigate Retention of Knowledge in Science Acquired in ODL System:

A Way to Achieving Economic Growth and Development

Odunmbaku Adiat

National Open University of Nigeria, Jabi-Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract

Although the Nigerian economy advanced 1.9 percent growth year-on year in the fourth quarter of 2017, and became the strongest since the fourth quarter of 2015. This growth was majorly achieved from oil sector. The Oil sector accounted for 7.17% of GDP compared to 10.04% a year earlier, while Education output fell to -1.04% compared to -1.22%. Endogenous growth model is usually engaged to establish relationship between human capital and economic development. This study intends to look into retention of knowledge in science courses studied in an ODL system of education and economic growth. The study was carried out using learners' scores in their electronic continuous assessment and examination. The data were collected at source and descriptive statistical method of analysis was used for the research analysis. Consequently, the study concludes that there was poor retention of knowledge in science related disciplines. This depicts that scientific knowledge acquired in ODL system in Nigeria is not retained by learners which could be the result of the negative effect of education on economic growth.

Keywords: ODL system of education, E-assessment, Endogenous growth model, Economic Growth, Epistemology

ABSTRACT ID: 105

Open Distance Learning and the Management of Electoral Violence in Nigeria

Ojo, Olusola Matthew PhD,

Okonye Anthonia Hafunjoh

National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), Abuja.

Ojoolusola4@gmail.com

08055915018, 07064289908

Abstract

The phenomenon of internal conflict has arguably assumed an enduring image of the Nigerian society in its post-colonial epoch. Apparently, electoral violence has significantly compounded the problem as it manifests at the three stages of the electoral process, thereby undermining peace and security in the country. Despite existing studies on the generation, manifestation and consequences of electoral violence, the menace seems protracted and intractable by assuming various dimensions with the devastating implications for the democratic process and national integration. Using qualitative method of data collection, this study identifies inadequate democratic orientation as central among the variables determining the intensity of electoral violence in the country. Findings show that among other factors, the political elite take advantage of inadequate democratic education on the part of the masses to recruit youths as triggers of electoral violence. Hence, considering its flexibility, cost effectiveness and multiple modes, this study contends that ODL is a veritable medium of impacting democratic education in the citizenry with a view to preventing electoral violence and entrenching the democratic process in the interest of political stability and national integration.

Key Words: Open Distance Learning (ODL); Electoral Violence; Peace and Security; Democratic Education; National Integration

ABSTRACT ID: 106
IMPACT OF HEALTH, WATER AND SANITATION AS KEY DRIVERS OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NIGERIA

Obaka Abel Inabo
National Open University of Nigeria, Jabi-Abuja.
Phone Number: +2348032061373. Email Address: aobaka@noun.edu.ng

Abstract

This study examined the role of quality of health, water and sanitation as key drivers of economic progress, with a focus on Nigeria from 1990 to 2015. The indicators considered were economic progress (GDP per capita), health (proxied by infant mortality rate), access to water and sanitation. The ex-post facto research design was used in this study. In addition, the Autoregressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) estimation method was chosen. Empirical findings show that there is a long-run relationship where the quality of health, water and sanitation has a positive effect on economic progress. It can be said that these facilities complement labour productivity. While comparing the policy options improving the sanitation facilities to people in Nigeria has the highest potential to foster growth. This study has augmented tested growth theory and used robust estimation approach for comparison of three proxies of health facilities for the case of Nigeria.

Keywords: Health, Water, Sanitation, Economic Progress, Infant Mortality

ABSTRACT ID: 107

The Saint-Louis Equation Rebirth: Re-Accessing Fiscal and Monetary Policy Mix in Nigeria

Timilehin John Olasehinde³, Afolabi Mutiu Adeniyi⁴, Adeyemi Kamar Kayode⁵, Adigun Saidat Motunrayo⁶,
John Ibitoye⁷, Babatunde Kowe⁸

Abstract: This study restates the Saint-Louis equation to reinvestigates the relative effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies on the Nigerian economy. This study made use of annual data that spanned 1981-2015. The unit root test revealed that the variables employed contained a unit root. An Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) technique was used. Cointegration test among the variables was passed using the ARDL bound test technique. The ARDL parameter estimates are not sufficient enough to convince hence we compute impulse

³ Ekiti State University, Department of Economics, Nigeria, Corresponding author Email: timmexdareal@gmail.com

⁴ Federal Polytechnic Offa, Department of Banking and Finance, Nigeria, Email: ayzne01@gmail.com

⁵ Federal Polytechnic Offa, Department of Banking and Finance, Nigeria, Email: kamaldeenadeyemi17@gmail.com

⁶ Federal Polytechnic Offa, Department of Banking and Finance, Nigeria, Email: tunkybabey@gmail.com

⁷ Adekunle Ajasin University Akungba, Department of Economics, Nigeria, Email: ibitoyejohndavid@yahoo.com

⁸ Ekiti State University, Department of Economics, Nigeria, Email: tundeontop@yahoo.com

response function for the estimated ARDL model. The impulse responses show that GDP responses to fiscal and monetary policy shocks are mixed in signs. Ultimately, the impulse responses allow us to find out that the very long run responses of GDP to fiscal and monetary policies shocks are negative and positive. This study helps to shed light on fiscal-monetary impacts' puzzle in the existing literature. Conclusively from our findings, monetary policy is effective than fiscal policy in Nigeria. Based on our findings, we suggest that the government and the policymakers should try to simultaneously make fiscal and monetary policies formulation in such a way that their temporal and cumulative effects on the economy for growth and sustainability motive would be positive

Keywords: Saint-Louis Equation, fiscal policy, monetary policy, ARDL, Nigerian Economy

ABSTRACT ID: 108

Environmental Degradation and the Nigerian Economic Growth

Emmanuel Ajudua

ajuduaemmanuel@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria, Jabi-Abuja.

Abstract

Will the world be able to sustain economic growth indefinitely without running into resource constraint or degrading the environment beyond repair? Both from ecological and environmental perspective, the argument is often made that economic growth is bad for the environment. This study sets to find out this assertion by investigating the link between environmental degradation and the Nigerian economic growth. Employing secondary data from 1986 – 2016, an estimable model was used to analyze the impact of environmental degradation on Nigerian economy. The real GDP was employed as the dependent variable, with the values of Gas flared; forest lost and oil spillage for various years as independent variable. The ordinary least square (OLS) would be employed as the estimation technique for the study, the Unit root would be conducted to test for stationarity among variables, the Johansen Co-integration test would employed to test for long run equilibrium relationship among the variables; the Granger Causality test would be conducted to ascertain the causal relationship between variables while the stability test would also be conducted to check for the long run stability of the variables employed. Recommendations would be made based on our findings and the study would be useful for policy analysis.

ABSTRACT ID: 109

Mass Media and Community Development in Nigeria: The case of two communities

¹ Josephine Obiajulu Omoruyi ² Daniel Ewomazino Akpo 1dewisewoman@gmail.com

2danzino2002@yahoo.com ,

Department of Mass Communication, Igbinedion University Okada

Abstract

Information is central to all forms of human activities irrespective of the field or profession, be it medicine, agriculture, tourism, trading, business or engineering, communication plays a vital role in circulation of information. The mass media is a veritable tool in the hands of informed society therefore all strata of society including government, the business world, the political class and virtually all members of a given society or community avail themselves of this powerful tool of communication. There is the need for exchange of information to ensure completion of tasks. The question now, is to what extent has the mass media in its new high tech form affected community development? Can it be said with every sense of conviction and without equivocation that the mass media has played any role in community development? Anchored on the Agenda Setting and the Development Media theories, the study was carried out using two communities in Nigeria, one close to an urban area and the other far from city. The study was found the media perform the roles of encouraging the rural dwellers to participate in the political process, give them security tips, and mobilize them for development. The study concludes that the mass media perform a strategic role in community development.

Keywords: Community Development, Rural Development, Agenda Setting, Development media theory, Communication

ABSTRACT ID: 110

RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA: THE GIRLCHILD IN FOCUS

Omotayo Abisoye

oabisoye@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Education is a fundamental human right and essential for the exercise of all other human rights. Yet millions of children and adults remain deprived of educational opportunities.... In Nigeria, Section 14 subsection (2) (b) of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria states that “the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government.” While section 18 subsection (1) states that “Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels.” Gender equality is a global priority for UNESCO. Gender inequality in education affects both girls and boys, and women and men, but girls and women are still more often disadvantaged. Poverty, geographical isolation, minority status, disability, early marriage and pregnancy, gender-based violence, and traditional attitudes about the status and role of women, are among the many obstacles that stand in the way of women’s and girls’ fully exercising their right to participate in, complete and benefit from education in Africa, especially Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 111

An analysis of confessional statement utility in criminal trials in Nigeria

Rosemary Saidu

rsaidu@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

This paper examined an analysis of confessional statement utility in criminal trials in Nigeria. Confession is a free and voluntary admission of guilt by an accused person, helpful in the processes of judicial system. Confession cut through various perspectives both in religion, social and judicial field. This means the person decides to confess to a crime being of sane mind which helps in the processes of judicial system. Section 28 of the Nigeria Evidence Act defines a confession as an admission of an offence by an accused person or an acknowledgement of crime by an accused person. This paper focused on personnel working in the Nigeria Police Force who were posted to the Igbaba area command Ijebu Ode between 0- 20 years interval and the role of the court in relation to confessional statements was considered. Lawyers and other legal practitioners in the Federal High Court were included. Recommendations put forward include among others that Officers should ensure that they avoid over zealousness which may make them nurture the idea of employing violence or coercion in obtaining confessional statement in a criminal trial as this will render their finding no matter how relevant inadmissible in a competent court of law.

ABSTRACT ID: 112

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM VERSUS NATIONAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA: The Journalists’ Stand

Simbiat Ademuyiwa

simbiatasake@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Part of the challenges to investigative and interpretative reporting in Nigeria is the undefined nature of the information freedom and access in relation to national security of the country. Running afoul of the national security of the country, an offence that is tantamount to treasonable felony without a defined structure and bound, makes investigative journalism a more dreaded aspect of media practice in Nigeria even than covering a war front. At what point an issue is classified inimical to national security is blurred with political, economic, and faith-based interests. Unfolding the hidden to prospect information diffusion and national development lies

in the efficiency of journalists in investigative and interpretative reporting. An empirical analysis of the journalists' perceptions of and interests in the area of the profession is then required to evaluate the prospect of the investigative journalism in Nigeria. Hence, this study surveys the influence of national security pressure on the journalists' perception of and interest in investigative journalism practice in Nigeria. Taking 50 samples from journalists across various media genres, this work discussed the prospect of investigative journalism in Nigeria on the tenet of social responsibility theory of the media. Nigerian journalists gave hazardous nature of the profession and non-provision for life-assurance that the task demands as major reasons for shunning the aspect of media profession.

ABSTRACT ID: 113

ADOLESCENT WELL-BEING: A PREREQUISITE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Oba-Adenuga, Olusegun Adeleke

National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

e-mail: oadenuga@noun.edu.ng

+2348-033-879-789

Abstract

The paper emphasized adolescent's well-being as prerequisite for national development in Nigeria. When the Nigerian civil war ended in January 1970, the federal government articulated the five main national development goals of building a free and democratic society; a just and egalitarian society; a united, strong and self-reliant nation; a great and dynamic economy; and a land full of bright opportunities for all citizens, as contained in the Second National Development Plan (1970-1974) and endorsed in 1973 as the necessary foundation for the Nigerian National Policy on Education, which was first published in 1977. Forty-one years later, this dream is far from being realized. There is injustice and insecurity, with lots of human right abuses and extra judicial killings, high crime rates, grave menace of cultism, ritual murder, child abuse, religious riots, unemployment, corruption, etc. which are inimical to national development. The paper stressed importance of adolescent well-being and roles of adolescent as strategies for achieving national development in Nigeria, conclusion and recommendations were also made.

Keywords: Nigeria, National Development, Adolescent, Well-Being

ABSTRACT ID: 115

ESTIMATION OF ABACHA'S REGIME THROUGH THE EYE OF NIGERIAN PRESS

Dr. Ayo Elebute

Bowen University, Iwo

Osun State, Nigeria

Josephine Omoruyi

Igbinedion University, Okada

Edo State, Nigeria

Abstract

After Abacha held the reins of power in November 17, 1993 some political analysts erroneously described his policies as having brilliant goals. Few months later, his rash of probes and act of press repression exacted mixed reactions as people in the media profession started to pontificate about his indiscriminate closure of media houses and arrest of their staff. Based on the above statements these researchers have given a scientific analysis of the data that showed how the Nigerian press makes a judgment about the value of Abacha's regime within the context of authoritarianism and soviet communism. The data were collected through content analysis research method in which manifest content of communication in some Nigerian tabloids and magazines had been described objectively, systematically and quantitatively. The key methodological concepts adopted in the content analysis study are: unit of analysis; content categories; sampling and coding. The result revealed that the estimation of General Sani Abacha's regime by the Nigerian press was never very high. Few months after his military coup d'état, he began to behave dictatorially and the press resented his harsh, dictatorial manner of leadership. It is concluded that the closure of media houses and the seizure of their products by the regime was

an indicator that Nigeria was “back to the barricade” and members of the press vowed to monitor the junta before it becomes another full blown dictatorship. It is recommended that the press should continually focus on its watchdog function and realize the facts that while the political power is transient, the press vigilant operations no matter under what condition should be sustained for all eternity.

