



6TH NATIONAL ECONOMIC, MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE THEME

Development Issues & Challenges that Affects Infrastructure, Employment, Poverty Reduction & Food Security in Nigeria

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE

The Conference is an international platform for scholars, researchers and practitioners to discuss interdisciplinary research and practices in the fields of Education, Humanities, Social Sciences, Agriculture, Politics, Law, Business, Finance, Economics, Management, Psychology and more.

RESEARCH TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Conference will feature research training and development workshop on “Research Methodology, Statistical Techniques and Field Survey”. Research Grants for 2019 will be made available for interested researchers. Staff and students, especially graduate students can take advantage of this and improve research capacity and access opportunities for Grants and Study Fellowships.

CONFERENCE DATE

Wednesday 5th - Thursday 6th December, 2018

CONFERENCE VENUE

Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi State - Nigeria

TIME: 8:00 am

CONFERENCE CONTACT

Osunkunle Abdulmageed
+234 8053482339

CONSULTANTS, RESEARCH TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Bassey Anam
University of Calabar, Nigeria

Dr. Yeldu Yakubu
Department of Statistics,
Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

+234 8174380445, +234 7088332198, +234 7084635135

Email: ecorecession@gmail.com

Website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

© International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies | November, 2018

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

Conference Programme

Day One: Wednesday 5th November, 2018 Arrival of Guests/Conferees/Delegates		
Day Two: Thursday 6th November, 2018 Opening Session/ Plenary/Training		
8:00	- 9:00am	Conference Registration
9:00	- 9:15am	Opening Prayer/Welcoming Remark
9:15	- 9:30am	Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark
9:30	- 12:00noon	Plenary Session
12:00	- 1:00pm	Launch Break/Group Photograph
1:00pm	- 4:00pm	Training Workshop
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Policy Review Session & Closing
Day Three: Friday 7th December, 2018 Departure of Guest/Conferees/Delegates		



INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

...Quality research begins here

About Us

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS), Nigeria is a member of First Assured Brilliant Intl Limited, incorporated under the Companies & Allied Matters ACT of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Institute is a non-partisan organization, independent of government and other bodies. Since incorporated in 2013, IIPRDS has made significant contributions in quality research and international standard publications. IIPRDS has organized several international research conferences and published proceedings in International multi-disciplinary journals indexed and domiciled in reputable Universities. Special issues are published in the African Development Charter series; a strategic economic and policy blueprint for Africa development. We conduct our work with strict independence, objectivity, and non-partisanship. See website: <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org>

Vision/Mission

To be the world's leading research and publishing Institute on policy review and development strategies. Through independent, collaborative and institutional research, review existing development policies especially in developing economies of the world, research into evidence-based strategies to advance new measures for achieving sustainable development.

Research Focus

In affiliation with national and regional governments, nongovernment organizations, the civil societies, research organizations and Universities, Africa's Development has been central in the Institute research programmes. Through clearly identified priority projects, IIPRDS works within the following focal areas,

1. Initiates research projects for Africa development
2. Organize research workshops, seminars, and conferences
3. Mobilize institutional supports for research implementation
4. Train researchers to enhance their capacity and technical base
5. Publish and index research findings in peer-reviewed Journals and readings
6. Provides professional technical and operational support for research in Africa
7. Establish interaction with beneficiaries of research findings for enhancing research relevance and adoption.

IIPRDS international professional and technical research team provides institutions and organizations with operational support for research in Africa.

Research Conferences/Journals

Research conferences are central to the activities of the Institute. The Conferences provides an opportunity for scholars to interact, share knowledge and strategies for advancing the course

of development. IIPRDS adopt a multidisciplinary approach and work with an international network of partners to develop research themes which we actively seek to see applied in development policy and practice.

IIPRDS adopts a flexible approach to improve technical skills of local researchers, allow for regional determination of research priorities, strengthen national and international institutions concerned with economic policy research, and facilitate closer ties between researchers, institutions, and agencies who work within the purview of its research focus as well as policy makers. In doing this, IIPRDS supports networking and knowledge sharing between scientific, academic, and development communities among developed and developing countries. The conferences also provide an opportunity for training and capacity building for researchers.

Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board.

The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board. The board operates a blind peer-reviewed system. All submitted manuscripts are reviewed initially by the internal editorial process. Manuscripts are evaluated according to the following criteria: material is original and timely, writing is clear, study methods are appropriate, data are valid, conclusions are reasonable and supported by the data, information is important, and the topic has social and empirical relevance.

IIPRDS international journals are published and indexed in 3 directories;

1. Science Publishing Corporation (SPC) Germany
2. International Scientific Research Consortium (ISRC) United Kingdom and
3. International Journals of Advanced Scientific Research (IJASR), Nigeria, Nairobi, Ghana and Tanzania. IJASR are online international open access peer review scholarly journals. Click this links for published Journals:
<http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/journals>

Directorates of Policy & Research/International Schools

The Institute has Research and Policy Directorates. The Directorates are coordinated by the AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ARCSD), with project offices in University of Ibadan, Nigeria, University of Ghana Business School and Kenyatta University, Nairobi. The Institute is host to International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS), The International School of Public Policy and Business (ISPPB) and International School of Energy Study.

Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII)

The Institute currently operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with other International Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations not minding where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced International acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance.

Welcome!

International School of Advanced Research Study

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

*Earn a Professional
Certificate & Degree in*

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

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

Register TODAY

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

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

Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

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

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

Guidelines for Manuscript Submission

Important Notice

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

Submission of Manuscripts

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

E-mail: ecorecession@gmail.com

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

Format of Paper

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

References

The reference style should be APA format.

Review Process

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

Copyright

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

Charges

Manuscript must be submitted along with a processing fee. Upon acceptance of a paper for publication, the corresponding author must submit the corrected paper and pay a publication fee of \$200 (USD) only. Corresponding authors shall receive one copy of Journal and could also download articles from the Journal's website.

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

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

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

Institutional website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

Contents

Proceedings / Abstracts

- 1 **Causes of Variation Order in Road Construction Projects in Niger State**
¹Ahmed, M. & ²Dr. Saidu Ibrahim
- 2 **Preliminary Cost Predicting Models for Road Construction Activities**
¹Ahmed Mohammed & ²Saidu Ibrahim
- 3 **Socio-Economic Impact of Herdsmen and Farmers Conflict In North Central Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects**
Mary Omble Wuya
- 4 **Pure and Applied Science Research for Sustainable Development**
Shehu Abubakar Sadiq
- 5 **Review of the Role of Conservation Agriculture Tillage System for Sustainable Intensification of Farming Systems in Developing Countries**
Ali Usman Kolomi
- 6 **Effects of Organizational Leadership, Workers' Self-Concept and Job Satisfaction on Employees' Performance**
¹Ismaila M. Yakubu, ²Henry D. Pam & ³Ojih E. Emmanuel
- 7 **The Impact of Proliferation of Tertiary Institutions on the Quality of Teaching and Learning in Nigeria Universities 1999-2015**
Salihu Zubairu Mustapha PhD
- 8 **Broadcast Media and Tourism Promotion in Nigeria: Analysis of Bauchi Radio Corporation (BRC) Programmes**
¹Murtala Mohammed Alamai, ²Sule Godwin Mathew, ³Abubakar Al'sufyan Al'sadique & ⁴Mallam Muhammad Goje
- 9 **Impact of Taxation on Investment and Economic Development in Nigeria**
¹Emmanuel Adeniran Gbadebo & ²Cornelius Femi Popoola
- 10 **Diversifying the Economic Base of Nigeria: A Panacea for Resource Control Agitations**
Sani, Yusuf Yusuf
- 11 **Assessment of Measures Mitigating the Impact of Claims on Construction Project Cost**
¹Abdullahi, Abubakar Sidiq & ²Anifowose Opeyemi Maroof

Contents

Proceedings/ Abstracts

- 12 **Factors Affecting Implementation of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in Housing Provisions in Niger State (2008 – 2017)**
¹Mahmood Gbage Mohammed & ²Anifowose, Maroof Opeyemi
- 13 **Women in Peace Building and Poverty Reduction: A Tool for Non-Governmental Organizations in North-East Nigeria**
Binta Ahmed Dodo
- 14 **Improving the Welfare of Citizens through the Understanding of Demand Pattern for Staple Foods**
¹Olakunle A. O., ²Tanko L. & ³Nwosu M. O.
- 15 **The Impact of Trade Liberalization on the Export of Non-Oil Sector in the Nigeria Economy 1986 - 2018**
¹Charity Philip Sidi & ²David Solomon, Osunaiye
- 16 **Language, Literature and National Development**
Rashidat Salawu Abdulrasheed
- 17 **Development Issues and Challenges Affecting Teaching of Islamic Studies: Demonstration Method as Panacea**
Aina'u Tankonmama
- 18 **An Assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Planning & Development Program in Nigeria: A Study of Amnesty Program, Novena University Ogume, Delta State**
¹Asika, Kenneth-Rex Chibuzor, ²Ojogbo, Leonard Unodimma, ²Okolo, Victor Ifeanyi & ⁴Asielue, Peter Ikechukwu
- 19 **Cassava Value Chain and Poverty Reduction in Nasarawa State, Nigeria**
¹Abdul Adamu & ²Freeman Aye-Agele (PhD)
- 20 **Climate Change and Food Security Challenges in Nigeria**
¹Bulus Elisha Gimba & ²Joyce Adams
- 21 **(ICT) Education as an Agent of Change in Reducing Poverty among Unemployed People in Nigeria**
¹Umar Abdullahi Kilgori & ²Mode Marafa

Contents

Proceedings/ Abstracts

- 22 **Effects of Local Government Accounting Bases on Financial Reporting in Nigeria**
Jimoh, Ihiovi Ojo
- 23 **Assessment of Cost Implication of Health and Safety Measures in Construction Projects in Nigeria**
¹Yandalu Mohammed Manko & ²Dr. Shittu A. Abdullateef
- 24 **Examination of Non-Value Adding Activities in Building Construction Projects in Niger State, Nigeria.**
¹Abubakar Mahmood M. M. & ²Dr. B. O. Ganiyu
- 25 **Business Education: An Alternative for Attaining Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria**
Sulayman Dauda Gidado
- 26 **Effect of Working Capital Management on Firm Profitability in Quoted Brewing Firms in Nigeria (2011 to 2015)**
¹Umar Khalid Ahmed, ²Busari Adekunle Hakeem, ³Amos Olushola, ⁴Okatahi Abdulrak & ⁵Orisarwmi Upe Christiana
- 27 **Food Insecurity and Economic Growth in Nigeria**
Akintunde Alagbe
- 28 **Information Service and Educational Development in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects**
Jibaniya Danjuma
- 29 **Effects of Perceived Feasibility of Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Education on Self-Employment Intentions among Tertiary Institution Students**
Hajiya Zainab FB Yunus
- 30 **Effective Poverty Reduction Programmes: A Panacea for Socio-Economic Development**
Anyanwu Kate Chikodi
- 31 **Employees' Compensation Management and Financial Performance of Money Deposit Banks in Nigeria**
¹Suleiman, Umar Gunu, ²Ari, Mohammed Abdullahi & ³Aliyu Sadiya

Contents

Proceedings / Abstracts

- 32 **Effect of Sugarcane and Neem Leaves Ashes on the Compressive Strength of Concrete**
¹Ndayahaya, A. M., ²Tsado, T. Y., ³Auta, S. M. & ⁴Amadi, A.A.
- 33 **Strategic Framework for Labour Productivity Improvement of Building Projects Performance in Nigeria**
Habeeb, D. A.
- 34 **Poverty Reduction and Wealth Creation in Nigeria: A Review of the Role of Vocational and Technical Education**
Hannatu G. Danbature
- 35 **Impact of Web-Based Solutions on Student Related Services: Case Study of the University of Maiduguri, Nigeria**
Ojo Oluwasesan Adebusuyi
- 36 **Review of Nigeria Effort to Stop Gas Flaring by 2020**
¹Abdulkadir, Sarauta, ²Ahmed Abdullahi Chinade & ³Hajara Salihu Bawa
- 37 **Factors Affecting the Introduction of Computer Education in Senior Secondary Schools in Bama Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria**
¹Mr. Sunday Increase Adigwe & ²Zanna Malilima
- 38 **Influence of Social Investment Programmes in Reducing Poverty among Unemployed People in North Western Nigeria**
Ayuba Muhammad Kagara
- 39 **Mathematics: A Catalyst for Technological and Economic Growth of the Nation**
Madaki Atama Alhamdu
- 40 **Legislative Hindrances to Infrastructural Development in Nigeria**
Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia
- 41 **Presidential Veto Power and Infrastructural Development: The Nigerian Democratic Experience**
Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia
- 42 **Farmer-Herder Imbroglia and the Quest for Food Security in Nigeria: A Beam on Agatu**
Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia

Contents

Proceedings / Abstracts

- 43 **Political Instability and Infrastructural Development in Nigeria: A Perspective from the Boko Haram Insurgency**
Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia
- 44 **Social Progress as a Complement of Sustainable Development: A Perspective from the Well-Being of the Average Nigerian**
Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia
- 45 **An Assessment of the Effect of the Benue State Open-Grazing Bill: A Perspective from the Fulani Herdsmen**
Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia
- 46 **The South-East Geopolitical Zone and the Challenge of Infrastructural Deficiency: An Empirical Scorecard for the Buhari Administration in Nigeria**
Oguchi Chinwenba Benjamin
- 47 **Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Skill Acquisition as Drivers of Technological Development in Nigeria**
Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin
- 48 **Prospects and Challenges of the New Nigeria Railway Corporation: An Empirical Assessment of the Buhari Administration Project**
Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin
- 49 **Sustainable Agriculture, Poverty Reduction and Enhanced Livelihood: A Three-Step Approach to Sustainable Development in Nigeria**
Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin
- 50 **Socio- Economic Implications of Infrastructural Poverty in Nigeria: A Perspective from the South-East Geographical Zone**
Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin
- 51 **Sustainable Agriculture as the Roadmap to the 2030 (UN) Agenda: An Overview of Nigeria's Poverty Alleviation Measures**
Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin
- 52 **Voter-Registration: Apathy and Credibility of the Nigerian Electoral System**
¹Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia

Contents

Proceedings / Abstracts

- 53 **Irregular Matching and Placement as the Bane of Nigeria's Employment Situation**
¹Oguchi Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Oriaku, Christian C.
- 54 **Managing the Challenges of Food Security in Nigeria: An Empirical Assessment of Recent Administrations in Nigeria**
¹Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Oriaku, Christian C.
- 55 **Ecological Challenges and Infrastructural Development in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation**
¹Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Oriaku, Christian C.
- 56 **Boosting Entrepreneurship in Nigeria: The Need for a New Management Approach**
¹Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Oriaku, Christian C.
- 57 **Irregular Migration and the Need for Good Governance in Sub-Sahara Africa: A Perspective from the Mediterranean Sea**
Okwara, Emmanuel Chukwuma (PhD)
- 58 **Threats Posed to Networks and their Countermeasures**
Sani Bala
- 59 **Prospects and Challenges of Library Resources Processing in Federal University Gashu'a**
¹Muktari Babayo Abali, ²Dr. Baba S. Aduku & ³Kabiru Akande Babatunde
- 60 **Role of Bio-Entrepreneurial Skills Opportunities in Biology Education in Eliminating the Current Economic Crisis in Some Selected Tertiary Institution in Borno State**
Mohammed Zannah Malilima
- 61 **Managerial Recognition and Teachers Contribution in Selected Private Secondary Schools in Jos Metropolis**
Enobun-Nwidi Patience Enyiamaka
- 62 **The Role of Traditional Institutions in Promoting National Unity in Kaduna State: A Case Study of Zazzau Emirate Council 1999-2015**
Hajara Haruna Ado

Contents

Proceedings / Abstracts

- 63 **Development Issues in Teaching Islamic Studies Students in Primary Schools in Nigeria**
Umma Katume Danlami
- 64 **The Role of Business Education in the Fight against Poverty and Unemployment**
Zainab Isah
- 65 **Influence of Hazard Recognition Measures on Safety Performance of Building Workers in Abuja, Nigeria**
¹Aisha U. Doko, ²Abdullateef A. Shittu & ³Abdulganiyu A. Oke
- 66 **An Appraisal of Ecotourism Attraction as a Tool for Rural Development: A Case of Yankari Game Reserve and Safari, Bauchi State**
¹Aly Audu Fada, ²Mohammed Umar, ³Sanusi Abubakar Sadiq & ⁴Osunkunle AbdulMageed Abiodun
- 67 **Reforming Public Enterprises in Nigeria through Good Governance**
¹Iliya Bawa, ²Mohammed A. Yero, ³Kufrel D. Inyang & ⁴Musa Zainab Ogudu
- 68 **Value Co-Creation in Retail: Integrating Consumer Culture Theory (CCT) and Service Dominant Logic of Marketing Perspective**
Victor Oyewumi Ogunbiyi
- 69 **A Review of Science, Technology and Mathematics Education (STME) Towards Improving Economic Development and Global Competitiveness of Nigeria**
Dr. M.K. Falalu
- 70 **Entrepreneurship Education: A Panacea for Unemployment, Poverty and Insecurity in Nigeria**
Aliyu Ibrahim Bichi



Conference Abstracts

Causes of Variation Order in Road Construction Projects in Niger State

¹Ahmed, M. & ²Dr. Saidu Ibrahim

¹Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State

²Department of Quantity Surveying, Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State

Abstract

Variation order is inevitable in construction projects it involved alteration or changes to the original scope of work as it contained in the contract documents. The study aimed at identifying the main factors liable for the variation orders in road construction projects. a survey Questionnaire was conducted to obtain the view of key players in the construction industries. These include Clients, Contractors and Consultants. The study identified 7 major factors that cause variation orders out of 31 causes it was considered that increase in prices of materials, delay in progress payment by client, differing climatic or site condition were ranked high with mean score of 3.70, 3.63 and 3.56 respectively. While, postponement of project by owner, conflict among project participants and road length/width were the least in the ranking with the mean score of 3.15, 3.18 and 3.19 respectively therefore, the paper recommended efficient management of cost and time during course of road construction projects.