ABSTRACT ID: 116

THE NEXUS BETWEEN POPULATION GROWTH AND FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA

Kolapo Timothy

kolapotimothy@yahoo.com

GOFAMINT INT HQ LAGOS, NIGERIA

Abstract

The paper as titled above consists of seven sections. The first section which is introduction focuses on the historical background of population growth in Nigeria in relation to food security since independence. The second section focuses on definition of concepts viz: food security, population growth, nexus and Malthus revisited to Africa especially Nigeria. Sections three and four focus on data collection on population and food security, analysis, and findings base on Geo-political zones in Nigeria. Section five, focuses on challenges facing food security in Nigeria. These include: rapid of urbanisation which resulted into massive rural-urban migration and in the long run resulted into reduction of the young people and living ageing population in agriculture. Other challenges include illiteracy, policy inconsistency and policy somersault, poor funding of agricultural sector, lop-sided development in favor of urban areas, traditional method of agriculture which discourages youths from going into farming in the 21st century. Section six focuses on recommendations to tackle the challenges which are canker worm, locusts and caterpillars facing food security in Africa particularly in Nigeria. The seventh section which concludes the paper focuses on a clarion call for leaders in Africa especially Nigeria to ensure food security for their citizens so that the continent will move from under-development to development among the comity of Nations. This is because a nation that can not feed its citizens is under-developed because food security comes first before other socio-economic security since "an hungry man is an angry man"

ABSTRACT ID: 117

Increased gender knowledge, attitudes and practices: A review of male involvement and positive gender culture

Kalu Awa

kawa@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Gender issues have remained topical in both academic and social settings in view of the social, economic and political significance. Advocacy for increased gender knowledge is based on the perception that such would engender equality among the genders. This study investigates the level of gender knowledge, attitudes and practices among academics and social organisations in Lagos State, Nigeria. It further examined male involvement and some positive gender cultural practices. First, this research synthesized from literature a conceptual framework of the level of gender knowledge, attitudes and practices, including male involvement and positive gender culture. The study further surveyed the level of gender knowledge and male involvement of Lagos academics and social organisations, consequently identifying some positive gender culture. The results indicated low gender knowledge, attitudes and practices. It also found limited male involvement and their resistance to gender equality. Policymakers and stakeholders should intensify campaign for more understanding of gender issues, gender mainstreaming and change of men's attitude toward gender equality while encouraging positive cultural practices.

ABSTRACT ID: 118

Preparedness strategies for external tourism crisis incidents: Perspectives of emergency organisations stakeholders in Abuja & Jos, North-central, Nigeria.

Majebi Enesi Chukwuemeka.
National Open University of Nigeria.
Email: emajebi@nounedu.ng

Abstract

Purpose- The purpose of this paper is to provide a general exploratory view of the preparedness strategies utilised by emergency management stakeholders in the North-central cities of Abuja and Jos, Nigeria in anticipating and responding to external crisis incidents that can affect tourism demand, due to tourist negative perceptions of destinations image.

Design/methodology/approach- The author uses semi structured recorded interviews with key emergency management organisation stakeholders at the case study destinations, based on a crisis preparedness framework; prevention, awareness-risk assessment, response, and destination recovery, to explore and compare their perceptions about external crisis incidents that can affect tourism, and the preparedness strategies being employed in anticipating and responding to identified crisis incidents and threats.

Findings- The paper reveals that external crisis incidents such as terror attacks, political unrest, ethno-religious upheavals, kidnapping for ransom, herders/farmers clashes and their threats, can affect destination image and tourism demands, and suggests that having established preparedness strategies for external crisis incidents with adequate ancillary resources and tools, especially in Jos, Plateau State, compare to Abuja, where emergency organisations seem to have adequate resources can help the emergency organisations of the study destinations to effectively anticipate and respond to external crisis incidents that can affect destination image and tourism.

Practical Implications- The paper affirms and illustrates the importance of having preparedness strategies in place that can be tailored by emergency organisations to anticipating and responding to external crisis incidents that can affect negative destination image perceptions and tourism in Abuja and Jos, North-central Nigeria, and beyond.

Originality/value- The paper provides a practitioner perspective on the importance of having established preparedness strategies with adequate resources for emergency organisations at both a country's federal capital and subsidiary destination levels to anticipate and respond to external crisis incidents that can negatively affect destination image perceptions and tourism.

Keywords; External crises, tourism, crisis preparedness strategies, emergency organisations stakeholders.

ABSTRACT ID: 119

Attaining Sustainable Reputable Image Through Effective Information Management: An Appraisal of Nigeria's Several Attempts at Image Repositioning

Jonathan Aliede
aliedej@yahoo.com
National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Nigeria's image at home and abroad is anything but positive, almost six decades since her political independence and notwithstanding its enormous human and natural resources. Almost all available indexes point to Nigeria's precarious situation, with the citizens wallowing in penury, diseases, want and despair. Lack of vision and direction, mismanagement, sectionalism, insensitivity and corruption have propelled the ship of state to a level the leadership has nothing to show, thus, betraying the expectations of the citizens and international community which despise it as a pariah. Nigeria, therefore, gropes in negative image several administrations have failed to launder, including Re-Branding Nigeria and Change Begins With. This study explored the factors responsible for Nigeria's persistent negative image locally and internationally. Survey research was applied in which 200 copies of questionnaire were distributed to purposively selected respondents in three states of the Federation: Enugu, Ibadan and Kaduna, besides the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The respondents blamed the situation on poor information management, parochial leadership and corruption. The study recommended that the country's information management should be trusted into the hands of

professionals; broad-minded, youthful and nationalistic leadership with contemporary global view should be enthroned, while corruption should be fought with determination and impartiality

ABSTRACT ID: 121

Nexus between economic growth and environment quality in Nigeria: Evidence from a test on environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypothesis

Nura Aliyu Kabuga

Bayero University, Kano-Nigeria

Email: nakabuga.eco@buk.edu.ng

Aliyu Yusuf Ahmad

Baze University, Abuja- Nigeria

Corresponding author: aliyu.yusuf@bazeuniversity.edu.ng Or
aliyuyusuf301@gmail.com

Abstract

The paper examines the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypothesis in Nigeria using data on gross domestic product (GDP) a proxy to economic growth, carbon emissions, population growth and industrial production covering the period 1980 to 2016. the EKC hypothesis was built on theoretical assumption that initial economic growth leads to increased environmental concern or to be precise environmental pollution, but at a point further economic growth results in reduced environmental degradation. therefore, the theoretical motivation is to test the inverted u-shaped relationship between environmental degradation and economic growth in the country. in the long run, the findings suggest that economic growth positively increases carbon emissions at the early stage of growth and when the intensity of economic growth increases, economic growth continue to increase. since the long run interaction between economic growth and carbon emissions is meant to validate the existence of EKC hypothesis, it is possible to conclude on the basis of the result obtained that the evidence provided in this paper do not seem to support the existence of EKC hypothesis. in the short-run, the coefficients of both GDP and its squared GDP are positively and negatively related to environmental deterioration respectively but even as the former is statistically significant at barely 10% level, the latter is not. this implies non-existence of inverted u-shaped curve in relationship between environmental degradation and economic growth in Nigeria. some of the policy measures recommended include switching from fossil fuel use to clean energy and entrenching industrial energy efficiency measures and policies that will promote productive manpower through sound education and trainings. lastly, there is also the need to increase more environmental awareness among teeming population of Nigerians.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Environmental Quality, EKC, ARDL and Nigeria

ABSTRACT ID: 122

Democracy and Party Politics in Africa

Salaudeen Olawale Kazeem

M.Sc. Student

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The critical role played by political parties in the consolidation and nurturing of a virile democracy and its sustenance is highly indispensable to the development of democratic governance. Where democracy survives for a long period of time, it is because political parties, among other vital institutions, are well established and play the roles expected of them. This research interrogates the nature and character of party politics in Africa and its impacts on democratic governance. It concludes that the African public needs to gain confidence in its institutions. Common citizens must shun all form of apathy and resort to democratic

institutions in order to express demands and resolve conflicts affecting them in their political system. The result of examination revealed that African political parties did not possess vital features of political parties such as ideology, party manifestoes, like-minded people as well as viable opposition party. All parties are engaged in intra party schism rather than embarked on programmes that would benefit the masses. The result of undemocratic conduct of political parties such as candidate's imposition based on prebendalism and patron-client relationship as revealed in this paper, gave rise to global Pariah that portrayed African states.

ABSTRACT ID: 123

Religion Does Matter! Islamic Therapeutic Approach to Sustainable Development in Africa

Lateef, Abiola Muideen

University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. (+2348074026303, ibnlateefi@gmail.com)

Abstract

Religion plays a very important role in the lives of most Africans. Until recent times when it started to be included as a category of analysis in development studies, its role in development had generally been viewed with either suspicion, scorn or indifference in scholarly and institutional concerns with development planning and policy. Besides, Islamic therapeutic paradigm, which prioritizes social and ecological well-being, is largely ignored. This paper examines Islamic therapeutic framework for sustainable development in Africa with a view to highlighting its relevance, workability and implication for policy development. Drawing from the Maqasid (objectives) of the Shari'ah, this paper addresses the nexus between faith and sustainable development and argues that religion – for its constructive and therapeutic potential – must be considered in the sustainable development agenda in 'religious' Africa. Specifically, Islam plays an important role in enabling sustainable development – through its values, through its potential for social and ecological well-being and in the realm of self-development. It concludes that issues surrounding sustainable development have moral, ethical, social and political complexities that are beyond the purview of economists and social scientists alone.

ABSTRACT ID: 124

AFRICAN COLONIZATION: THE REASON FOR HER GOVERNANCE ISSUES AND UNDER-DEVELOPMENT

Jeremiah Johnson Obera

jobera@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine African colonization as the reason why there is continued corruption, nepotism, tribalism and other governance issues and retrogressive development. The paper used secondary data to examine what was the state of Africa before colonization and what is her state after independence till present. The results suggested that Africa had robust cultural value system which was enveloped in her communal way of life before the colonial rule. Though primitive, like the tower of Babel, Africa was making progress by being united before colonial forces assimilated her. The clashing of African culture and Western culture made Africa to live in two Worlds and continued tension leading to corruption, tribalism, nepotism and other social ills (governance issues). The findings also suggested that Africa had what is called "Ubuntu" which was a principle based on inter-dependence, unity, sharing, compassion and compromise as opposed to separation, independence, and conflict before colonial invasion. Colonization promoted class struggle, corruption, nepotism, tribalism (governance issues). The implications herein are that Africa has unending governance issues – hence the call for restructuring in Nigeria. The paper recommended that Africa should go back to her God given mandate to start from there. This will make Africa to have unity, progress, and rapid development.

ABSTRACT ID: 125

MUSLIM YOUTHS AND THE PROBLEMS OF IDENTITY IN THE MIDST OF DIVERSITY

Abdulsalam Mikail Kolawole

University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

abdulsalammikail99@gmail.com; +2348133704772

&

Adeogun Jamilah Adenike

University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

jamilah.adeogun@yahoo.com; +2347052124991

Abstract

Identity is an ambiguous term with assumptions about its meaning and relevance to peoples' understanding of Muslim youths' response or behaviour to issues in the society. Therefore, this study seeks to examine the way of life that defines who a Muslim youth is. Is he one whose practice of Islam separates him from others or one whose Islam accommodates innovations and diversities? Taking cognizance of the position of Muslim youth to the Yoruba culture and the interactional patterns that characterize everyday encounters among people; greetings by prostration, kneeling and bending as major ways by which Yoruba express respect for their elders, dressing for both male and female Muslims as outlook to life, have all become point of arguments and diversities among Muslim youths in Ibadan. On account of these, some youths deliberately reject the taslīm (Islamic greeting) of their fellow Muslims, they also disrespect elders who do not share their opinions. These issues have led to disputes and malice which shamelessly resulted to enmity and disunity within the Muslim ummah. If care is not taking, this prevalent situation may likely get out of control. Consequently, this paper attempts to find solution to these problems of identity among Muslim youths.

Key words: Identity, Muslim, Youth and Diversity.

ABSTRACT ID: 126

Religious Conflicts in Nigeria and the Relational Dilemma of the Nigerian Law

Iroye Samuel Opeyemi (PhD)

National Open University of Nigeria.

lifelinesamuel@yahoo.com – 08033337207

Abstract

Nigeria is one of the world's most ethnically diverse nations. It comprises of multi-ethnic nationalities put between 250 and 450 (Idahosa 1997; Aghemelo and Osumah 2009). The vast ethnic groups notwithstanding, the country is dominated by three major religions which are; Christianity, Islam and Traditionalist. The overwhelming majority of the Northern population is Muslim, which is estimated to be over 50 per cent of the total population. Christianity is strong in the Southern region, accounting for perhaps 35 per cent of the total population of the country, while the balance of the population remains animists (Dibie, 2000). The influence of the three major religions over the political terrain of the country cannot be underemphasized as it has both negatively and positively affected the political life of the country. Religion which should be a bounding element in the country has more or less become the source of nightmare, fear and intimidation in the country, most especially because of the several volatile conflicts which has ensued between the practitioners of these religions which eventually has occasioned breakdown of law and order, thus causing insecurity. Ojo, 2010, rightly put it that more than anything else, the greatest obstacle to the nascent democracy is the pervasive insecurity of lives and property, as evidenced by the spate of armed robbery attacks, assassinations, ethnic and religious conflicts, coupled with the seeming helplessness of security agencies to handle criminal acts. There is the high level of interethnic and inter-religious vendetta in the country, to the point that it seems that Nigeria is now exhibiting the symptom of a collapsing state, whose members are perpetually at war with one another (Imobighe 2003a:1-12). It is noteworthy that Nigeria is a country with whole lots of legislations most of which are even unknown to the general populace, and has even remained a toothless bulldog as it has not been able to arrest or proffer a lasting solution to the many religious conflict ravaging the social and political life of the country. This paper seeks to analyze the impact of the Nigerian law in dousing religious conflicts in the country and proffer relevant

recommendation for a better and effective performance in that regard. Conflict trap theory shall be adopted in this paper as the framework of analysis. The exponents of this theory are Paul Collier, V.L. Elliott, Havard Hegre, Ankle Hoeffler, Marta Reynal-Querol and Nicholas Sambanis. This paper postulates that there is the need for vast reform of the country's laws in order to effectively arrest the ravaging religious conflicts in Nigeria.