Keywords: *Construction projects, Project delivery, Road, Variation order, Variation*



Preliminary Cost Predicting Models for Road Construction Activities

¹Ahmed Mohammed & ²Dr. Saidu Ibrahim


¹Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State

²Department of Quantity Surveying, Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State

Abstract

Road construction projects support social and economic development of any nation and they are hardly being completed within the budgeted cost, and in most cases lead to projects being abandoned after exhausting the budgeted cost, which are mostly attributed to lack of a reliable cost model that accurately predicts the likely cost of road construction. The study aimed to develop a model for predicting the total construction cost of road budgeting in Niger State. Based on 52 set of data collected for the awarded and executed road construction projects in Niger State within the period of 2007 – 2017, the analysis of the data was carried out with the use of regression analysis which provide a means of determining the cost of road construction activities as function of project's characteristic. The prediction models were developed for road construction activities such as earth works, sub – base, base course and Asphalt course. Models were developed for each of the activities which served as independent variables while the total cost of project serve as dependent variable. These models are very effective and easy to use and have a good benefit in estimating total cost of the projects at the early stage.

Keywords: *Construction management, Cost predicting, Model development, Regression models, Road construction*



Socio-Economic Impact of Herdsmen and Farmers Conflict In North Central Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects


Mary Omble Wuya

*Department of Sociology,
University of Jos*

Abstract

The clashes between herdsmen and farmers in some states in Nigeria, especially in Benue, Plateau and Nassarawa states remain a worrisome problem and should not be allowed to generate further by incitement and intemperate statements. The measures taken by the government so far have failed to provide a tangible and sustainable solution to the crisis. There is a pressing need to solve this problem with a holistic solution which will deal with the problems of encroachment into farmlands, incitement and credible plans to integrate the herdsmen fully into the Nigerian society. Indeed this worrisome situation has implication for poverty reduction and food security in the long run. Mixed methods of data collection would be adopted for the study. Gender is one variable that influences outcomes around assets, opportunities and voice and also has particular bearing on power relations. The grazing of animals on cattle trails in the 21st century is to say the least antiquated. The focus should therefore be on modernisation of cattle rearing which will maximize the benefits therein in terms of job creation, food security, and eventually end the vexatious farmers/herdsmen conflicts. Measures such as long term advocacy initiatives, awareness creation about its negative impact, community cohesiveness and capacity building on vocational and other economic palliatives in the North Central States are some of the issues to be explored if sustainable peace and development is to be achieved and affected communities transformed.

Keywords: *Conflict, Food security, Farmers, Herdsmen, Sustainability*



Pure and Applied Science Research for Sustainable Development

Shehu Abubakar Sadiq

Department of Primary Education

Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto

Abstract

Pure and Applied Science Research on Sustainability probes interactions between global, social, and human systems, the complex mechanisms that lead to degradation of these systems, and concomitant risks to human well-being. This presentation will suggest a platform for building pure and applied science research on sustainability as an evolving academic discipline which can point the way to a sustainable global society by facing challenges that existing disciplines have not addressed. These include endeavors to simultaneously understand phenomena and solve problems, uncertainty and application of the precautionary principle, the co-evolution of knowledge and recognition of problems, and trade-offs between global and local problem solving. This presentation will suggest ways to promote science-based predictions and impact assessments of global change, and seeks ways to ensure that these can be understood and accepted by society. Research on Pure and Applied Science on Sustainability is expected to create a trans-disciplinary academic structure and discovery process that fuses the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities.

Keywords: *Sustainability, Pure science, Applied science, Research, Academic, Global*

Review of the Role of Conservation Agriculture Tillage System for Sustainable Intensification of Farming Systems in Developing Countries

Ali Usman Kolomi

*Department of Agricultural Education,
Umar Ibn Ibrahim Elkanemi College of Education Science and Technology
P.M.B. 16, Bama, Borno State, Nigeria*

Abstract

This paper examined the role of conservation agriculture; defined as minimal mechanical disturbance of the soil (minimum or no-tillage), permanent soil cover (mulch) and rotations as a system for sustainable intensification of farming systems in developing countries. Sustainable agricultural intensification as well as conservation tillage was discussed. The paper identified the benefits and problems of conservation tillage to the farmer before introducing conservation agriculture. The benefits of conservation agriculture and its three major tenets; minimum soil disturbance, permanent soil cover and crop rotation were explained. It was found out that for conservation agriculture to increase sustainable crop production intensification, it must be complemented with other best management practices such as integrated pest management, well adapted high-yielding varieties, and efficient water management. However, for smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, Conservation agriculture poses challenges; such as decreased yields often observed with conservation agriculture, increased labour requirements when herbicides are not used, an important gender shift of the labour burden to women, and a lack of mulch due to poor productivity and due to the priority given to feeding of livestock with crop residues. This results in reluctance to adopt conservation agriculture. It was concluded that if the major principles of conservation agriculture are adequately and appropriately used in areas where the practice is adopted, it would considerably improve soil properties and other biotic factors.

Keywords: *Conservation agriculture, Tillage system, Sustainable intensification, Farming systems, Developing countries*

Effects of Organizational Leadership, Workers' Self-Concept and Job Satisfaction on Employees' Performance

¹Ismaila M. Yakubu, ²Henry D. Pam & ³Ojih E. Emmanuel


¹Plateau State University Bokkos

^{2&3}Orshi Julie, University of Jos

Abstract

This study investigated the effects of Organizational Leadership, Workers' Self-concept and Job Satisfaction on Employees' Performance with focus on staff of Nigerian Television Authority (Television College), Jos. One hundred and twenty (120) participants consists fifty-five (55) females and sixty-five (65) males randomly selected. Data collected were analyzed using Pearson Correlational Matrix which indicates that Organizational Leadership as having a significant relationship with Employee's Job Performance $r = 0.296$, $df = 1$; $p = 0.001$. Consequently, ANOVA result score of $F(1,118) = 5.371$; $p = 0.022$ also prove support that Self-concept have a significant effect on Worker's Job Performance. The perspective of leadership style and job satisfaction on employee's job performance did not prove support as shown in the score below $F(1,118) = 1.936$; $p = 0.167$, and $F(1,108) = 1.120$; $p = 0.292$ respectively. Imperatively, for any organization to assume total quality in its style of leadership, and high productivity in organization, leaders/subordinates should show attitudinal commitment to achieve their goals and that of the organization. Furthermore, organization should endeavor to subject employees to training, coaching and decision making skills that will enhance a good self-concept and high productivity.

Keywords: *Organizational Leadership, Workers' Self-Concept, Employees' Performance, Job Satisfaction,*



The Impact of Proliferation of Tertiary Institutions on the Quality of Teaching and Learning in Nigeria Universities 1999-2015

Salihu Zubairu Mustapha PhD


Department of History

Faculty of Arts, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Abstract

Since inception of Democratic regime in Nigeria in 1999, federal, states government and private individual embarked upon establishment of Universities within Nigeria. This paper is an attempt to examine the level to which the standard and quality of education are compromised in the interest of few individuals especially those who the helm of the country's affairs are entrusted in their hands. The newly established universities lack facilities and teaching staff as well as office accommodations and lecture theatres which have serious impact on the students and system in general. However, poor salaries, frequent strike and corruption have seriously affected the quality of education not only in the newly established universities but the entire system. At the end this paper will suggest way forward.

Keywords: *Quality of teaching and learning, Corruption, and Compromised of standard of education.*



Broadcast Media and Tourism Promotion in Nigeria: Analysis of Bauchi Radio Corporation (BRC) Programmes

¹Murtala Mohammed Alamai, ²Sule Godwin Mathew,
³Abubakar Al'sufyan Al'sadique & ⁴Mallam Muhammad Goje

¹*Leisure and Tourism Management Department*

^{2&3}*Mass communication Department, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi*

⁴*Bauchi Radio Corporation, Bauchi*

Abstract

The study is geared toward investigating the concept of broadcast media and radio communication to tourism promotion in the state with the objective of identifying the selling techniques of electronic media to tourism while reviewing the strategies involved in promoting tourism through radio broadcast to guide the listeners' response to radio techniques and tourist participation in the state. The use of information processing theory in this paper proposes that most tourists' attitudes towards their tourism destinations are as result of the kind of media content consumed which variably enforce new behaviour to take decisions. The methodology is an empirical study which made use of structured questionnaire administered through purposeful sampling technique to staff of Bauchi radio corporation who are in programmes department, news and current affairs department and few management staff. Findings revealed that broadcast media is very important tools used in informing tourists about tourist destination and it impacts in the state, it was also discovered BRC radio programmes promotes tourism while also creating awareness to tourist such as Yau da gobe and public sensitization with a recommendation for improved funding by government to the radio station. With a practical implication showing that tourism businesses in the state need to use Radio communication as it has wider coverage and also listener capacity through programme sponsorships and a tool for public relations.