Key Words: Religion, Conflict, Law, Crisis, Resolution

ABSTRACT ID: 127

NON-STATE ACTOR: A FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF GROWTH AND FALL OF ANY NATION: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

Adekunle Daoud Balogun

University of Sultan Zainal Abidin, Gong Badak, Terengganu Malaysia

Isiaq Abdul Wasiu Amoo

University of Abuja, Nigeria

Abdullahi Ayoade Ahmad

University of Sultan Zainal Abidin, Gong Badak, Terengganu Malaysia

Abstract

The Non-state actors are organizations which are either profit generating conglomerate such as Multinational Enterprises or non-profit organization such as Civil Liberty Organization who help in building support and awareness for or against the social order. Some of them are recipes of economic development if they are guided by law and order and thus fostering in cordial relationship with the host country. Some non-state actors choose to provide information by enlightening people on social issues in relation to health, education or human rights. Some may be challenging irregularities found in public policy activities of a state or add more values. A type of non-state actor such as MNCs is a powerful organization with international affiliations. It could choose to control the political and economic landscapes of a weak state. There are non-State actors that attack the constituted authority through violence and terroristic attacks to gain recognition on religious or ethnic values. The Non-State actors have their positive and negative impacts on nation's development. The study is basically conceptual, analytical and based on secondary data sources.

ABSTRACT ID: 129

Environment and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: A Case Study of Abuja Metropolis

Agbebaku, H. U; Iduseri, E and Kadafur, S. J.

National Open University of Nigeria, Jabi-Abuja

Corresponding Author e-mail: hagbebaku@noun.edu.ng

Abstract

This paper examines integration of our immediate environment to economic and social development in Nigeria. The totality of our environment needs to be developed in order to attain Sustainable development. Drawing from secondary data, the paper shows that the indices of human development index(HDI), poverty alleviation index (PAI), education index(EI) and health care index(HCI) are more essentials judging from the 13 principles of sustainable development of the earth summits. Others principles of sustainable development are: reducing resource consumption, sustainable cities, environmental policy protection of the atmosphere, combating desertification and drought, combating deforestation and protecting biodiversity, agriculture and rural development, women and youth empowerment and freshwater and coastal water resources. The study aim is to examine human perception of the environment and sustainable development, to ascertain the attitude of human's toward sustainable development and to determine the level of governance on sustainable development in Nigeria. The methodology is a combination of experimental survey on content analysis of articles from literatures on environment and sustainable development. A projection of 0.03%, from 2006 population census

was considered. Likewise a projection of 0.05% index of 2018 on such principles of HDI, PAI, HCI and EI was derived from 2008-2009 year calculated value. The result shows that only eleven (11) states in Nigeria including Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja have a higher human development index (knowledge, income and health) above the bench mark of 0.513 as at 2008-2009 year. In the same period, five 5 states including FCT, Abuja have GDP per capita higher than the National GDP. Five 5 States have a higher GDP index of per capita than the National GDP Bench Mark of \$1,156.82. North-Central and South-East have the highest and lowest poverty index in term of geo-political zones. Ten (10) states from the northern region have higher poverty index in Nigeria. Fourteen (14) states including FCT, Abuja have higher life expectancy index than the bench mark of 50 years while eleven (11) states including FCT have higher education index than the bench mark of 0.712. In addition, the result shows that there is a positive correlation of population growth and social – economic development of states and of geo-political zones in Nigeria on the indices of human development, poverty alleviation, health care and education. In conclusion, the earth's resource needs to be modified and conserved to attain sustainability for future generation.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Human Development, Governance, Earth's Resource and Environment

ABSTRACT ID: 130

Nigeria's Economic Development and Human Development Index (HDI)

David C. Nwogbo, Ph.D

National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja

08033204889; 08131054003

Email: dnwogbo@noun.edu.ng, dnwogbo2005@yahoo.com

Abstract

As its objective, the paper argues that despite the introduction of reforms in 2004, economic development has remained problematic, with Nigeria's Human Development Index ranked a dismal low at 152nd out of the 188 countries. Since 1960 when the country gained political independence, development plans and strategic initiatives have been enunciated to achieve economic development. From 1960 to 1966, the Nigerian economy experienced modest growth and was predicted then by the World Bank to be on the path of economic transformation, more than its Asian counterparts. However, the Nigerian economy experienced dismal growth under military rule until the inception of civilian rule which marked the introduction of reforms. A regression analysis was conducted which underscored the nexus between HDI and economic development. The study adopted a methodology that is qualitatively based, relying essentially on secondary data, with content (critical) analysis as its method of data analysis. The paper's finding is that despite the reforms, Nigeria is still bedevilled by long standing structural challenges that have blighted the prospects of economic development. The paper concluded that dismantling the challenges requires structural transformation that is anchored on transparency, accountability and the right institutional framework. The paper recommends consistent structural, economic and constitutional reforms.

Key words: Economic development, challenges, HDI , reforms

ABSTRACT ID: 131

Development of Community and Peacebuilding: Development Initiatives of the Delta State Oil Producing Areas Development Commission in Okerenkoko and Oporoza Communities of Gbaramatu Kingdom, Nigeria.

Mathias Jarikre

National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja

Abstract

This article considered how Delta State Oil Producing Areas Development Commission (DESOPADEC) in its community development initiatives contributes to peace building in the Niger Delta region. The paper examined the context of evolution, mandate and operations of DESOPADEC and how it is designed to correct deep fault

lines in development governance framework of oil producing communities in Delta State. To this end, the paper examined the Commission's development projects in Okerenkoko and Oporoza communities of Gbaramatu Kingdom and how it has helped to reduce extreme poverty empower the communities and develop social infrastructure to resettle internally displaced families as a result of Warri ethnic conflicts and military invasion. The paper, therefore, concludes that the Commission's development initiatives have not only improved the physical aesthetics of the communities but have also contributed to peace building outcomes.

ABSTRACT ID: 132

AN ASSESSMENT OF PEER MEDIATION AND PEACE CLUBS AS VERITABLE TOOL FOR EMPOWERING NIGERIAN YOUTH WITH PEACE BUILDING SKILLS

Alonge Sylvester

Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Edo State.

Alongesylvester@yahoo.com- 09028811094

Iroye Samuel (PhD)

National Open University of Nigeria.

lifelinesamuel@yahoo.com - 08033337207

Abstract

Nigeria is one of the African countries that has constantly been associated with frequency of violent conflicts. Since the country gained independence in 1960, it has witnessed series of ethno-religious conflicts. Currently, the Boko Haram insurgency and Framers/Herdsmen conflict are the major conflicts troubling the nation. It has been observed that the youth are the major perpetrators of conflicts in Nigeria. These are youth who are supposed to be utilising their energies and ideas for securing and developing the country. The rate at which Nigerian youths engages in conflicts indicates that they lack peace building skills. However, the youth are an essential instrument for sustainable peace. They need to be equipped with peace building skills to enable them make greater contributions towards building peace in Nigeria. Hence, this paper is an assessment of peer mediation and peace clubs as veritable tool for empowering Nigerian youth with peace building skills. To effectively do this, the paper utilized secondary data sourced from text books, journals, newspapers and the internet. The paper argued vehemently that peer mediation and peace clubs are potential instruments of empowering Nigerian youth with peace building skills. The study therefore recommended the establishment of peace clubs and peer mediation programmes in all schools (primary, secondary and tertiary institutions), as this will avail the Nigerian youth the opportunity to learn how to effectively prevent and equally resolve conflicts when they occur.

Key Words: Conflict, Peace Club, Peer Mediation, Peace Building and Development

ABSTRACT ID: 133

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND MANUFACTURING CAPACITY UTILIZATION IN NIGERIA: ANY LINK?

Okoh, Johnson Ifeanyi, Ph.D,

National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos

Moemeke, Scholastica Ekene,

Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi-Uku

Abstract

The falling performance of the manufacturing sector which has led to the suboptimal performance of many manufacturing companies no doubt is a major source of concern to both researchers and managers of the economy. The ugly development has contributed immensely to the skyrocketing unemployment with its

attendant negative effects on the economy. This study is an attempt to empirically examine if there is any link between consumer price index as an anchor variable and manufacturing sector capacity utilization in Nigeria. The study covered the period from 1980-2016. The study utilized secondary data which were subjected to rigorous diagnostic tests and certified fit for empirical use. Data analysis was done using Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL). In the model formulation, other significant macroeconomic variables were introduced as control variables and both their individual and joint effects equally gauged. The choice of the ARDL model lies in its flexibility that it can be applied when the variables are of a different order of integration. The overall regression result as depicted by the F- statistics result and the attendant probability values proved that consumer price index exerts a strong statistical link with manufacturing capacity utilization in Nigeria. Among other things, the study recommended that since the Consumer price index has a negative link with the manufacturing capacity utilization, the government should consciously emplace policies that will drive down the rate to tolerable level that would ensure better utilization of resources for enhanced capital formation.

Keywords: Manufacturing Capacity Utilization, Consumer Price Index, Nigeria

ABSTRACT ID: 134

Islamic leadership Model and the Burden of Terrorism and leadership in Nigeria: Issues, Myths and Realities

Uthman, I.O FIPMD
University of Ibadan.

Abstract

Islam has contributed immensely to the history of Nigeria, offering the country education, political administration, economic development, the Sharī‘ah judicial system and security etc. However, its role in the development of the country is today questioned by the terrorist activities ravaging Nigeria. Despite the efforts of the government at tackling the Boko Ḥarām, the country is still not secure. The terrorist activities of the Boko Ḥarām added to those of herdsmen, cattle rustlers, farmers, cultists, & militias etc. who kill, vandalize, rob, rape and kidnap with impunity etc. all over the country have virtually destroyed the country, especially Northeast Nigeria. Its tourism industry has virtually gone into extinction in addition to the challenges of human, arms and drugs trafficking, money laundering, child soldiers and Internally Displaced Persons in the region. In what ways has Islam contributed to the development of Nigeria? How is Islamic ideology tied to the terrorist acts all over the country? What role can Islamic leadership model play in bringing an end to the destruction of life, property, human rights, the environment and food etc. ravaging the country? These are some of the questions that this papers answers using the leadership models of the Sharī‘ah.

ABSTRACT ID: 135

UNDERSTANDING THE BASIC CONCEPT AND COMPONENTS OF CORRUPTION AND CORRUPT PRATICES: NIGERIA PERSPECTIVE

Joseph Augustine Igomu et al.

Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Anambra State – Nigeria and Nigerian Prison Service

Abstract

The study is aimed at assessing the basic concept and components of corruption and corrupt practices in Nigeria. The specific focus of this study is to review conceptual and theoretical perspective of corruption & corruption practices. This study is to enlighten the citizenry and beyond about fight against corruption, its implication and negative consequences. We stress the need to assist Government and other Law Enforcement Agencies in order to tackle this menace. Corruption has no definite meaning and it is uphill task defining the concept of corruption. The term corruption means different things to different people across the globe. It has been perceived in various ways by different intellectuals in the context of culture, environment and geographical locations. Its conceptualization has drawn in recent past competing and numerous views and approaches to the subject for determination. Corruption is the umbrella term for activities involving bribery,

deception or dishonesty in order to gain personal or corporate profit. The first approach in fighting corruption is the need to understand the basic concept, classification, components and causes of corruption in Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 136

INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER EFFECT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM PANTEKA WOOD & METAL FURNITURE CLUSTER IN KADUNA, NIGERIA

Abdullahi Shehu Araga

araganism@gmail.com; aaraga@noun.edu.ng

Kunbi Lawal

laqunby@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria, Victoria Island, Lagos

Abstract

The study investigated the cluster effect on the economic development in Nigeria using the operations of Furniture cluster in Kaduna, Kaduna State. The research was carried out using the survey method which involved collection of qualitative and quantitative data and conduct of participatory rapid appraisal and focus group discussions for each of the clusters. Based on both random and purposive sampling methods, a sample of twenty (20) and forty (40) SMEs was used in each cluster and the two clusters respectively, to represent various categories of SMEs that operate in these clusters. Descriptive statistics were used, presentations of data were made in frequency tables and analyzed using percentages, and quantitative data collected were collated and computer coded using relevant statistical formulations and package. The findings of the study revealed that there are elements of cluster effects such as entrepreneurial spirit, capital resources, quality human resources, knowledge resources, technological development, and supporting infrastructure, among others in these clusters. Nevertheless, adequate support services in critical areas for these clusters from government are lacking. Therefore, the study recommends, among others, that adequate policies should be formulated and rigorously implemented towards supplying electricity, water, and credit facilities for enhancing the operations and performance of these clusters considering the fact that their development is bound to enhance growth and development of the country's economy.

Key words: Industrial cluster effect, Evidence from Nigeria, Kaduna Furniture (Wood and Metal) cluster.