Keywords: *Broadcast communication, Radio, Tourism, Promotion, Programme*

Impact of Taxation on Investment and Economic Development in Nigeria

¹Emmanuel Adeniran Gbadebo & ²Cornelius Femi Popoola

Department of Banking and Finance

The Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki

Abstract

The research work investigated the impact of taxation on investment, social and economic development in Nigeria. The objective of the study was to investigate how tax revenue affects investment, social and economic development in Nigeria. This Study is predicated on the social political theory of taxation, expectancy theory, benefits-received theory and ability to pay theory. Secondary data source was explored in presenting the facts of the situation. The secondary data were obtained from relevant literatures, Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics publications among other. Data were tested using the Ordinary Least Square Linear Regression model. From the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics, information concerning Gross Domestic Product, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Value Added Tax, Company Income Tax and Personal Income Tax in Nigeria were extracted. The findings show that all the coefficients of the explanatory variables in model 1 and 2 are all statistically significant to gross domestic product and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) except company income tax. The study concluded that, tax revenues are tools of both capital formation and economic growth to enhance investment, social and economic development of the country. The study then recommends among others, that to ensure sustainable investment, social and economic development, generation of tax revenue must be sufficient, efficiently and judiciously utilized. The government should pay attention to encouraging her citizens to build trust in it by tax accountability, ensuring that the promises made to the citizens are delivered.

Keywords: *Economic development, Investment, Taxation*

Diversifying the Economic Base of Nigeria: A Panacea for Resource Control Agitations

Sani, Yusuf Yusuf

*Department of Political Science, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
Gombe State University, Gombe, Gombe State, Nigeria*

Abstract

The debate for restructuring of Nigerian federalism has been raging for quite a time and has pitched the South against the North on many contentious issues. One of these issues is resource control. The agitators for resource control, mostly from the oil producing states, put forward marginalisation, environmental degradation, underdevelopment, unemployment and poverty bedevilling their states as the major factors behind their agitations. On the other hand, the non-oil producing states, argued that the agitators are doing that with a kind of hatred in their minds to deny them the opportunity of getting the kind of shares they are receiving from the Federation Account. Though various studies identified various mechanisms put forward by successive administrations to address resource control agitations, none of them has been able to explain why these mechanisms have not been able to whittle down the agitations from the economic base perspective. This study therefore sets out to discover the reasons why various mechanisms employed to address the agitations for resource control do not yield much results. Through the use of content analysis, this research discovered that the mechanisms did not produce required results because of the weaknesses of the Nigerian economic base to reflect the diversity of the country. The research therefore recommends the deliberate and forceful diversification of the economic base of the country in line with the diversity of the nation as a panacea to resource control agitations in Nigeria

Keywords: *Economic diversification, Economic base, Resource control agitations*

Assessment of Measures Mitigating the Impact of Claims on Construction Project Cost

¹Abdullahi, Abubakar Sidiq & ²Anifowose Opeyemi Maroof

^{1&2}Department of Quantity Surveying,

Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State, Nigeria

Abstract

The study assessed the measures mitigating the impact of claims on construction project cost with the view of determining the adequacy and effectiveness of these measures. In this study, a quantitative research approach was adopted and data relevant to the study collected from 95 Consultancy Firms in which 86 were the responses fit for analysis as 8 had incomplete information from a list of 120 questionnaire distributed in Abuja in which random sampling technique was used. Secondary source of data such as relevant literatures were reviewed. The analysis of data collected for this study was conducted using Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS) and Smart PLS. The SPSS software was used to conduct descriptive analysis and Smart PLS 3.0 was used to estimate measurement and structural model parameters. The relationship between the impacts of claims and the latent constructs and adequacy of mitigating measures is significant with values at 5% significance level with $\beta = 0.00, 0.03, 0.00, \text{ and } 0.03$ respectively. All the indicator variables for Effectiveness of Mitigating Measures (EMM) construct are the same as variables with the Adequacy of Mitigating Measures (AMM) construct, so they were interchangeable. This interchange ability supports the notion that once a mitigating measure is adequate then it is effective. The resulting and final model is indicated after dropping loadings that did not add to the explanatory power of the model.

Keywords: *Adequacy of mitigating measures, Effectiveness of mitigating measures, Causes of claims, Construction claims, Impact of claims*

Factors Affecting Implementation of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in Housing Provisions in Niger State (2008 – 2017)

¹Mahmood Gbage Mohammed & ²Anifowose, Maroof Opeyemi

*Department of Quantity Surveying, School of Environmental Technology
Federal University of Technology, Minna*

Abstract

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) is a form of public procurement that helps government bridge gaps in service provision by combining private sector expertise and public-sector resources. The method has been adopted in Nigeria at different levels of government with mixed results. In Niger State, PPP was adopted in 2008 and passed into law in 2011 with the intention of encouraging private sector participation in the provision of infrastructure and services. This study examines the outcomes of the implementation of PPP in housing provision in Niger State and aims to identify factors behind these outcomes. It observes that all housing projects initiated via PPP agreements were eventually delivered with a conventional procurement process. A case study design was utilised, and structured questionnaires were used to record the perceptions of built environment professionals on PPP factors peculiar to Niger State. An interview was also conducted with an official of the State's PPP coordinating agency (NSPPPA) to gain a perspective on the circumstances under which the housing projects were conceived and implemented. Extensive review of public records and guidance documents on PPP implementation in housing was also conducted for additional context. Results showed that outcomes of PPP implementation in housing were due to factors like a weak institutional basis, limited knowledge of PPP among key public-sector personnel, weak private sector partners, and poor coordination among participating agencies. It is recommended that the NSPPA be strengthened with necessary resources to execute its mandate and participating public sector agencies are trained extensively in contemporary PPP management processes.

Keywords: *Critical success factors, Housing, Infrastructure, Niger State, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)*

Women in Peace Building and Poverty Reduction: A Tool for Non-Governmental Organizations in North-East Nigeria


Binta Ahmed Dodo

*Department of Political Science,
Faculty of Art and Social Science, FCE Zaria*

Abstract

Women are amongst the most vulnerable victims in war and conflict situations, yet they are also often the one that trigger peace mechanisms. Women can be either victims of conflict or agent of peace building. They make up a substantial number in their communities, playing major roles in economic development. The northeastern Nigerian women like other African women are directly with violence in conflict and war regions. This paper examines critically the role played by NGOs in enhancing peace processes and how better it could be using women in northeastern Nigerian to restore fractured societies and improve the economy. Amongst the recommendations highlighted in this paper is the need for non-governmental organizations, peacemakers, negotiators etc to involve women in all stages of peace building.

Keywords: *Peace building, Poverty reduction, Non-governmental organizations, North-East Nigeria*



Improving the Welfare of Citizens through the Understanding of Demand Pattern for Staple Foods

¹Olakunle A. O., ²Tanko L. & ³Nwosu M.O.

¹Department of Entrepreneurship and Business Studies,

²Department of Agricultural Economics,

³Department of Agricultural Economics,

Federal University of Technology, Niger State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study analysed the price, cross price and income elasticity's of the selected products in Minna metropolis, Niger State, Nigeria. Primary data were collected from 110 household heads in the area and the data collection lasted for two months i.e. from mid-May to early July 2017. A multi-stage random sampling was used in the choice of respondents. Data were analysed using multiple regression analysis. The regression analysis showed that the exponential, Cobb-Douglas and Linear functional forms were the Lead equations for rice, yam and cowpea respectively with R^2 values of 0.713, 0.744 and 0.899 respectively. Results further indicated that rice, yam and cowpea were price inelastic. Yam was found to be compliment for rice with a computed cross price elasticity value of -0.132, while soybeans were a substitute for cowpea because the computed cross price elasticity value was 0.005. Only yam was found to be a luxury good with income elasticity value of 2.681, while rice and cowpea are normal goods i.e. price inelastic. The overall findings showed that these commodities (rice, yam and cowpea) are necessities, and policies aimed at stabilising the prices, such as reinvigorating the existing silos by the government and private sector partnership should be put in place.

Keywords: *Welfare, Citizens, Demand pattern, Staple foods*

The Impact of Trade Liberalization on the Export of Non-Oil Sector in the Nigeria Economy 1986 - 2018

¹Charity Philip Sidi & ²David Solomon, Osunaiye

¹Department of Economics, School of Arts and Social Sciences,
Kaduna State College Of Education Gidan / Waya

²Royal Exchange Prudential Life LTD

Abstract

This study Examines the impact of trade liberalization on the export of non-oil sector of the Nigeria Economy within the period 1986-2018. The main objective of this study is to determine the impact of trade liberalization on the export of non-oil sector in the Nigeria economy. Using time series data generated from secondary sources, Unit root ADF was conducted to test the stationary of the variables and it was found that Non-oil sector which is the dependent variable was found to be stationary at first difference while Export, Inflation, Exchange rate and Trade openness which is a proxy for trade liberalization was found to be stationary at level. This justifies the adoption of Autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL) for the analysis. The ARDL results affirmed that EXT, INF, EXG had a positive and significance relationship with Non-Oil sector with the coefficients of 1.2505, 0.317783 and 4.391912 respectively. However, Top was found to be negative with a coefficient of -121.0153. The regression results show that R-squared to be 0.942084 and adjusted R-squared to be 0.928184 which shows an excellent goodness of fit, that is, 94% variation of NOL was accounted for by joint variation of a combination of the independent variables. The bound test result also revealed a long run relationship between trade liberalization and Non-oil sector export in Nigeria. The post diagnostic test results conducted acknowledged that the model was stable, normal and free from serial correlation problem. Hence the results were reliable. In view of this, the study recommends that there is need for the diversification of the economy from oil to non-oil sector, in order to encourage the export of the non-oil sector during trade liberalization. Furthermore, Government should make effort to be consistent with policies that will bring about sustainable growth of the export of the non-oil sector that will bring about the growth of the economy in general.

Keywords: *Non-oil sector, Trade openness, Export, Exchange rate, Inflation and ARDL*

Language, Literature and National Development

Rashidat Salawu Abdulrasheed

*Department of General Studies Education,
Federal College of Education, Zaria*

Abstract

Most African nations in the postcolonial era are bedeviled by several issues. These range from poverty, tyranny, racism, apathy, impunity to insurgency. These factors cripple development and scare away foreign investors. Besides, this ugly trend also puts a big question mark on the essence of independence. Given this situation, there is a need to chart the course of development in all ramifications. It is against this backdrop that this paper takes a look at language, literature and how both can act as a catalyst for national development. The paper also examines the views of scholars on the concept of national development and looks at the nexus between language and literature for pedagogical considerations.

Keywords: *Language, Literature, National Development*



Development Issues and Challenges Affecting Teaching of Islamic Studies: Demonstration Method as Panacea

Aina'uTankonmama

Department of Islamic Studies

Federal College of Education, Zaria

Abstract

The purpose of this paper development issues and challenges affecting teaching of Islamic studies: Demonstration method as panacea is to examine the benefit of education in Islamic studies. Education is one of principle means by which society is transformed. It aims at the development of character and mind. Method is a systematic series of actions to achieve the objectives of the learning outcomes in short term. Teaching method is a way to accomplish a learning objective through organized presentation delivery. Demonstration means an act of showing something by proof or evidence. From the definition. It can be seen that the purpose is to show and to explain how something works or is accomplished. The paper examined the place of methods, teaching methods, demonstration methods, education and Islamic studies. The paper also discussed the role demonstration methods in teaching Islamic studies. The paper finally presents the reader with methods of teaching and how methods of teaching can be incorporated within the framework of changing patterns of specific subject. It is hoped that the content of this paper fosters a better understanding of teaching for the teachers and other readers.

Keywords: *Development, Issues and Challenges, Teaching of Islamic Studies*



An Assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Planning & Development Program in Nigeria: A Study of Amnesty Program, Novena University Ogume, Delta State

¹Asika, Kenneth-Rex Chibuzor, ²Ojogbo, Leonard Unodimma,

³Okolo, Victor Ifeanyi & ⁴Asielue, Peter Ikechukwu

¹Department of Business Administration, Novena University Ogume, Delta State

²Department of Business Administration, Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi-Uku

³Department of Accountancy, Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi-Uku

⁴Department of Banking and Finance, Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi-Uku

Abstract

The success of planning and development programs of any nation largely depends on its collaboration with functional business organizations, operating in it. This is why corporate social responsibility (CSR) is the most suitable strategic management approach to the success of these development plans and programs. Most of these business organizations e.g. Oil Firms, succeeded extensively in exploring and exploiting business opportunities and potentialities by virtue of the available mineral resources in these areas. Inversely, the deregulation of environmental inter-dependent issues by the concerned firms has consequently caused a lot of social and economic disorders, leading to problems between these organizations and the indigenous people. Few years ago, the Federal Government in collaboration with the Oil Firms operating in the Niger Delta Region, designed an Academic development and Skill Acquisition CSR approach termed "Amnesty Program" to specially intervene and assuage this situation. This study is therefore intended to assess the extent to which this planning and development program has succeeded in Nigeria. A qualitative exploratory research method was used with Novena University Ogume, Delta State as the Case to conduct the study.

Keywords: *CSR, Planning & Development Program*



Cassava Value Chain and Poverty Reduction in Nasarawa State, Nigeria

¹Abdul Adamu & ²Freeman Aye-Agele (PhD)

¹Department of Economics, FCT College of Education Zuba - Abuja, Nigeria

²Department of Economics, Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper titled “Cassava Value Chain and Poverty Reduction in Nasarawa state, Nigeria” aimed at assessing the effects of cassava production on poverty in Nasarawa state. The study is a cross-sectional survey design and comprises cassava farmers, cassava marketers and cassava processors as the target population. The sample of the study was drawn using Eboh Eric (2009) formula. The sample size was found to be 467. To collect the needed information, a structured questionnaire was designed and administered to the sample size of the study. The result obtained was analyzed using descriptive statistics and logit regression. The analysis of the result revealed that poverty level in Nasarawa state is high. Also revealed is that cassava value chain is highly significant in reducing the level of poverty in the state. Although the standard of living of the actors involved in cassava value chain is positive, the study discovered that inadequate capital provision and extension services, seasonal fluctuation in prices of cassava products, poor infrastructural facilities among others, tend to affect their level of earnings. Therefore, the paper recommends that government and stake holders alike need to come up with cassava marketing boards in order to bring stability in the price of the commodity. This singular act will help in creating employment opportunities to the teeming youths, make the venture more profitable and hence expands the income capacity of the actors involved in cassava value chain.

Keywords: *Cassava, Value Chain, Poverty Reduction, Nigeria*



Climate Change and Food Security Challenges in Nigeria

¹Bulus Elisha Gimba & ²Joyce Adams

Department of Geography

Kaduna State College of Education, Gidanwaya

Abstract

The paper discussed the importance of agriculture to a people, its economy and its place at achieving food security for national development. Furthermore, it talked about the impact of climate change on food security in Nigeria. It delved into prospects for increased agricultural production through irrigation, green house cultivation among others. Again, it discussed efforts that have been put in place by past Governments at meeting food need of Nigerians and making the country food secured. It maintained that reduction in rainfall duration, amount, and increase in temperature are among others are the climatic causes of shortfall in food production thereby leads to developmental problems in Nigeria. The paper indicted lack of adequate postharvest practices as the chief bane of food insecurity in Nigeria and posits that more should be done to see that food are adequately stored after they are produced to nip wastages and scarcity in the bud. Finally, it recommended that agricultural support programmes, projects, and research institutes that have been put in place be spurred towards stepping up production by creating awareness on the use of early maturing variety and draught resistance variety among others.

Keywords: *Climate change, Food Security, Nigeria, Development*

(ICT) Education as an Agent of Change in Reducing Poverty among Unemployed People in Nigeria

¹Umar Abdullahi Kilgori & ²Mode Marafa

Department of Curriculum and Instructions

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

Abstract

Information and Communication Technology have truly become common place entities in all aspects of life, considering the facts that the world is moving rapidly into digital media. The application of ICT into teaching and learning process has changed the practices and procedures of nearly all teachers at all level. Over a decade within education, ICT has begun to have a presence though the impact has not been extensive as in other fields. Quality of education has been associated with strong/qualified teachers having high degrees of personal contact with learners. With the rapid development of digital media, the role of ICT in education is becoming more important which will continue to grow. The uses of ICT in education tend to be student-centered learning where students were train to learn certain things by themselves. This paper discusses the concept of (ICT) as an agent of change, students-centered learning and highlights the various impacts of ICT on secondary education. The paper identifies the role ICT plays as a change agent in transforming, teaching and learning in secondary school for both now and in the future.

Keywords: *ICT, Change Agent, Students Centered Learning, and Sustainable Development*

Effects of Local Government Accounting Bases on Financial Reporting in Nigeria

Jimoh, Ihiovi Ojo

*Department of Local Government and Development Studies
Faculty of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria*

Abstract

Local Government financial reporting across the counting has been largely driven by cash accounting basis and this has attracted a lot of criticism based on the quality of informational content of such report. Therefore, this study is carried out to assess the Local Government accounting basis on the financial reporting in Nigeria with particular emphasis to all the Local Government in Kaduna State. The study utilized survey research design using the entire 23 Local Governments in Kaduna State. Structured questionnaire was designed based Likert scale model to the 23 directors of finance and treasurers of the various Local Governments. The result of the descriptive statistics suggest that accrual accounting contains more relevant and quality information as compared to that of cash basis of accounting that is currently in practice based on the outcome of the study. Therefore, the study recommends that the councils should consider the introduction of accrual accounting as an alternative financial reporting as this may assist in the judicious use of the Local Government resources as well as encourage appropriate transparency and accountability.

Keywords: *Effects, Local Government Accounting Bases, Financial Reporting*



Assessment of Cost Implication of Health and Safety Measures in Construction Projects in Nigeria

¹Yandalu Mohammed Manko & ²Dr. Shittu A. Abdullateef

^{1&2}Department of Quantity Surveying,
Federal University of Technology, Minna

Abstract

The feasibility study of every building project comprises among other things, cost and labour appraisal of the proposed project which provides the client with an idea of the likely completion period and cost without consideration to the Health and Safety of the worker, and its cost implication. The study appraises the cost implication of Health and Safety measures among construction projects in Nigeria. The purport of the study is to identify the efficient Health and Safety measures require on construction site. Toward this end, a structured questionnaire was distributed to forty professional and contractors selected in a given geographical region Minna, Niger State, data collected were analyzed using statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS) in order to attain the objective of the study as discussed, mean items score (MIS) was used, descriptive statistics was used to show the frequencies and mean of reaction to questions. It was deduce that must contractors do not provide safety measures on site and where it is provided the workers are not making good used of them. The Health and Safety measures if put in place and properly utilize by the construction workers this will grossly reduce the cost that will be incurred due to injuries. The findings signal the need for efficient monitoring, control, planning and ordinance of Health and Safety cost in the Nigeria construction industry.