ABSTRACT ID: 137

Impact of lending policy on the corporate performance

Sufian Jelili Babatunde

jel_babs@yahoo.com

National Open University of Nigeria,

Abstract

This study examined the impact of lending policy on the corporate performance. In order to actualize the objectives of the study, data were gathered from secondary sources, and the data collected were analyzed using Descriptive statistics, Correlation analysis and ratio analysis. The result of the findings shows that, there is significant relationship between lending policy and financial performance of banks in Nigeria. The study also discovered that loan to deposit ratio of GTB decreased from 68.73% in 2005 to 54.66% in 2015. This overall declining trend in LDR of banks indicates the tendency of comparatively more increase in deposits than loans. This may arise that GTB branches have conservative lending policy over the period of the study. Therefore the study recommends that the bank revisit its lending policy, such as maximizing the approval limit of branches and districts and appointing trained managers and loan officers for branch offices.

ABSTRACT ID: 138

ENTERPRENUERSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN PLATEAU CENTRAL SENATORIAL ZONE OF PLATEAU STATE (2011-2017)

Longul Philemon Goyin
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
longulgoyin@gmail.com

Godiya Micah

Plateau State Universal Basic Education Board

Abstract

There have been calls in recent times from government at all levels, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and private individuals alike regarding Entrepreneurship Development in every nook and crannies of Nigeria, stemming from the inability of the government to successfully cater for the basic needs and welfare of its citizenry, hence the very essence of the need to develop entrepreneurship amongst the people so as to augment and supplement governments effort to make ends meet and support the government. This article therefore assesses Entrepreneurship Development in Plateau Central Senatorial Zone of Plateau State. The study covers the periods between 2011-2017, it adopted solely the use of secondary sources to gather the needed data for this research. The paper extensively reviewed literatures in the areas under study where qualitative content analysis was employed to analyze the data gathered. The study revealed that there are presence of entrepreneurial activities in the zone which are thriving. Some constraints impeding on the success of entrepreneurship in the Zone were also highlighted to include Infrastructural deficiencies, Inadequate working capital, Lack of entrepreneurial education amongst others. The paper proffered useful working recommendations gearing towards revamping and improving entrepreneurship development in the zone and the country at large.

ABSTRACT ID: 139

GENDER AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: ISSUES AND PROSPECTS

Olaniyi Mohammed
niyimohammed2000@yahoo.com
Dan Consults Limited, Abuja

Issac Otegwu

Veritas University, Bwari, Abuja

Abstract

Equality of opportunity for men and women has been emphasized globally since the 19th and 20th centuries. The imperative of this socio-economic and political need is informed by the fact that despite the impressive rate of human development, there have been rising disparities within nations and between nations. Thus, the most persistent of these disparities has been gender disparity. Behind the equity are the lives of men and women. Therefore, using the UNDP report and MDGs, this paper argues that the elimination of gender disparities and gender gaps in African countries may be a great challenge facing the world. This implies that the essence of gender studies is premised on the need to promote gender relationships. To this end, the study opines that a good knowledge of gender issue would enhance and promote mutual understanding, respect and appreciation between the sexes, as well as foster cooperation, and the much needed gender dialogue for more harmonious co-existence. To improve the performance of human development in Africa, the paper suggests Sustainable human development policies and programmes to ensure gender planning and mainstreaming which will help to enthrone gender democracy and a more equitable and enhanced human civilization that guarantees greater social justice, peace and stability and progress in Africa.

ABSTRACT ID: 140
Tourism and African Development
Mubarak Subair
Email: mubarakue1@gmail.com

Abstract

Tourism is a responsible travel outside ones usual environment for not more than a year for leisure, business, religious purposes etc. not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited (World Tourism Organization). Tourism is considered by some to be the only remedy that brings foreign exchange, jobs and modernization to the host country, and seen by others as a negative factor that changes lifestyles, creates new dependencies or promotes inflation. This paper aims at studying the challenges, measures and contributions of tourism to African development, a case study of Nigeria as a host country. This is carried out through a wide, in-depth, and structured examination of published scholarly papers. In this paper, a comprehensive literature review is presented in order to identify the challenges, measures and contributions of tourism to the development of Nigeria. This study shows that Nigeria is evidently blessed with a lot of tourist sites with the potentials of raising revenue for the nation but unfortunately this is not maximally tasked as tourism in Nigeria is relegated to the background making it not to have a significant contribution to the development of the country and Africa as a continent.

Keywords: Tourism, Development, Challenges, Measures, Contributions.

ABSTRACT ID: 141
Gender Diversity and Employee Commitment of Selected Deposit Money Banks in Lagos State, Nigeria.
Olajide-Arise, Temi
Email: tolajide-arise@noun.edu.ng
National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Companies are focused on gender diversity as an imperative for recruiting the best talents and fostering innovation. Gender diversity is not about advocating for one group over another, but rather overcoming biases to achieve a delicate balance in representation, empowerment and economic opportunities across all groups. Organizations with relatively poor gender diversity records may be associated with lack of employee commitment. It is in this view that the study examines the effect of gender diversity on employee commitment in respect of affective, normative and continuance commitment towards performance selected deposit money banks in Lagos State, Nigeria. Purposive sampling technique was used to select respondents and questionnaire to 100 top management level staff of the selected deposit money banks was administered. Data collected were analysed using the simple linear regression analysis. The study concludes that gender diversity do not affect employee affective commitment and employee continuance commitment. Therefore, gender diversity has a positive and direct relationship on employee normative commitment. The study, therefore recommends that organizations should try as much as possible to employ candidates who are suitable for the right job rather than employ biased based gender group.

Keywords: diversity, gender diversity, affective commitment, normative commitment and continuance commitment

ABSTRACT ID: 142
CORPORATE CULTURE ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE IN THE TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY
Kayode Ibrahim Kadiri
kaykad0809@gmail.com
National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

This study was carried out to critically assess the effect of corporate culture in an organizational performance in the telecommunication department. The Study adopted a descriptive research design. The study population consisted of workers in MTN, which is three hundred and eighty (380) while the sample size of the study was one hundred and ninety-four (194). Survey method was adopted in carrying out this study. Stratified sampling technique was used to select the sample size for the study. The main instrument of data collection is questionnaire. Descriptive statistics such as Simple Percentage and frequency tables were adopted in the presentation and analysis of data while the relevant hypotheses were tested using correlation coefficient. Four (4) hypotheses were tested and the entire alternative hypotheses were accepted. The findings from the hypotheses revealed that there is a significant relationship between organization power structure and organizational survival; also there is a significant relationship between organizational norms/values and organizational sustainability; and the study further found there is a significant relationship between organizational mission and sales growth. The research recommends that organizational culture must be binding on all member and staff of the company as this will encourage uniformity among members of the organization and thus enhance commitment and group efficiency.

ABSTRACT ID: 143

UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON RETAIL CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AMONG THE MILLENNIAL STUDENTS OF NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, ABUJA.

Faiza Maitala

phaeexaibrahim@outlook.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

This study seeks to understand the role of social media on retail customer experience and customer satisfaction among the millennial students of Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja. The study adopts a survey research design and data collected from the responses of the study questionnaire was used through Scientific Package for Service Solutions (SPSS) for analysis and conclusion. In this study, the relationship among variables was measured using Pearson's correlation and regression. The result shows that the experience customers get during their interactions on social media with the sellers can lead to either satisfaction or dissatisfaction. The study therefore concludes that customer satisfaction can be determined base on their experiences with the sellers when it comes to responsiveness. The study recommends retailers to create more opportunities for their consumers to be able to access information regarding products or services they require.

ABSTRACT ID: 144

EMPLOYEE'S MOTIVATION AND ORGANIZATIONS PERFORMANCE IN MR. BIGGS FAST FOOD IN ABUJA

Nkoyo Ekere

ekerenkoyo@gmail.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

The main trust of this study is "Employee's motivation and Organizations' performance" in Mr. Biggs Fast Food Restaurants in Abuja. The study critically evaluated the motivational factors that are prevalent in fast food industry. The methodological frame work adopted for the study was a descriptive survey design through the use of questionnaires. Questionnaires were administered to respondents from three Mr. Biggs outlets. The research instrument was validated and reliability test conducted and the instrument was acceptable for use, hypothesis were tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) (r) aided by SPSS version 20.0. The finding of the study revealed that there is a high significant relationship between motivational factors such as management commitment, good work environment, salaries/ wages, training and development, etc, with staff performance and organizational productivity in fast food industry. The study recommends that managers of fast food businesses should understand these motivational factors to be able to motivate employees for higher performance and organizational productivity.

ABSTRACT ID: 146

Budget in Older Families in Southwest Nigeria

Oluremi Oyedokun

stremy62@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Adelowo Adsanmi

The Bells University Technology of Nigeria

Abstract

The paper examines the budget patterns, economic benefits and practices in families and the role budget plan and practices play in ensuring subsistent life of families. The paper specifically examined the significance of budgeting in effective family management in older families. The study adopted a cross sectional method that looks at the budgeting practices among older families in three various government and private institutions in Lagos State, Nigeria. A stratified sampling method was used to ensure diverse and balanced responses thereafter; respondents were randomly selected among the different strata, while descriptive statistics was employed in analysing the data. The study found that budget practice has effect on family economic management, as majority of the respondents confirmed that their economic situation became better with the practice of family budget. Budget plan is very essential for subsistence livelihood of families as well and effective economic management.

ABSTRACT ID: 147

THE EFFECT OF SERVICE QUALITY, CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND CORPORATE IMAGE ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN THE BANKING SECTOR OF NIGERIA.

Umeh Anthony

ogoumeh@gmail.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to show the role of service quality, customer satisfaction and corporate image on customer loyalty. The research population is bank retail customers of Access Bank in Abuja, Nigeria. This study involved 100 respondents from each of the branches of the bank. This research result indicates that service quality has significant positive effect on corporate image. Finally, both customer satisfaction and corporate image are found to have a positive effect on customer loyalty. The model indicates that corporate image has the biggest effect on customer loyalty when compared with service quality and customer satisfaction. Service quality can enhance and create both of customer satisfaction and corporate image.

ABSTRACT ID: 148

ENHANCING COMMUNICATION EDUCATION IN NIGERIA THROUGH BROADCAST DIGITIZATION

Chidinma Onwubere

conwubere@noun.edu.ng

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Education, especially, communication education involves lectures and consultation of materials from papers, microfilms, microfiches, analogue audio, video tapes and on digital supports like electronic disks. Paper and analogue supports are limited in capacity of contents. Some of the structures and equipment for accessing these non-digitized materials are at a geographical distance, unmovable and costly. Broadcast digitization, contributes tangible solutions to this educational infrastructural squeeze as it makes it possible for an unlimited number of students to receive lectures live or at a differed time, with no loss in the quality of the lectures. Streaming

lectures online makes for effective practice of timeless and sustainable Mass Communication. Broadcast digitization thus enhances enrolment for Communication Education. Fortunately, Nigeria is at the verge of total digital switchover of the broadcast media. Channels TV has been chosen as the case study because of its staff strength, independent nature, excellent broadcasting activities and international partnerships with reputable broadcast organisations. The aim of this paper is to determine the role of broadcast digitization on the promotion of Communication Education in Nigeria. The theoretical frameworks are: Diffusion of Innovation and Uses and Gratification Theories. Method is the Triangulation of the quantitative and qualitative research approaches. That is, a survey of 100 media professionals, and interview of 4 media professionals. Results show that digitization encourages viewership and promotes Communication Education. This paper recommends that digitized broadcast media should design programmes targeted at fostering communication education in Nigeria

ABSTRACT ID: 149

Influence of Brand Image on Selection of Hotel services in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Eunice Abimbola Adegbola

National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos

Email: eadegbola@noun.edu.ng, eadegbola2@gmail.com
[+2348023219711](tel:+2348023219711)

Christopher Onu PhD

Babcock University, Ilisan – Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria

Email: onuchristopher@gmail.com

Bilkisu Katagum

National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos

Email: bkatagum@noun.edu.ng

Abstract

Brand image is a major strategy usually adopted by hotels and other business conglomerates in a competitive market and environment in order to gain a large market share of the industry. The primary aim of this study is to examine the influence of brand image on selection of hotel services by customers in Lagos state. The population comprises of customers of the entire five (5) star hotels in Lagos state, a random sampling technique was used to select 80 respondents across the population of the study. The descriptive research design was adopted for this study and data were collected through the use of a well-structured questionnaire. Data collected were analyzed using ordered logistic regression analysis. Findings from the result reveal that price charged (PC), service quality (SQ), customer loyalty and (CL) are all statistically significant variables of the study with a P-value of 0.036, 0.034 and 0.039 all at 5% level of significance. This shows that the creation and continuous development of brand image would have a positive influence on customer "view on selection of Hotel services in Lagos state. The study recommends that the overall branding approach for hotels in Lagos state should be customer focus which would include activities such as to provide proper security facilities to reinforce safety in the mind of customers. In addition, to improve the quality of services and increase the level of customer loyalty, hotels are encouraged to create a range of holiday packages and create awareness for these packages in the mind of customers.

Keywords: Brand, Price, Service Quality and Customer Loyalty

ABSTRACT ID: 150

Education and Economic Development

Timipre Haruna

timtoiks@gmail.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

Education world over is considered a vital factor for economic development. Education has been seen to improve standards of living, promote entrepreneurship, and other broad social benefits to both individuals and societies at large. Economic theory specifies that to achieve sustainable economic development substantial investment in education must be carried out. This paper focuses on this very important developmental issue and considers its impact on economic development utilizing the Ordinary least Square technique. It was discovered that investment in education proxied by government expenditure in education had (did not have) significant impact on economic development in Nigeria. It was recommended that more investments in the education sector at all levels of the economy be carried out.