Keywords: *Cost implication, Construction Project, Feasibility, Health and Safety and Nigeria*



Examination of Non-Value Adding Activities in Building Construction Projects in Niger State, Nigeria

¹Abubakar Mahmood M. M. & ²Dr. B. O. Ganiyu

^{1&2}Department of Quantity Surveying,
Federal University of Technology, Minna

Abstract

The Nigerian construction industry is suffering from low productivity and poor performance in terms of time, cost and quality of works which is as a result of many factors; prominent among is the presence of waste otherwise known as non-value adding activities in construction works. This study examines non-value adding activities in public building construction projects in Niger state, Nigeria. Towards this end, 150 structured questionnaires were distributed to construction professionals and contractors selected within Niger state, Nigeria. Data collected were analyzed using frequency analysis in the form of percentages, mean item score and Likerts 5 scale ranking - statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS). The findings revealed that inappropriate materials handling, poor decision-making ability, poor planning of construction activities, unethical practices amongst the construction teams and other factors resulted to non-value adding activities (waste) in public building construction projects. The presence of NVAAs in building construction projects as revealed by the findings above, has a detrimental effect on the overall construction projects output and if left unchecked; it will have severe consequences on the productivity of the industry in terms of time, cost and quality. Therefore, there is the need for effective management and monitoring of the different waste streams on a construction project which requires a detailed waste minimization strategy. The study was limited to public building construction projects in Niger state of Nigeria

Keywords: *Construction Industry, Construction Projects, Mitigating Measures, Niger State, Non-Value Adding Activities, Waste*

Business Education: An Alternative for Attaining Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

Sulayman Dauda Gidado

Department of Business Education

Federal Capital Territory College of Education, Zuba-Abuja, PMB 61, Garki-Abuja

Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the influence of Business education towards the attainment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria. The study had five research objectives, questions and null hypotheses respectively. A descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study was made up of all the two hundred and fifty students who registered at Business education Department, Federal Capital Territory College of Education, Zuba-Abuja, Nigeria in 2017/2018 academic session. The entire population was considered for the study because they were within the reach of the researcher and the data were collected using a structured questionnaire designed by the researcher. The collected data were analysed using mean scores with a benchmark mean of 2.50 for the purpose of answering the research questions, while the null hypotheses were tested using a z-test at 0.05 level significance. The findings of the study revealed that Business education is a potent tool for poverty alleviation, employment generation, food security, gender equality and peaceful co-existence in the society. As a way forward, the paper among other things suggests that Business education should be adequately funded and the curriculum be properly implemented.

Keywords: *Business education, Alternative, Attaining, Sustainable Development*



Effect of Working Capital Management on Firm Profitability in Quoted Brewing Firms in Nigeria (2011 to 2015)

¹Umar Khalid Ahmed, ²Busari Adekunle Hakeem, ³Amos Olushola,
⁴Okatahi Abdulrak & ⁵Orisarwmi Upe Christiana

^{1,2,3,4&5}Department of Banking and Finance

Department of General Studies, The Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa

Abstract

The study investigated the effect of working capital management on the profitability of brewing firms in Nigeria. Profitability is a dependent variable whereas working capital management practices are independent variables such as days in account receivable, days in account payable, days in inventory and cash conversion cycle. Four out of the six quoted brewing firms in Nigeria were used, only firms that had continuously published their annual reports and financial statements over the period 2011 to 2015 were considered in the study. The panel multiple regression technique was employed for data analyses. The results show that days in account receivable, days in account payable and cash conversion cycle have insignificant negative effect on brewing firms' profitability. However, days in inventory has insignificant positive effect on brewing firms' profitability in Nigeria. Further analyses show that only 20% of changes in the profitability of brewing firms in Nigeria can be explained by their working capital management practices. The study thus concludes that working capital management is not a reliable management tool for influencing the profitability of brewing firms in Nigeria. It therefore recommended brewing firms to make efforts to collect revenues at short period, pay debts at short period, maintain longer period of inventory in stock, and optimum level of working capital efficiency to reposition them towards a track of profitability.

Keywords: *Working capital, Cash conversion cycle, Account receivable, Account payable, Inventory management, Nigeria*

Food Insecurity and Economic Growth in Nigeria

Akintunde Alagbe

Department of Business Administration

Caleb University

Abstract

Globally, one of the practical indicators for assessing the wellbeing and development of any nation is the level of food security. Food security is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. In Nigeria, the problem of food security has not been critically and adequately investigated, in spite of different approaches at tackling the challenge and the enormous amount of money spent in attempting to assure the food security of Nigerians. Therefore, this paper examined the rising food insecurity in Nigeria and its implications on the economy. A qualitative approach was used and secondary data were obtained from Food and Agricultural Organization to examine the prevalence of food insecurity from 1990 to 2017. The proxy of food security such as food inadequacy, undernourishment and gross domestic product in Nigeria were used. Finding of the study revealed that about most Nigerian were persistently undernourished with inadequate food for a healthy and active life. Finding also deduced that the inadequacy of food and trend of undernourishment have been on increase in Nigeria which in turn negatively and significantly influenced the economy growth. The study recommended that attention should be placed on social development, structural transformation and provision of social protection for the poor and vulnerable people in the country.

Keywords: *Economic growth, Food inadequacy, Food insecurity, Undernourished*

Information Service and Educational Development in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects

Jibaniya Danjuma

Library Department

Federal College of Education Zaria, Kaduna State

Abstract

Using Secondary Sources, this paper aims at assessing the impacts of information services on educational Development in Nigeria. There is no doubt that library as agent of information services plays a vital role in education and nation building. The realization of the enormous power of information in our contemporary society has made library and information services a platform in championing the course of national development in every sector. The findings show that library and information services promote national literacy by making reading materials available thereby optimizing development through education. But the challenge of poor reading culture in Nigeria has lowered the maximum impact of Library and information services in the country. The paper recommends that government should use National Orientation Agency to culture among Nigerians.

Keywords: *Information services, library, Educational development, Challenges & prospects*

Effects of Perceived Feasibility of Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Education on Self-Employment Intentions among Tertiary Institution Students


Hajiya Zainab FB Yunus

*School of Business, FCET Gombe,
Gombe State*

Abstract

This paper reports results of a longitudinal quasi-experimental study that focused on feasibility and entrepreneurial education on self-employment intentions among students from tertiary institutions situated Gombe metropolis of Gombe state. Data were collected in two waves: wave one before the entrepreneurship course and wave two after the entrepreneurship course — four months later. The sample composed of college students. Analyses included tests of significance of changes in the attitudes and intentions of students after the entrepreneurship course, the mediating role of attitudes and moderating role of employment expectations. The results show small but significant changes in attitudes and a significant mediating role of attitudes — perceived feasibility, perceived desirability and self-efficacy, but non-significant moderating influence of employment expectations. The findings offer lessons for policy makers and more questions for researchers

Keywords: *Perceived Feasibility, Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Education, Tertiary Institution Students*



Effective Poverty Reduction Programmes: A Panacea for Socio-Economic Development

Anyanwu Kate Chikodi

*Federal College of Education, Zaria
PMB 1041, Kaduna State, Nigeria*

Abstract

Poverty reduction is perhaps the most difficult challenges facing Nigeria and its people and the greatest obstacle in pursuit of national development. This century began with the determination to eradicate this structure problem which no longer be traced to individuals, but to the socio-economic and political realities of the macro society. The objective of this study is to examine the extents to which poverty reduction strategy can be used to eradicate poverty and bring about development among people of Kaduna State, SabonGari in particular. The impetus for engaging in this research stems from the concern for the high level of poverty and hunger in Nigeria. Using a descriptive survey design 255 students were randomly selected to participate in the study. Structured questionnaire where administered to the participants and data collected were analyzed using frequency, percentages, means and standard deviation. Major findings indicate that poverty reduction programmes like NAPEP and ADP had a moderate success in SabonGari local Government of Kaduna State. It also discovered that the discontinuity of these programmes by successive government makes it difficult for the effective tackling of the problem associated with poverty reduction programmes. The study recommended that government should initiate a comprehensive method of sustaining the programmes over a specified period of time.