ABSTRACT ID: 151

Saratu Rabi

Nile University of Nigeria

saturabi@gmail.com

Abstract

The study investigated the impact of corruption on economic development in Nigeria. Corruption has affected many countries all over the world especially the developing countries. It has various implications for both the developed and developing economies. Corruption hampers development and thus raises the level of poverty, unemployment and many other economic factors in any economy entrenched in corrupt practices. Corruption hinders growth and development potential of any country. Secondary data were sourced from World Bank reports on Nigeria and corruption reports from transparency international on Nigeria. The data covers a period from 1997-2016. The data were analyzed using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression technique. Hypothesis tested with respect to Corruption Perception Index (CPI) was accepted implying that the tests were statistically significant, meaning that Corruption Perception Index (CPI), a proxy for corruption in this research positively affects economic development. The article therefore suggests that an effective action against corruption has to evolve effective sanction and greater political transparency as a means of ensuring that the resources of the country are deployed to bring about sustainable development in the country.

Keywords: Nigeria, Corruption Perception Index, Corruption Rank, Relative Corruption Rank, and Growth and Development.

ABSTRACT ID: 152

The Role of the Infrastructure Sector on Economic Growth and Development in Nigeria

Dosumu.O.Blessing

dosumublessing@yahoo.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

The aim of this article is to examine the role of infrastructure on economic growth and development. The importance of an adequate and effective infrastructure sector to the process of economic growth and development has long been acknowledged and understood by scholars and policymakers, in the presence of a poor infrastructure sector development will be very difficult and challenging. Based on existing model (OLS) to run the regression of the two models evaluated in this study, this study aims to identify and discuss the key infrastructure components including education, health, institutions and market size and how they individually and collectively affect the Nigerian economy. The results of study showed that infrastructure is an integral part of Nigeria economic growth and development. Neglecting the improvement of the country's infrastructure sector is undermining the growth and development of the Nigerian economy. These findings add to previously established ideas that a major key factor that determines economic growth and development is the adequacy and effectiveness of a countries infrastructure sector. This study helps to explain what infrastructure components

results to a raise in income levels and this will in turn offer policymakers and business leaders an important tool in the formulation of improved economic policies and institutional reforms in Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 153

Effects of Unemployment on Nigeria Economy (1972-2014)

Amina A. Alabi

voiceawhd@gmail.com

Nile University Nigeria

Abstract

The focus of this research work is to investigate the impact of unemployment and crime in Nigeria empirically. The study employed multiple linear regression model (MLRM) on macroeconomic variables such as unemployment rate, crime rate, Government expenditure on offence among others. The result of this study shows that there is a positive relationship between unemployment and crime rate. An attempt has been made to examine the empirical relationship between unemployment and crime rate on the Nigeria Economy. The general conclusion from all perspectives is that the solution to the problem of unemployment and crime rate cannot be found within are the single epistemological approach. The solution to the problems (unemployment and crime) is a collective responsibility. Based on the findings recommendations were made prominent among them is the need for Government to invest in entrepreneurship and Vocational Education.

ABSTRACT ID: 154

National Social Information Technology Infrastructure: A Potent Mechanism for Waging Anti-Corruption War

Wilson Nwankwo, Chinedu Paschal Uchenna, Olanrewaju Babatunde

Wellspring University, Benin City, Nigeria

Corresponding Author: drswilson@live.com

Abstract

In the 21st century, Corruption evolved into a gigantic and almost indefeasible monster pervading the social and economic fabrics of societies across the globe to the extent of stalling social development, equity and fairness in the distribution of commonwealth. No State whether or not developed can boast of a corrupt-free society although countries with superior media advantage has used vehicles of propaganda and media supremacy to pass the bulk to those that are disadvantaged especially the developing countries. However, the developing countries to which the bulk are passed to are also culpable of the same corrosive vice. War against corruption has become a global song. This paper addressed the digital approach to fighting corruption. This paper adopts a socio-technical approach in studying the various forms of corruption in the Nigerian society as well as the present measures to combating it. It evolves an effective communication infrastructure driven by integrated and coordinated national social information technologies, that provide unified information exchange platform for the entire citizenry wherein vital information arising from events, social, political, and economic spheres from the public and private domains are exchanged on real-time thereby closing the information circulation gap usually exploited by corrupt officials in perpetrating corrupt practices.

Keywords: Social Information Technologies, Corruption, Sociopolitical dynamics, Anti-corruption warfare

ABSTRACT ID: 155

Impact of Inflation on Developing Economies: The Nigerian Experience

Charles Nzete

charlesnzete@gmail.com

Abstract

Inflation is a rise in general price level of goods and services in an economy over a given period of time. Most governments, since the end of the second world war have had to grapple with the negative impacts of widespread inflation that is not only virulent but have resulted in deceleration of growth and development. In some economies, the disequilibrium was a direct result of inflation occasioned by increase in money supply following the rebuilding process embarked upon after the war. In a developing economy like Nigeria, one of the major macroeconomic challenges confronting the country has been inflation. It results in a fall in purchasing power such that each unit of currency will buy fewer goods and services. Empirical studies have shown that a reduction in output, increase in cost of production or an increase in money supply that outweighs increase in economic growth are the general causes of inflation. This paper aims to look at inflation in developing countries with emphasis on its impact on the economy of Nigeria. It ascertained the relationship between growth and inflation, the inflationary effects and the options available to the monetary authorities to control it. The study covered a ten-year period – 1997 – 2016. The Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression technique was used. The result shows that inflation impacts negatively on consumer price index, exchange rate and growth. However, there exist a positive relationship between GDP and inflation.

Keywords: Inflation, GDP, Economic Development, Growth

ABSTRACT ID: 156

The Impact of Poor Power Supply on the Economic Growth of Nigeria

Enyinnaya E. Sike

enyisike@gmail.com

Nile University Nigeria

Abstract

The objective of this Study is to examine the impacts of poor power supply on the growth of Nigerian economy (1990-2017). It is an irony that Nigeria is richly endowed with both renewable and exhaustible energy resource but its power sector operates well below its estimated capacity, with power outages being a frequent occurrence. To compensate for the power outages, the commercial and industrial sector as well as the household are increasing using privately operated diesel generators to supply electricity. An ordinary least square regression is applied to annual aggregate data to determine the type of relationship that exist between the dependent and independent variables. The dependent variable was denoted Gross domestic product (GDP), while the independent variables are: Government expenditure on power sector (GEP), Government expenditure on privatisation of power sector (GER), Loans to power sector (LON), and Private sector loans to power PHCN (PLN). In conclusion, it is evident that power is critical to rapid economic development through regional integration and Public private partnership. A number of recommendation were made based on the findings prominent among them is the need for the Government to invest in power sector and diversify the Economy from the oil to non-oil sector.

ABSTRACT ID: 157

Education as an Instrument of Development: Options for Developing the Education Sector in Nigeria

Olubukola Akinwumi

bukieplus@yahoo.co.uk

Nile University Nigeria

Abstract

The Nigerian Government appreciates the pivotal role of education in attaining development, hence it recognised it as “an instrument par excellence for effecting national development”. However, the Human Development Index (HDI) Report of the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) which has, access to knowledge, as one of its three tripod places Nigeria at 155 among 188 countries. Indeed, the education sector in Nigeria has not fared well and requires a review to understand the gaps and proffer options for strengthening the

sector. This paper therefore reviews the avenues through which education aids a nation's development. It reviews Nigeria's investment in education towards attaining its policy objectives in comparison to peer nations and some developed nations. The paper examined policy initiatives in other countries and proffer options for improving the education sector in Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 158

Unemployment Effects on GDP Growth Rate in Nigeria

Rashida Anka

rashdabello@rocketmail.com

Nile University Nigeria

Abstract

This study examined the effect of unemployment on GDP growth rate in Nigeria using time series data annually from 1980 to 2016. Autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL) was adopted after the unit root test result showed a mixture of I(1) and I(0) variables. The findings from the result indicated that Unemployment had a long run significant effect on GDP growth rate in Nigeria. Therefore, the study recommended that Nigerian government should invest heavily in infrastructure to attract foreign direct investment to reduce the unemployment rate, and also the Nigerian citizens should go into skill acquisition startups to be able to depend less on the government. It also suggests that government should put women in consideration in job creations as the population in Nigeria is mostly made up of women. Also the Nigerian government should engage youths through ministry of agriculture, labour and productivity to straighten the Youth Initiative for Sustainable Agriculture (YISA) to make it more known, accessible, transparent and effective so that the Nigerian youths can easily participate. Doing so would not only help in decreasing unemployment but also in decreasing the security problem in the country. Finally, the study recommended that Nigerian Government should regulate the issue of high inflation rate through its regulatory authority Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), as this would increase capital circulation in the economy as domestic business owners would be encouraged to invest more and do business in Nigeria.

Keywords: Unemployment, GDP growth rate, inflation rate, population rate.

ABSTRACT ID: 159

ABSTRACT ID: 160

Impact of Sugar Tax in Ameliorating the Effect of Diabetes, Obesity and Other Related Health Challenges in Nigeria.

Idebi, Alesanmi Abraham

m.fausat@nileuniversity.edu.ng

Nile University Nigeria

Abstract

Sugar taxes of various designs are being used world over in a package of different policy contexts. Those countries that have not yet implemented sugar taxes are under pressure from lobby groups to do so, with strong argument that that a sugar tax will improve population health by reducing the intake of sugar especially from Sugar Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) and other products which contain added sugar. The objective of this article is therefor to suggest introduction of sugar tax in Nigeria as done in other advance countries of the world as well as South Africa. To be very effective as a way of improving health, a sugar tax must be adopted in each of the five-steps stated below:

- Imposing a tax must increase the price of the targeted item
- The increase in price must lead to a reduction in consumption of the item
- Reducing consumption of the item must lead to a reduction in sugar and/or energy intake
- Lower energy intake must result in lower physiological risk factors
- Lower physiological risk factors must improve health outcomes.

Several peer-reviewed studies and working papers published in the last few years were reviewed and the methodologies adopted were summarised.

Experience with sugar taxes is complicated by inconsistencies in their design and context. Most sugar taxes apply to sugar-sweetened beverages, but some also include pure fruit juices or other foods with high sugar content. Some are valoric taxes while others are volumetric. Some taxes were implemented alongside other measures to improve diets or increase awareness of the danger of excess sugar consumption. Sugar taxes are also implemented in some jurisdictions as a means to raise additional tax revenue, with no particular expectation that any reduction in intake will translate into health benefits but sometimes with revenues being earmarked for health programmes. In the review of the literature, it was discovered that:

- Taxes do generally appear to be passed through to prices and some reduced demand in consumption is likely.
- Estimates of reduced intake are often overstated due to methodological flaws and incomplete measurement
- Price elasticities from early studies with fundamental methodological flaws have later been used in a number of other studies to assess the impact of sugar taxes, resulting in significantly overestimated reductions in demand
- There is insufficient evidence to judge whether consumers are substituting other sources of sugar or calories in the face of taxes on sugar in drinks

Key words: sugar Tax, Sugar sweetened beverages, public health and political argumentation

ABSTRACT ID: 161

CURRENCY INTERNATIONALIZATION AS A NECESSARY COMPLEMENT FOR INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN NIGERIA

Michael A. Akume

Michaelakume@gmail.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

The aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) of 2007/8; the ensuing European debt crisis and China's move towards currency internationalization has pushed the debate on the need for alternative international currencies outside the major global currencies to the forefront of global political and economic discourse. Against the backdrop of China's motive for renminbi internationalization and its achievement of economic development through globalization and institutional reforms; the failed institutional reforms attempted through the Structural Adjustment and Good Governance Programs in Africa including Nigeria, this paper makes a case for naira internationalization in the ECOWAS sub-region as a channel for achieving institutional reform in Nigeria, given Nigeria's economic and political influence in the sub-region.

Keywords: Currency Internationalization, Institutional Reform, ECOWAS, Naira, Renminbi, Globalization

ABSTRACT ID: 162

NEXUS BETWEEN POPULATION GROWTH, POVERTY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA (1980-2017)

Fadhilat-M Yusuf

fademuhd@yahoo.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

Developing countries are faced with issues of increasing population and poverty and how it impedes the growth rate of the nations. In Nigeria, matters relating to increase in the size of population has received huge attention owing to the speculation that Nigeria would be the third most populous nation in the world by the year 2050, in addition to the trend of increasing poverty in the county. Faced with this peculiar phenomenon, this research focused on establishing the relationship between population growth, poverty and economic growth in Nigeria.

Per capita growth rate (PCGDP-GR) was used as a proxy for growth rate, the exogenous variable include population growth rate (POP-GR) and poverty incidence (POV-INC). Time series data was sourced from Nigeria Bureau of Statistic (nbs) for the period 1980 to 2017. Unit root test was conducted using Augmented Dickey Fuller and Phillip Peron (ADF-PP), results revealed a mixture of I (0) and I (2), hence adopting the Vector Auto-regression (VAR) technique for analysis of the result. The Johansen Co-integration test revealed that there is exist a long relationship between the variable, and the VAR indicated that PCGDP-GR(-1) and POV-INC has an inverse relationship with PCGDP-GR, while POP-GR has a positive relation with PCGDP, implying that population growth in Nigeria will not be detrimental to the economy if it is properly manage. Thus, Effort should be put by the government to improve human capital development by prioritizing the revival of education sector via anchoring Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) programs at early school stage, improving health care facilities and its accessibility, in order to have a healthy nation. Finally, diversify the economy (agricultural and manufacturing sector) by creating labor intensive job opportunities especially in the rural area for the attainment of inclusive growth aimed at poverty reduction.