Keywords: *Poverty Reduction Programmes, Panacea, Socio-Economic Development*



Employees' Compensation Management and Financial Performance of Money Deposit Banks in Nigeria

¹Suleiman, Umar Gunu, ²Ari, Mohammed Abdullahi & ³Aliyu Sadiya

^{1&2}Department of Business Administration, Federal Polytechnic Nassrawa

³Department of Business Administration and Management, Federal Polytechnic Nassrawa

Abstract

Among the human resources management functions, employees' compensation is one of the most complex and dynamic function. There are lots of empirical facts that suggest that employees' compensation management plays a key role because of its place in the employment relationship. Despite this, many managers in Nigeria see compensation as a cost expanding strategy and they thereby try reducing compensation expenses in order to maximize profits. Also, previous researches concentrated on establishing a linkage between executive compensation and performance of firms; and the general impact of compensation on firm performance with contradictory results. Thus, the need for this study on the impact of employees' compensation on the financial performance of money deposit banks in Nigeria. Specifically, the study determine the impact of wages and salaries; workers defined benefits (Gratuity/Retirement Benefits); and employees' contributions plan (pension contributions) on the performance of Nigeria money deposit banks. This study used Ex-post facto research design through the use of panel data from sampled money deposit Banks in Nigeria. Information was extracted from 2010-2016 for 14 banks out the 24 listed banks on the Nigeria Stock Exchange (NSE). Multiple regression analysis (Ordinary Least Square, OLS) is used to determine the variability of dependent variables (ROA) as a result of changes in any of explanatory variables (W&S, GRB, and PCP). The study found positive and significant impact of salaries and wages on the financial performance of money deposit banks. On the contrary, pension contribution and gratuity are found to have positive but insignificant effect on the financial performance of money deposit banks. Consequently, the study recommended that all money deposit banks in Nigeria should influence their workers performance through good wages and salaries packages in order to boost their financial performance.

Keywords: *Employees, Compensation, Financial, Performance, Money Deposit*

Effect of Sugarcane and Neem Leaves Ashes on the Compressive Strength of Concrete

¹Ndayahaya, A. M., ²Tsado, T. Y., ³Auta, S. M. & ⁴Amadi, A.A.

^{1,2,3&4}Department of Civil Engineering,
Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State

Abstract

Sugarcane is among the principal agricultural crop cultivated in tropical country. The annual world production is 1.6 billion tons and it generates 279 million metric tons (MMT) of biomass residues, particularly sugarcane bagasse and leaves. Also, neem products from neem tree generate large quantity of wastes annually. Sugarcane is believed to have become established as a domestic garden crop around 800 B.C by Neolithic Horticulturalist and neem is a member of mahogany family known by the botanic name *Azadirachta Indica*. Hence, the evaluation of sugarcane Leaves Ash (SCLA) combined Neem Leave Ash (NLA) as alternative binders to cement could reduce the cost of concrete production and the effect of the products as wastes in environs. The sugarcane and neem leaves obtained were dried, burnt at 600°C to ashes, grinded into finer particles while the oxide composition on Al_2O_3 ; SiO_2 ; CaO and Fe_2O_3 were determined. This project mainly deals with the replacements of sugarcane and neem leaves ashes in percentage replacement to Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC). The mix ratio of 1:2:4 on 0.5 water-cement was adopted and the experiments on chemical compositions, slump, setting time and compressive strength tests on concrete partially replaced with SCLA/NLA by 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% are presented. The casted concrete cubes were cured for 28 days at the intervals of 7 days while the compressive strength results obtained showed that the replacement of SCLA/NLA has effect on the strength of concrete and can be use in mass concrete production. The compressive strength logically increased with respect to curing age and decreases with percentage replacement of SCLA/NLA.

Keywords: *Ashes, Compressive strength, Leaves, Neem, Sugarcane.*

Strategic Framework for Labour Productivity Improvement of Building Projects Performance in Nigeria

Habeeb, D. A.

*Department of Quantity Surveying,
Federal University of Technology, Minna*

Abstract

The large-scale level of variability in productivity experienced by many Construction Industries as a result of operational inefficiencies of workmen have been identified as a vital issue that causes social and demographic changes in many construction projects. This however has exhibited a biased attitude to work, defective work and delay of construction works on many site, as well as cost and time overrun. However, lack of reliable means of evaluating the efficiency of labour in every work operations carried out by many construction industries in Nigeria necessitates the need for the study. Therefore, this study developed a strategic framework for labour productivity improvement on building project performance in Abuja, Nigeria. To achieve this, a structured questionnaire was administered and was backed up with an on – site observation and measurement of workmen performance which were randomly extracted from the three categories of construction organizations in Nigeria (Large – Scale, Medium Scale and Small Scale Organizations). 42 sites were visited for the on – site observation assessing the workmen handling the following building activities; (Frames, Upper floors, walls and floor Finishes). However, 240 questionnaires were distributed to professionals in various construction organizations in the study area to examine the factors that inhibit labour productivity and method of improving the operational skills of labour while 171 questionnaires were filled and returned back. The result of the descriptive and inferential statistical techniques applied indicated that time and Cost performance has a significant effect on the productivity of workmen in Nigeria. It also indicated that factors such as Investment in Technology, Monetary and non – monetary incentives, team integration strategies, labour education and training, leadership theory, work planning and work flow also had their contributory effect on labour productivity. However, a strategic framework was developed to reduce inefficiency and improve performance. The study concluded that workmen performance evaluation scheme should be the priority of every construction organization in order to reduce variability and improve productivity of workmen on construction sites.

Keywords: *Framework, Labour, Productivity, Improvement, Performance*

Poverty Reduction and Wealth Creation in Nigeria: A Review of the Role of Vocational and Technical Education

Hannatu G. Danbature

Department of Business Education

School of Vocational and Technical Education, Federal College of Education, Zaria

Abstract

The study examine the role of vocational and technical education in poverty reduction and wealth creation. Three objectives were formulated for the study and three research questions in line with the objectives. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was 56 lecturers drawn from school of vocational and technical education which was also used as sample size for the study. The findings of the study shows that VTE plays significant role in poverty reduction in Nigeria. Non possession of vocational skills has hindered the economic development and has lead to abject poverty and lack of wealth creation in the nation. The study therefore, recommended that Federal government should ensure that her policy statement on the provision of necessary infrastructure and equipment for the vocational and technical education in the country is effectively implemented. This should be by mapping out a reasonable percentage of her annual budgets for the development of vocational and technical education programme.

Keywords: *Poverty reduction, Job creation, Vocational and Technical Education*

Impact of Web-Based Solutions on Student Related Services: Case Study of the University of Maiduguri, Nigeria

Ojo Oluwasesan Adebuseyi

Department of Computer Science

UIIECEST Bama, P.M.B 16 Bama. Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

In the crusade towards delivering world-class services, universities are relying increasingly on web-based solutions such as web-sites for information dissemination and web-based portal solutions for student university interactions to make their operations more cost-effective and timely, and to reach a wider audience. In Nigeria, several universities have adopted web-based solutions in the delivery of student related services and this paper examines the extent of use and the impact using the University of Maiduguri (Unimaid), Nigeria, as a case study. The data collected includes the identification of the various student related announcements/services on the Unimaid website over a 12-month period as well as identifying what students go to the Unimaid website to do and how the various stakeholders perceive the web-based solutions. Of particular interest is the identification of the use, if any, of web-based services such as e-payments and web-to-mobile phone services. From the analyses of data collected, conclusions are reached regarding the impact of the various web-based solutions on key student related services while recommendations are made for enhancement and future research.

Keywords: *Web-based solutions, Portal, Information dissemination, Student services, Service delivery, University of Maiduguri*

Review of Nigeria Effort to Stop Gas Flaring by 2020

¹Abdulkadir, Sarauta, ²Ahmed Abdullahi Chinade & ³Hajara Salihu Bawa

^{1,2&3}Department of Environmental Management Technology,
Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi, Nigeria

Abstract

Gas flaring has been theoretically prohibited since 1979 in Nigeria however, deadlines have been extended several times and Nigeria remains a top gas flaring nation as 7th position in 2016 with only 10% flared gas remains. Nigeria has achieved additional 1% flared gas reduction in 2018 is now left with only 9%. Nigerian also want to harness unconventional petroleum resources in the country such as Coal and Shale resources massive gas industry (as proposed in PIB) therefore, gas flaring has to be stop. Nigeria is committed to stop gas flaring by the year 2020, as part of the effort the establishment of gas development industries, legislative measures to regulate the oil and gas industry and a pipeline to transport gas to Europe and some neighbouring African countries. The strategic method and steps involve in this review are: Legislation effort to stop gas flaring from 1969-2012, current situation to end gas flaring, future strategies to end flaring by 2020, challenges, investments opportunity, benefit of stopping gas flaring and way forward. The result shows that series of attempted have being set from 1969 to 2012 but has not been successful. The long lasting solution hope for Nigeria to end gas flaring are: Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB), National Strategies to stop gas flaring, INDC, four new policies which are (National oil policy, National gas policy, downstream policy, and Fiscal reform policy). However, Nigeria need to actualize this policies and strategies to end gas flaring. Despite that no any effort to end flaring in national petroleum refineries.