ABSTRACT ID: 163

TAXATION OF MEAT: A PANACEA FOR REDUCTION OF MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Hart Enwerem

enweremeze@icloud.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

Man has continuously derived food and nutritional value (protein) from unconventional species of animals like rodents, rabbits, hares, kangaroos, reptiles, cow, chicken etc. This has provided food security and helped to address the protein requirements of the global population. The consumption of these animals have been at a commercial rate, thereby endangering its existence and creating environmental issues. Hence, the need to find a means to reduce the rate of consumption of meat or stop it entirely. This study appraised the impacts of introducing an environmental tax on meat and dairy consumption in Nigeria as was the case in Sweden in 2012. The tax impact will be focused on meat products like beef, pork and chicken. Dairy products like, milk, fermented products, cream and cheese will also be taxed. Four environmental pollutants that create a lot of damage to the eco-system, example greenhouse gases (GHG), nitrogen, ammonia and phosphorus will also be taxed. A proposed unit tax of 5% shall be applied across board in the tax analysis. It is believed that this will go a long way to reduce the high rate of consumption of meat and also ensure that the environment is not continuously degraded at an alarming rate.

ABSTRACT ID: 164

Conflict Management and Organizational Performance in the Nigerian Public Service

Hope U. Oforah

hopeufavour@yahoo.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

The word Conflict connotes unpleasantness yet it is as old as Mankind. Man as a social animal has need of interaction and In the process of interacting or doing business, there is bound to be conflict because of divergent interests which surface in his/her views, believes system, desires, expectations and share values; that disposes him/her to act in a peculiar way. If properly handled, Organizational conflict can Increase productivity and innovation thereby positively affecting organizational Performance. Through Conflict, teamwork and cooperation, amongst the employees can be built and this will lead to, the attainment of organizational goals and objectives, since the most extreme conflicts can be resolved by bonding, dialogue and negotiation. The survey design was used for the study and the findings indicate collective bargaining as the most extremely important and most productive conflict management strategy. This study also revealed that conflicts arose over multiple factors of employees experiences based on interests, economic and goal incompatibility orientations in the workplace. The study concluded that conflict was an unavoidable phenomenon in an organization and it

contributes to either an increase or decrease in organizational performance, depending on the conflict management methods adopted in the workplace.

ABSTRACT ID: 165

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF MICRO-FINANCING ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA:1990-2016

Adewale Adekanye

ladekanye@yahoo.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

Credit allocation is a powerful instrument for fighting poverty, increased productivity, output and enhanced economic growth. Micro-finance Institutions (MFIs) remain the source of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in terms of financial services in recent time. MSMEs have the capacity of increasing economic growth of a nation by involving the people at the grassroots in the economic activities. Therefore, this study seeks to examine the impact of micro-financing on economic growth in Nigeria from the period 1990-2016. Assets, Deposit Liabilities, Loans & Advances of Micro-finance Banks will be used to proxy the activities of MFIs in Nigeria, while Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will be used as a proxy for economic growth. The study will employ secondary data and multiple regression model that will be formulated and analysed using appropriate econometrics techniques as will be informed by the results of various pre-tests such as Unit Root and Co-integration tests. We expect that the outcome of the findings will inform government on necessary steps to be taken to improve the performance of MFIs and in turn, increase economic growth in Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 166

An Evaluation of Cashless Policy in Nigeria's Co-Operative Shops: Challenges and Prospects.

Lawal, K.A.A. PhD

National Open University of Nigeria

Chilokwu, I.D.O. PhD

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

Abstract

Cashless policy is a macroeconomic policy through which consumers purchase all goods and services by credit cards or electronic funds transfer, without the use of cash. The objective of this paper is to evaluate the key reasons and x-ray the benefits of cashless policy as a method of payment, and to expose the challenges of this policy with regard to its applications in co-operative shops in Nigeria. The theoretical framework of the paper is based on the diffusion of innovation theory. Findings show that some of the challenges of electronic payments which can mitigate against the application of cashless policy in cooperative shops in Nigeria are electric power failure, complete lack of electric power supply, inaccessibility of funds, insecurity, excessive withdrawal, trust between the co-operative and its customers, costs of investments, high charges, among other things. These challenges pose a transformation question. The paper advocates embracing of information and communication technology by Nigerian co-operatives to enable cashless policy and other macroeconomic policies work effectively within the organizational structure of co-operatives in Nigeria. Awareness creation should be intensified so that the co-operators and indeed the general public would be adequately informed about the policy and its operational methods. The paper recommended periodic education on cashless policy to the co-operative movement for the success of the policy.

Keywords: Cashless policy, electronic payment, cooperative shops, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT ID: 167

Performance Management and Employees' Performance in National Open University Of Nigeria (NOUN)

Abianga, Emmanuel Umo
National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

This paper investigates the relationship between performance management system and the employees' performance in NOUN. The objective of the study is to find out the impact of performance management as an instrument for enhancing employee's performance. Data analysis involved the process of editing, clearing, transforming and modeling data with the goal of highlighting useful information to make suggestion, draw conclusion. A total of one hundred twenty (120) questionnaires were administered in order to ensure that there was adequate response rate, and for the required sample size for this study to be achieved. This helped to provide for some questionnaire that might be lost through missing data. Eight-seven(87) out of the one hundred and twenty (120) questionnaires administered were completed and returned .Two questionnaires were excluded for data analysis purpose because a significant portion of the questionnaires were returned back, only eight-five(85) questionnaires were used in the analysis. This number represents a response rate of 70.83%. From the findings, it is discovered that the impact of performance management enhances employee's performance. The study recommends that NOUN should introduce an efficient performance system with a well-developed tool and process to make performance management more user friendly appreciated by employees.

Keywords: Performance management, employee's performance, NOUN

ABSTRACT ID: 168

The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty Reduction in Nigeria

Ebunoluwa Oluwaseun Oyegoke
ebunoluwaoyegoke@gmail.com
Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

This paper explored the effect of economic growth on poverty reduction in Nigeria with the aim of determining if economic growth has been inclusive and efficient in the fight against poverty in the country. The study also proposed to examine if the poor actually benefit from growth in Nigeria. The dependent variable is the Poverty Indices, while the explanatory variables are: The Real Gross Domestic Growth (RGDP), which was a proxy for economic growth,(b) Unemployment rate, and government expenditure. Using a time series data spanning between 1980-2016, the Vector Autoregressive estimation (VAR) was used to test the effect of economic growth on poverty reduction, while Unit Root Test was conducted to check for the level of stationarity of the variables, as well as the long-run relationship among the variables using the Johansen Cointegration test. The result shows that Government expenditure is positively related to poverty indices, this does not conform with our a-priori expectation. This suggests that the poor are not benefitting from the economy at large, especially from government total expenditure. The GDP coefficient (proxy for economic growth) conforms with the a-priori expectation, which depicts a negative relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction, while unemployment relates positively to poverty reduction, hence, an increase in a unit of unemployment will bring about 10% increase in the poverty indices. Therefore, government should work more on job creations by focusing more on the labour -intensive sectors, basically, Agricultural and Industrial sectors. Also, economic growth and government spending should be aimed at the poor, mostly the Bottom-40 by providing the basic amenities, especially good infrastructures, financial benefits and aids to families with dependent children, and old people, also, medical aids should be available for the poor.

Keywords: Economic growth, Poverty Indices, GDP, labour-intensive

ABSTRACT ID: 169

Effects of Multiple taxation on Small and Medium Scales Enterprises Performance(Output growth, profitability and Liquidity)in three states(Katsina Kano and Jigawa)

Hossen Kehinde Mustapha
mustapha4islam@gmail.com
Kano Electricity Distribution Company

Abstract

Different levels of government levy taxes to each economics agents individual, firms, government and even external sectors so as to aid regulation revenue mobilization for productive sectors. As a result of this, government agencies at federal, state and local charges multiple taxes to individuals and firms particularly small and medium scales enterprises, this has actually retarded their productivity interims of output growth, profitability, efficiency and even their liquidity stake .In the study, 110 questionnaires was distributed to some SME's and 95 were returned based on the targeted population in Jigawa Kano and Katsina State .This data was quantitatively analyzed with simple percentages and the research hypotheses were tested with ANOVA. Findings revealed that multiple taxation has negative effect on SMEs' performance in terms of growth, profitability and even liquidity. The research therefore, recommends that government should come up with uniform tax rate and policies that will enable the development of SMEs in Nigeria

ABSTRACT ID: 170

Relative Effects of Exchange Rate and Interest Rate on Nigeria's Economic Growth

Wasiu Akintunde Yusuf & Nafisa Ibrahim Salisu
Nile University of Nigeria, FCT Abuja
Corresponding Author: ywasiu40@gmail.com

Abstract

This study examined the relative effect of exchange rate and interest rate on economic growth in Nigeria, with the objective of determining their various implications on Nigeria's economic growth. The study employed quarterly time-series data from 2000:Q1 to 2017:Q2. The Cointegration and Error Correction Methodology (ECM) were adopted. The result indicated that Exchange rate and Consumer Price Index had a significant effect on economic growth, while interest rate had an insignificant effect on economic growth in Nigeria. Therefore, the study recommended that government (regulatory authority) should endeavour to design exchange rate policies that can increase the growth prospects of the Nigerian economy. It also suggests that the government should maintain a low rate of inflation for that would increase investor's confidence and participation as well as attract more capital flows into the economy. Finally, the study recommended that the issue of high lending rate with hidden transaction costs should be seriously monitored and addressed by the regulatory authority (CBN).

Keywords: Cointegration, Consumer Price Index, Error Correction, Exchange Rate, Unit Root

ABSTRACT ID: 171

Educational Entrepreneurship as a tool for Sustainable National Development: An Empirical Review

Ihuoma Ikemba-Efughi

National Open University of Nigeria

Ihuoma_efughi@yahoo.com, iefughi@noun.edu.ng

Abstract

This paper focuses on the use of Entrepreneurship in the realm of Educational Entrepreneurship as a tool for effecting sustainable national development. The paper evolved from a brief historical review of the antecedent of public Education in Nigeria, then to a conceptual, theoretical and empirical review, with particular emphasis on the empirical review of entrepreneurship as a tool for national development. Previous empirical studies on entrepreneurial initiatives in the educational sector and the impact these activities have on the development of primary education were reviewed. Particular reference was on a more recent study on the contributions of private primary school to the development of primary education in Lagos State, Nigeria. Amongst other factors investigated in the study, the study sought to know if there is a commitment on the part of educational entrepreneurs to deliver quality education and services. The study adopted a descriptive approach and consisted of 300 respondents/ stakeholders comprising of school proprietors/proprietress and teachers, parents, officials of ministry of education and other individuals. The data collected with the use of five point Likertquestionnaire

were analysed with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 20. The Multiple regression analysis was used to test the level of significance or the Alpha level which was set at 0.05. The findings of the study show that there is a commitment to deliver quality education and services by educational entrepreneurs. This empirical review portends some policy implications for better educational outcomes for sustainable national development.

Key words: Educational Entrepreneurship, Tool, Sustainable, Empirical Review

ABSTRACT ID: 172

Symmetric Oil Price Shock and the Nigerian Economy: An Empirical Re-Investigation Using SVECM and ARDL Approach

Adediji Adebisi Moses
University of Abuja

Adeniji Sesan Oluseyi
University of Abuja
&

Timilehin John Olasehinde
Ekiti State University

Abstract

This study investigates the response of the Nigerian economy to symmetric oil price shock. It made use of annual data that spanned 1960 to 2016. A Structural Vector Error Correction Model (SVECM) and Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) techniques were employed. The Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root tests revealed that the variables employed are non-stationary and precisely of order one. A cointegration test among the variables is passed and there is only one unique cointegrating vector. The results from both the SVECM and the ARDL suggest that real GDP will initially respond positively to oil price shock symmetrically but later decreases sharply, with the potential to lapse the Nigerian economy into a long time recession if not properly managed. It is therefore recommended that the productive base of the Nigerian economy should be diversified to other sectors. Also, security arrangements in the key oil-producing areas should be improved in order to avoid negative oil price shocks that could destabilize and plunge the economy.

Keywords: Symmetric, Oil Price, Shock, Structural.

ABSTRACT ID: 174

The Effects of Growing Population Size and Economic Growth in Nigeria

Sotonye Briggs and [Gylych Jelilov](#)
tovex2600@gmail.com
Nigerian Turkish Nile University

Abstract

This study investigated the relationship between population dynamics and economic growth in Nigeria using time series data spanning from 1984 to 2014. The data were analysed using regressive and correlation estimation technique. The result revealed among other that all the fundamental variables Gross Domestic Product, Population and CO2 emissions From a multivariate perspective. Its observed that there is significant effect between changes in population size, and GDP growth when considering the full period of the study are positively related and that of the population to carbon emission to be positively related as well to the economic growth of the nation during the investigated period. The average population growth rate in Nigeria should be in check since it is found to impact positively on economic growth in Nigeria within the period of study because of other factors which might result if things got out of hand. And other measures should be adopted to check for and regulate greenhouse gases in the country which would impact the environmental condition of Nigeria.

Keywords: Population, Economic growth, CO2 emissions.

ABSTRACT ID: 175

Education and Economic Development in Nigeria: A Reassessment

Timipre Haruna and Charles Nzete

timtoiks@gmail.com

Nile University of Nigeria

Abstract

Education world over is considered a vital factor for economic development. Education has been seen to improve standards of living, promote entrepreneurship, and other broad social benefits to both individuals and societies at large. Economic theory specifies that to achieve sustainable economic development substantial investment in education must be carried out. This paper focuses on this very important developmental issue and considers its impact on economic development utilizing the Ordinary least Square technique. It was discovered that investment in education proxied by government expenditure in education had significant impact on economic development in Nigeria. It was recommended that more investments in the education sector at all levels of the economy be carried out.

ABSTRACT ID: 176

Democracy, Party Politics and Political Leadership Recruitment in Nigeria (1999-2017)

Woleola Ekundayo

wjekundayo@gmail.com

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

This paper is on democracy, party politics and political leadership recruitment and their interconnectedness in Nigeria's fourth republic. The objective is to bring into perspective the issues of democracy, party politics and political leadership recruitment in Nigeria and make recommendations on how to overcome their perceived challenges and failures. It presents a review of relevant literature and conceptual analysis on democracy, party politics and political leadership recruitment and also espouses their interconnectedness. It observes that the three concepts are intertwined and that the mainstay of democracy and political leadership recruitment in any country is strong and competitive political parties. Unfortunately in Africa, the paper observes that this is not the case as there are no strong and competitive political parties and hence no strong democracy, peaceful party politics and hitch-free political leadership recruitment process in the continent apart from Ghana and South Africa in recent times. It dwells extensively on the issues of democracy, party politics and political leadership recruitment in Nigeria. The paper concludes that there are some challenges militating against democracy, party politics and political leadership recruitment in Nigeria in particular and in Africa in general. It makes recommendations on how to overcome these challenges.

Keywords: democracy, political parties, party politics, leadership recruitment

ABSTRACT ID: 177

The Relationship between Inflation and Unemployment in Nigeria Does Phillips Curve Hold?

YUSUF, Wasiu Akintunde and BALEWA Aliyu Hassan

Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja FCT

E-mail: ywasiu40@gmail.com

Abstract

This study examined the relationship between inflation and unemployment in Nigeria using time series quarterly data from 1986 to 2016. The study employed Autoregressive Distribution Lag Model (ARDL) after the unit root result revealed a mixture of I(0) and I(1) variables. The result from the empirical analysis showed that there is a long run relationship between unemployment and inflation which implies that the variables move together in the long run. With the short run dynamics, it was revealed that unemployment is negatively influenced by inflation and the estimated coefficient of the error correction term is highly significant with a

relatively low speed of adjustment to any disequilibrium in the short run. Therefore, we conclude that there is a strong relationship between unemployment and inflation in Nigeria. Hence, the economic management should ensure effective and efficient measures that will reduce unemployment and inflation and should set their priority right given the trade-off nature of the relationship between the two variables.

Keywords: Unemployment, Inflation, Phillips Curve, AutoRegressive Distributed Lags Bound's Test for Cointegration

ABSTRACT ID: 178

An Assessment of the Impact of Kano State Public Complaints and Anti-Corruption Commission in Fighting Corruption (2014 – 2016)

Jibrin Ubale Yahaya
jibrinubaleyahaya@gmail.com
08035876786

Abstract

Corruption is one of the major problem affecting the operation of democracy and good governance in Africa in general and Nigeria in particular for quite very long time. Nigeria governance has started been inflicted with both social and financial problem related with bad practice of corruption in the process of operating governance since after the collapse of first Republic in 1966, corruption attitude in Nigeria become normal business of the day both in public service and private sector this lead to our current status of poverty, inequality, unemployment and decay of various physical infrastructures because the budget allocated for service provisions to the peoples turns to be returned to the accounts of few politicians or public servants in position of power living the majority of citizens lacking security and other necessary social services. The essence of this paper is to assess the operational effectiveness of Kano State Public Complaints Commission in fighting corruption, at state and local government levels and other private bodies in the state to ensure public funds can be utilised for the public needs, the paper uses system theory to demonstrate the way of fighting corruptions in Kano State, the paper draws 50 respondents from Kano State Civil Service Commission, within the scope area of 2014-2016. The papers recommended for democracy to provide effective operational benefit to meet for the yearning and aspiration of every citizens to enjoy the dividend of democracy, corruption as a social and economic cancer disease must be wipe out from the governance system.

Keywords: Corruption, Good governance, Democracy, Bribery and Public Service.

ABSTRACT ID: 179

Corruption and Management of Higher Education in Nigeria: Effects on Staff Performance

Yemisi Ogunlela
mycie2004@yahoo.com
National Open University Of Nigeria

Abstract

The daily and systematic subjection of the average Nigerian to giving and taking of bribes to get almost any and everything done, seems to have become a “way of life” to the extent that it is considered a major problem in the country. The media in Nigeria continues to report unimaginable scales of corrupt practices in Nigeria; Transparency International (T. I., 2018); scored Nigeria 27 and ranked her 148th out of the 180 countries surveyed in 2017 on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). Corruption has to do with any behavior which deviates from the normal duties of a public servant because of private pecuniary or status gains (Nye, 1967). Scholars have written on political and administrative types of corruption (Odekunle, 1982; Begoric, 2005; Hallack and Poisson, 2007; Rose-Ackerman and Palifka, 2016) and their conclusion is that whether political or administrative, corruption is universal. However, this study delves into the management of higher education in Nigeria and tries to examine what effect corruption has on staff performance as it is often perceived to have deleterious and devastating effects on administrative performance. Other ramifications of corruption effects on higher education management are discussed.

ABSTRACT ID: 180

Assessment of Off-road Transport Mobility and Accessibility of People in Rural Settlements.

Kolawole, Olusola Joseph
kolawoleolusola121@gmail.com
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology

Abstract

This study was set to assess off-road transport mobility and accessibility of people in the rural settlements. The study was carried out in Okemesi Ekiti. Ten (10) quoted rural settlements were purposively selected, respondents were drawn from the quoted settlements and simple random technique was used to select 209 respondents used for this study. A well-designed questionnaire, personal interview and descriptive statistics were employed. While mobility equipment like motorcycles provides considerable assistance for farm to village transport difficulties, the impact of motorcycles cannot be over-looked and has substantial function in facilitating movement between off-road and roadside centres and reducing the feeling of isolation which is so common among inhabitants of off-road settlements in the region. This found that village dwellers are affected in many areas due to poor state of off-road. The study recommends that government at all levels and stakeholders have roles to play through the provision of amenities. Provision of transport facilities in the area will encourage productivity, improving youth participation in agriculture, enhancing profitable income, minimizing cost of transportation, reducing rural-urban migration and poverty level.

Keywords: Transport, Accessibility, Mobility, Off-road, Settlement.

ABSTRACT ID: 181

Assessment of Off-road transport mobility & accessibility of people in rural settlements

***Kolawole, Olusola Joseph*.**

Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Oyo State.
E-mail: kolawoleolusola121@gmail.com

Abstract

This study is set to assess off-road transport mobility and accessibility of people in the rural settlements. This study was carried out in Okemesi Ekiti. A well-designed questionnaire, personal interview and descriptive statistics were employed. Ten (10) quoted rural settlements were purposively selected and respondents were drawn from the quoted ten (10) settlements and simple random technique was used to select 209 respondents used for this study. This found that village dwellers are affected in many areas due to poor state of off-road. The study recommends that government at all levels and stakeholders have roles to play through the provision of amenities. Provision of transport facilities in the area will encourage productivity and enhancing profitable prices, minimizing cost of transportation, reduce rural-urban migration and reducing poverty

ABSTRACT ID: 182

Black Panther & representations of Africa in Hollywood

Bridget A. Teboh, Ph.D.
Professor of History
Department of History, Group 1, LARTS-315
University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth
bteboh@umassd.edu

Abstract

African image has been the subject of continuing debates even as she continues to be the center of global attention. Plagued by many challenges Africa has been slow to respond. Some challenges are to be expected when an alien system is imposed on a people as was the case of European colonization of Africa. Others are the

result of neglect and lack of vision by African nations and in this regard African governments are to blame for the misrepresentation and poor image of Africa around the world. This pattern over the years has led to segregation, marginalization, and many roadblocks to development. Through an analysis of *Black Panther*, the blockbuster movie that broke all records in Hollywood, this paper carefully explores issues of race and representation, continuing efforts to debunk the myth of an African stagnation and the imagined exotic and broken continent, and the impact on world society and implication for equality, policy changes and African development. My presentation is significant as it centers on the challenges of ‘representation’ and how Africa is perceived by the rest of the world especially USA and Europe. The plight of Black people all over the world is connected to their African origins. Yet, there is more to Africa than that. Efforts and strategies of positive representation used in Hollywood could have positive impacts on policy planning, educational innovation, and laws that are humane, better and devoid of racism. This paper is based on original and recent research using an interdisciplinary methodology.

ABSTRACT ID: 183

Age and work experience as antecedents of ethical decision making of managers

J.C. Iyiegbuniwe & W.C. Iyiegbuniwe

chimegbue57@gmail.com wiyiegbue@yahoo.com

University of Lagos, Akoka

Abstract

Cognitive moral development theory posits that an individual’s cognition, emotion and judgment changes as one moves through stages of moral development. Age and work experience have been suggested as determinants of ethical ideology which in turn influences ethical behaviour. This study examined age and work experience as antecedents of ethical decision making of managers. Ethical judgment and ethical intention were used to measure ethical decision making. The findings indicate that older managers are not necessarily more ethical than younger managers. But the evidence demonstrated further that more experienced managers are more ethical than less experienced managers. It can be concluded that work experience rather than mere age is the real antecedent of ethical behaviour. Further analyses showed that this conclusion may be due to the evidence that more experienced managers are more idealistic and less relativistic than less experienced managers

ABSTRACT ID: 184

Creating Wakanda: Through collaborative online education

Solomon D. Hill

Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551

Email address: solomonhill06@gmail.com

Abstract

Within recent years, colleges and universities have begun to utilize online courses as an preferred method of delivering education to its students. As undergraduate programs have presented the opportunity for hybrid education and or completely online programs, professional and graduate programs have begun to adapt their programs. The aim of this study is to gather information from administrators, faculty, staff, students and communities to determine what it will take to create a Wakanda. Information gathered will hopefully determine how those perceptions can create some sustainable programs, degrees, and revenue for universities and communities. To this end, the research is focusing on: "Creating Wakanda; through collaborative online education“. The research topic will be answered through open forum, questionnaire, and/or surveys. It has been recommended that Historically Black Colleges & Universities (HBCUs') in the United States of America is Wakanda. Further research is forthcoming in order to identify other factors that would contribute to making Wakanda a reality.

ABSTRACT ID: 185

The Causes and Resolutions of Herdsmen's and Farmers Conflict in Nigeria

¹Lawal Musa Batsari

¹Ahmed Usman

¹Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Management Science, Umaru Musa Yar'adua University Katsina, Katsina State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The farmer-herdsmen conflicts have remained as a biggest challenge in the northern Nigerian, due the fact that several studies have been conducted with different variables and methodology. Yet, the previous study has been neglected to consider suitable variable that capture the clear picture of the challenge for a reasonable explanation in the future. Therefore, the current research intended to focus on the appropriated variable to fill the methodological gap from the previous research by using mix method research. The research was conducted in Taraba and Benue State of Nigeria to examine the herdsmen and farmers, conflict which is currently effective socioeconomic, life and properties, families and community in Nigeria context and Western African at a large. The current research revealed the causes of conflict and providing appropriate and reasonable resolution for the future. The starfield sample was using two generated data from the sample of 105 herdsmen and 75 farmers within the boundary of Taraba and Benue state. At the same point, the in-depth face-to-face interview was conducted among 6 farmers and 7 by the herdsmen's to avoiding inconclusive research findings. The study findings evaluated that is a quantitative result indicated a significant positive relationship between the variables, on the other hand, the qualitative research findings supported the quantitative research findings. The study further suggested for the future researcher and provided reasonable recommendation for the practiced. The conclusion and recommendations are further discussed.

Key words: Causes, conflicts, farmers, herdsmen's, resolution, Taraba, Benue.

ABSTRACT ID: 186

Economic implications of population growth & increasing conflicts in Nigeria

Yelwa Mohammed (PhD), Awe Emmanuel O. and Eze Adanne Millicent

Department of Economics, University of Abuja

Department of Economics, Habartey University, Scotland

Abstract

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the need to consider the role of conflicts in the study of development, especially of developing countries is necessitated for many reasons. Conflicts of the violent type seem to have taken new dimensions in several countries and despite the global quest for peace, they appear to be a lost battle, if global wealth is rising, we should expect to see a fall in the amount of conflicts in the world, ceteris paribus. Conflicts between farmers and nomadic cattle herders have become a common feature of economic livelihood in West Africa. In recent times, Nigeria has witnessed series of violent clashes arising from the activities of the farmers and nomadic herdsmen, who move about on a daily basis with their cattle in search of water and green pastures. However, this paper examined the Economic implications of population growth and increasing conflicts in Nigeria using the Neo-Malthus theory of population as the framework. It revealed that the Nigeria's population is dynamic and growing at a very rapid rate compared to land that is relatively static which constitutes the most important cause of pressure and demand for food resources. The study adopted Logit Probability Model using questionnaires as method of data collection. However, the findings revealed that there is significant relationship between population growth and conflicts in Nigeria. It is, therefore, recommended that government should ensure that those involved in the allocation of land for farming should imbibe responsibility and not allocate along cattle route or over grazing lands to avoid encroachment by nomadic herdsmen. This will enhance productivity and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: Population Growth, Conflicts, Economic growth, Nigeria

ABSTRACT ID: 187

Effectiveness of radio broadcasting in stemming the tide of herdsmen-farmers' clashes in Nigeria

Muhammad Aliyu Mustapha
National Open University of Nigeria, NOUN,
08032874280

Abstract

The paper examined the increasing clashes between farmers and pastoralists, especially in wetland areas of the Middle Belt, North Central Nigeria. It reflects the media as an agent of development that cannot be dissipated because of their pervasiveness but rather be seen as an impeccable tool of social order which made commendable impacts in the nation's social-economic development. The paper employs the secondary data sources in its methodology. The secondary data is sourced from Libraries, Archives, Newspapers, Magazines and other Desk studies. The theoretical perspective is on the Agenda Setting Theory which established the media as an inevitable vehicle of policy formulation and dissemination. The article therefore looks at the history of herdsmen-farmers' clashes in Nigeria and discusses the various ways radio broadcasters can employ in their news and programming aimed at educating herdsmen and farmers on the importance and necessity of peaceful coexistence among them, thereby reducing the frequency of the clashes, if not stopping it at all. The article concludes that the radio broadcasting is very effective in stemming the tide of herdsmen-farmers clashes through its various programming and news reportage strategies. It finally recommends that Federal and state Governments should work toward reactivating old cattle routes across Nigeria, famers, should stop encroaching on these cattle routes to avoid clashes and herdsmen should stop trespassing into farmlands.

Keywords: radio broadcasting, herdsmen, farmers' clashes

ABSTRACT ID: 188

Rethinking media representation and Nigeria's pluralistic diversities

Dalhatu Sani Yola Ph.D`
Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria.
+2348094739283; +2348077121471
sarkinshanu@fud.edu.ng

Abstract

Media representation has joined the league of Nigeria's major challenges. This paper employs pluralist framework to demonstrate how media representations represent and recreate reality from particular ideological and value perspectives. Unobstrusive techniques helped to review conventional and contemporary trajectory of Nigerian media from chroniclers of public affairs to analysts and opinion givers and finally to the role of polemicists that amplify divisions in society. The overall aim is advocate positive leveraging of media to strengthen awareness, public opinion, socialisation and development process.

Key words: Rethink, Media Representation, Pluralism

ABSTRACT ID: 189

The responsibility of the state in security: A comparative study of discusses in the newspaper

IFEYINWA OGBONNA-NWAOGU
National Open University of Nigeria
inwaogu@noun.edu.ng; mauifyy@gmail.com

Abstract

The function and responsibility of the state, in particular is in ensuring individual and collective safety, stability and development to the people and communities in an appropriate and accountable manner. This paper attempts to evaluate the delivery of this role by reviewing the security discourse trend over the course of two years in three mainstream Nigerian newspapers using Van Dijk's (2000) "socio-cognitive model" of text analysis. Rough data of 53 news items indicate that this public good is deficient as characterized by criminality and terrorism and trafficking in humans. Further explanations are discussed as regards how each exacerbates the insecurities of ordinary citizens within the state, and means of improvement.

Keywords: Responsibility *Security *Discourses * Print Media

ABSTRACT ID: 190

The dormant barriers to intra-trade relations in Africa: Implication for economic integration and development

Udeoji Ebele Angela, PhD.

National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

Study assessed dominant barriers to intra-trade relations in Africa and implications for economic integration and development. Secondary sources were used and content analysis was carried out. Study finds out five dominant barriers among others that threatens or weakens intra-trade in the Africa continent: High costs of exportation due to custom administrative requirements and procedures; Multiplicity and overlapping memberships of African countries in Regional Economic Communities (RECs); Africa producing what it does not consume and consuming what it does not; Poor infrastructure due to negligence as well as the deliberate imposition of European Union's (EU's) Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) model on African countries. Interestingly, it was recommended that to achieve real economic integration and development through intra-trade in Africa, cross-border administrative requirements/procedures should be reviewed; Custom officials should ensure professionalism in discharging duty to avoid unnecessary delay; To avoid wasting resources and divided loyalty, country should decide their membership for only one regional economic grouping and stop overlapping membership; Every Country in Africa should produce what their African trade partners can consume - commodity that will offer greater comparative advantage both at regional; Good and reliable infrastructure facilities including new rail lines, new road and air lines should be provided where they are not available, but are necessary and existing bad ones should be rehabilitated/reconstructed across African sub-regions to properly linked African countries; African countries who have signed the EU's EPAs model, should withdraw since it will frustrated economic integration of African. Nevertheless, this paper argues that eliminating barriers from intra-African trade would not only enhance economic integration, but would further provide socio-economic development benefits in the continent. Hence, Africa Union (AU), New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) and African Development Bank (AfDB) should be used as platforms for addressing barriers accordingly

Keywords: Intra-Africa, Trade Relations, Regional Grouping, Economic Integration, and Development.

ABSTRACT ID: 191

Digital photography as a panacea for unemployment & human dev.: A study of youths in Zaria

A. Omejibe

ayomebije@gmail.com

Abstract

This study investigates the possibility of using Digital Photography Entrepreneurship for Human Development as panacea for unemployment and development in Zaria, Kaduna State. The research focused on youths of Sabo-Gari and Zaria Local Government of Kaduna State, Nigeria. Data were collected using questionnaire from the selected two Local Governments Councils in Zaria. Samples of 60 youths were drawn from the population of each Local Government through a convenience sampling technique. A total of 120 youths were sampled for the study. However, four hypotheses were tested; the first, second and third hypotheses were designed to investigate the relationship between Photographic Entrepreneurship training and unemployment reduction; the relationship between Entrepreneurship traits and unemployment reduction; and the relationship between Entrepreneurship empowerment and unemployment reduction respectively. The fourth hypothesis was on the examination of photographic entrepreneurship challenges affecting unemployment reduction. The test conducted shows that the variables in Ho1, Ho2 and Ho3 were significantly and positively related and Ho4 was also significant.

The study recommended that Government should strive to reduce the cost of doing photographic business in Nigeria. Unemployed youths in Kaduna State should also be strengthened to embrace digital photographic entrepreneurship by issuing soft loans to the interested photographers

ABSTRACT ID: 192

Between the Imagined and imaged: Wither the true African's identity

MOHAMMED KWAIRE. Ph.D

National Open University of Nigeria (Noun)

ABSTRACT

Historically, the way Africa was imagined in European and Islamic scholarships in the past has continued to haunt the image of the continent and its people in the present despite its flawlessness. The common assumptions of most of the earlier scholars were the darkness of the continent, which had however been refuted by the discovery of politically developed polities. In place of the 'dark continent thesis', the darkness of the skin proposition took over and ushered in an enduring tragedy of racism against dark skin and African physical attributes. The paper posits that black racism and its intended aim of entrenching psychological inferiority consciousness among Africans has in the past and in the present meant to justify economic exploitation of land, labour and resources of Africa.

ABSTRACT ID: 193

Media & the representation of "Beauty of African women" in the cover pages: Zen & Complete Fashion Magazines

Amina Bashir

Abstract

This semiotic qualitative analysis examines six cover pages of ZEN and COMPLETE FASHION magazines which are Nigerian fashion magazines in order to compare the representation of fashionable and beautiful women in each magazine. The rationale behind this choice is because both the magazine's online cover pages only appear on the Internet from 2012 to 2017 which means that the analysis projected how fashion and femininity are portrayed from the emergence of the magazine to the present. To analyse this projection, the researchers employs Roland Barthes's (1977) Model of Picture Semiotics to analyse both the Image and linguistic codes of the ZEN and COMPLETE FASHION magazine based to Barthes 2nd order and 3rd order of signification, an idea he adopted from Louis Hjelmslev (1961). The researcher found out that there are quite a number of differences and also similarities that could be fathomed from the fashion and representation of beautiful woman in ZEN online fashion magazine and that of COMPLETE FASHION. ZEN online magazine constructs the fashionable and beautiful women as sexy, nude, complete serious and cheerful in modelling and living a fairly luxurious fictitious life while in the other hand, the study discovered that the women of COMPLETE FASHION are represented as being formal, cold, independent, simple and happy as represented in the cover pages of COMPLETE FASHION magazine Nigeria which is quite different from the findings of Davies (2000). The fashion style of the women in ZEN cover page is very colourful and sexy. The models were adorned with jewelries even out of context to show their class and elegance while in the contrary, the women of COMPLETE FASHION resort to less jewellery and maintain a unique simple colour and even new colours for boys are fashionable trends for the women. For clothing, the typical ZEN women dress by accentuating their nudity in tight fitting clothes while the women of COMPLETE FASHION are represented as more mature and independent women who cover all their body and that give them senses of numbness, formality and coldness. The semiotic analysis has led to the conclusions that women in ZEN were less natural and "unreal" and are represented as sexual objects whereas the women of COMPLETE FASHION are more of what an average African woman should look (to be natural, dark, independent, corporate and responsible). It is finally suggested that more researches in to the area can unfold more reliable data which is quite a limitation for the present study as it only limits itself to three cover pages from the two magazines.

Key words: Fashionable, beautiful, semiotics, signifier, signified, signification, representation, construction, femininity, myth, femininity

ABSTRACT ID: 194

Democracy and party politics in Africa

Olaide Salihu Kareem

Abstract

Democracy as a system of government with its promising goodies became a new trend in Africa after the continent was hitherto under different authoritarian monarchism. The popular participation in the politics through political parties brought about a new set of values and orientations for Africans to participate in the political processes that lead to the emergency of their leaders (elected leaders). As a new system of government brought about by the western countries during colonialism in Africa, there is temptation to synergize these new democratic values with the ease of dominating the economy of the colonized African even after their independence (neo-colonialism). This paper takes a look at the sudden foisting of a new system of government which was alien to the people of the continent and came with it were the political parties that even polarized the people of the continent the more. This paper is of the view that democracy and party politics in Africa would have grown autonomously with time which by then Africans would have developed democratic culture and values that will not have heralded to this day do-or-die politics practiced in the continent.

Keywords: democracy, party politics, democratization.

ABSTRACT ID: 195

Frantz Fanon's Idea for African Development: A Critical Analysis

Eric Omazu, PhD

National Open University of Nigeria

Plot 91 Jabi Cadastral Zone, Jabi, Abuja

Email: ecomazu@noun.edu.ng

+2348063424836

Abstract

Colonialism inaugurated a pejorative image of Africa and the African as 'undeveloped', 'dark continent', 'savage', 'uncultured', 'empty' and 'unproductive', among others. If the Western world was conceived to have passed through these stages in its march to progress and development, the African was conceived as stuck in them. The bare assumption was that progress is impossible in Africa. This negative view of Africa has persisted even in post-colonial world, and is reinforced by African existential realities. These existential realities locate the African at the base of all global development index. Few efforts to counter such pejorative image of the continent emphasise the past achievements of Africa. Frantz Fanon inveighs against this escape into historicism. He argues that progress is a reality of being in the world and holds that any escape to historicism limits the humanity of the African and justifies the pejorative labels advanced to describe him. Thus, what Fanon articulates is a sort of redemption that rests on invention and creative ability of the African. This paper analyses Fanon's idea of invention and its place in the development of Africa.

ABSTRACT ID: 196

Empirical analysis of modern leadership style on employee productivity (A case study of deposit money banks in Nigeria)

ABUABAKAR, Lamino Hauwa, PhD

Nile University of Nigeria, Jabi, FCT.

haulamabu@yahoo.com

PAUL, Vincnet, PhD

Abstract

This study examines the Effects of Entrepreneurial and Managerial Leadership Styles on Employee Productivity of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) in Nigeria. The leadership styles considered for the study were entrepreneurial and managerial leadership style. A non-financial variable of employee productivity was selected as the performance variable. There was also an attempt to study the organisational factors/variables (demographics, decision making style, external and internal factors) that influence the leadership style to be adopted by managers/supervisors of DMBs. The Multiple regression and correlation analysis were adopted to derive the relationship between the two variables. While relevant data was gathered with an aid of a structured questionnaire adopted from the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) and Entrepreneurial Orientation Questionnaire. The findings of this study indicate a significant positive relationship between leadership style and employee productivity; In particular entrepreneurial leadership has a more significant correlation than managerial leadership style on employee productivity. Recommendations were made to introduce orientation programmes, adopt an effective communication channel and promote leadership training across banks, to inculcate entrepreneurial leadership as a form of effective management style.

Key words: Deposit Money Bank (DMB), Employee Productivity, Entrepreneurial Leadership, Leadership Style, Managerial Leadership

ABSTRACT ID: 197

The Phenomenon of Hate Speech and Nigeria's Electoral Democracy: Analysing the Nexus between Human Right and Peaceful Elections

Adejumo Abdulhakeem *PhD*
Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State
07019629667
hakeemadajumo@yahoo.com
&
Sakariyau Rauf Tunde Ph.D
Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil-Kano.

Abstract

Democracy is enriched with attributes devoid of authoritarianism and dictatorship. This necessitates the notion of freedom of expression as one of the fundamental human rights that oils the wheel of democracy. But when this freedom is taken too far, it becomes an instrument of maligning, abuse and incitement such that at the end of the day turns around to destroy the societal democratic fabric. Given this, the paper analyses the nexus between freedom of expression and its misuse in the form of hate speech. It also examines the effect of the linkage on the Nigerian electoral process. By content analysing of reports of election observers and civil society groups' with other secondary materials, the paper concludes that Nigerian politicians in their desperation to win elections do exploit the freedom of expression mantra. They regularly employ hate speech to influence electoral situations to their advantage, culminating into very destructive electoral violence in the past. The paper suggests strict enforcement of hate speech regulations and widespread campaign against hate speech by civil society groups, politicians, traditional, religious and security institutions across the country.

Keywords: Hate speech, violence, human rights, democracy, election, freedom