Keywords: *Review, End, Gas Flaring, GHG, Emission Reduction, Nigeria*

Factors Affecting the Introduction of Computer Education in Senior Secondary Schools in Bama Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria

¹Mr. Sunday Increase Adigwe & ²Zanna Malilima

¹Department of Integrated Science, School of Sciences

²Department of Biology Education, School of Sciences, UICEST Bama Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study assessed challenges influencing effective information and communication technology ICT implementation in selected Secondary Schools in Borno state, Nigeria. Four objectives were raised and four research questions and two null-hypotheses were formulated and tested in the study. The Research Design employed was a descriptive survey design. The targeted population of the study comprised all the 600 public and private secondary school teachers in existence within Maiduguri Metropolis as at the time of this study. Out of that numbers, three hundred (300) teachers from thirteen (13) public and five (5) private secondary schools teachers offering computer studies were randomly selected from a list of teachers. Questionnaire and checklist were used as the instrument for data collection in the study. The instrument for data collection was developed by the researcher based on the four (4) research questions of the study titled “the computer education policy implementation in senior secondary schools (CEPISS). The face and content validation of the instrument was established by an expert in the field of information and Communication Technology Center, University of Maiduguri. The instrument yielded a coefficient value of 0.85. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistic of frequencies and percentages to answer the research question and t-test was used to test the hypothesis in the study. Findings of the study showed that implementation of ICT education in the selected secondary schools, was not effective due to the following reasons: lack of adequate computer and ICT facilities; lack of qualified teachers in computer education; lack of training and re-training of teachers in computer education among to their challenges. Based on these findings, the following recommendations were suggested: government both federal and state should put in place a concrete measures to asses show ICT programs are being integrated in secondary schools; the government through the education task fund should provide sufficient computer laboratories and computer infrastructures for effective and efficient running of the ICT program especially in senior secondary schools; Fund should be made available to ministries of education to train secondary school teacher son ICT facilities utilizations by organizing regular seminar, workshop, conferences, and training re-training program to keep them abreast of computer education and knowledge utilization; reinforcement in terms of awards by the stakeholders should also be used to motivate teachers to use ICT in their lessons which would strengthen the implementation process; and the ICT project implementation should be uniform across all public and private secondary schools in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Assessment, Challenges, Implementation, Information and Communication Technology, Secondary School*

Influence of Social Investment Programmes in Reducing Poverty among Unemployed People in North Western Nigeria

Ayuba Muhammad Kagara

Department of Curriculum and Instructions

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

A b s t r a c t

This paper highlights influence of social investment programmes in reducing poverty among unemployed people in North Western Nigeria. SIP is a powerful instrument in reducing poverty and improving the quality of life not only in Nigeria but in the world in general. Therefore, the paper attempt to discusses the concept of social investment programmes and its objectives, the concept of poverty and poverty reduction programme in Nigeria as well as its aims and objectives. The paper also identifies the role of SIP in reducing poverty among the society with a particular to North Western part of the country. And finally, it offers light at the end of the tunnel by providing suggestions that will lead us to where we hope to be.

Keywords: *Social Investment Programmes, Reducing Poverty, Unemployed People*



Mathematics: A Catalyst for Technological and Economic Growth of the Nation

Madaki Atama Alhamdu

Department of Mathematics / Statistics

Nasarawa State Polytechnic Lafia

Abstract

Mathematics is important because its knowledge is applied in our everyday activities. This paper revealed that mathematics is the bedrock of technological and economic growth of the nation and that mathematics, technology and economic cannot be separated. The paper among other things recommended that the government at all levels should provide start up fund for graduates who have acquired mathematics skill to enable them start up their own business and that facilities like technology, good roads, electricity, easy access to information, water supply, should be made available to them, technological and economic growth of the nation.

Keywords: *Mathematics, Technology and Economic growth*



Legislative Hindrances to Infrastructural Development in Nigeria

Jooji, Innocent Tyomla


Department of Political Science and Diplomacy

Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja

Abstract

The quest for the attainment of infrastructural development in Nigeria is known to be facing serious hindrances emanating from political maneuvers in certain quarters such as the legislature. This study examined such hindrances and the extent to which they have slowed the realization of the lofty dream of infrastructural development. Data was obtained from secondary sources which include books, journals, magazine, periodicals, newspapers and the internet. The dynamic theory of public expenditure popularized by Baro (1979) was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study while data analysis was by content analysis. Result of the data analysis revealed that the political activities of legislators in the various houses – senate, house of representative and various houses of assembly at the state level, have caused serious setbacks to citing and development of certain economic and social infrastructures which would have accelerated the overall progress of the nation. The study therefore, recommends that everything should be done by the federal authorities to reduce the bickering and haphazard influences of the legislature over the citing and implementation of infrastructures meant for overall progress of the country.

Keywords: *Infrastructures, Legislature, Development, Hindrance, Manoeuvres*



Presidential Veto Power and Infrastructural Development: The Nigerian Democratic Experience

Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia

*Department of Political Science and Diplomacy
Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja*

Abstract

Legislative procedures are often believed to constitute serious hindrances to the smooth approval and implementation of projects particularly in emerging democracies. It is also expected that the executive arm of government in any democracy, has power to circumvent such legislative protocols. This study examined the extent to which the executive (the presidency) has exercised its veto powers to enhance the execution of projects for the overall development of the country especially in the areas of economic and social infrastructures. Data was obtained from secondary materials – books, journals, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. The blame game theory Grose, Close and McCarthy (2001) was adopted as the theoretical framework while data analysis was by the technique of content analysis. Results of the analysis revealed that the federal and state governments have at various instances exercised their veto powers in the siting, location and implementation of infrastructural projects across the country. This study recommended that veto power by the executive arm of government be used only as a last resort.

Keywords: *Veto power, Infrastructural development, Economic infrastructure, Social infrastructure, Legislature.*

Farmer-Herder Imbroglio and the Quest for Food Security in Nigeria: A Beam on Agatu

Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia

*Department of Political Science and Diplomacy
Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja*

Abstract

Agatu is one community with an apparently high and uncommon frequency in its record of farmer-herder clash in recent times. Given its predominant farming population, the lack of peace and tranquility in this food basket, certainly has obvious implications for the nation's quest for food security. This study interrogated the farmer-herder palava and its implications for the nation's food security with a focus on the Agatu community in Benue state of Nigeria. Data was obtained from primary (questionnaire) and secondary materials including books, journals, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, the internet etc. The theory of peace and development by John Bernett was adopted as the theoretical framework while data analysis was by simple percentage (for the primary data) and content analysis in respect of the secondary data. Results from analyses yielded insights into the negative consequences and set backs to the nation's quest for food security occasioned by clashes. Hence, the study recommended that government comes on top of the security situation in the Agatu community and its environs if the nation's quest for food security will not remain a mirage.

Keywords: *Farmer, Herder, Imbroglio, Food security, Mirage.*

Political Instability and Infrastructural Development in Nigeria: A Perspective from the Boko Haram Insurgency

Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia

Department of Political Science and Diplomacy

Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja

Abstract

A stable polity is a sine qua non for progress in any given society. This study examined the consequences of the political instability occasioned by the menace of the Boko Haram insurgency in some parts of northern Nigeria. Specifically, the study interrogated the effect of the insurgency on infrastructural development in the area. Data was obtained from secondary sources which include books, journals, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. The conflict breed poverty theory (Kanbur, 2007) was adopted as the theoretical framework while content analysis was employed as the mode of analysis. Results of the data analysis showed that the Boko Haram insurgency has not only dealt a devastating blow on the existing infrastructural facilities in the zone but has reduced and slowed the prospects of further development. This is due to the fact that the vandalized infrastructure has to be replaced before new ones can be put in place. The study recommended that everything be done to bring the insurgency to an early end.

Keywords: *Political instability, Infrastructural development, Boko haram insurgency, Prospects, Devastating blow*

Social Progress as A Complement of Sustainable Development: A Perspective from the Well-Being of the Average Nigerian


Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia

*Department of Political Science and Diplomacy
Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja*

Abstract

Going by simple syllogism, justice and fairly are the precursors to peaceful coexistence in any given society and this constitutes the basis for any meaningful cooperation, collaboration and partnership among citizens, nations and even globally. It stands to reason therefore, that these three variables lie on a continuum. This paper examined the roles of social justice, peace and partnership in the quest for the well-being of the average Nigerian citizen. Data was obtained from secondary materials which included-books, journals, periodicals, magazines, the internet, etc. The theory of justice by Rawls (1971) was adopted as its theoretical framework while the mode of analysis was content analysis. The paper conducted quite an extensive review spanning from the conceptual to the empirical review. Results of the data analysis revealed that for any meaningful partnership and cooperation to be attained amongst Nigerians, the basic tenets of social justice must be applied in guaranteeing a level-playing ground for all its citizens. This certainly ushers an air of equality, egalitarianism, happiness, cooperation and partnership towards the well-being of the citizens. The paper therefore, suggested a serious rethink of the government in power towards social justice and fair play in all aspects of nationhood.

Keywords: *Social justice, Peace, Partnership, Nationhood, Egalitarianism, Well-being*



An Assessment of the Effect of the Benue State Open-Grazing Bill: A Perspective from the Fulani Herdsmen

Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia

Department of Political Science and Diplomacy

Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja

Abstract

Two years ago, the government of Benue State of Nigeria articulated and promulgated into law, an anti-grazing bill following incessant herder/farmer clashes in the area. The whole essence of the bill was to stem the tide of these clashes and ensure the peaceful co-existence of all and sundry on the corridors of the nation's food basket. This study interrogated the measure of success(es) recorded through this bill in the last few years of its coming into being. Data was obtained from secondary materials including books, journals, periodicals, magazines, newspapers, the internet, etc. The content analytic technique was employed for purposes of data analysis while adopting Galtung's (1967) Theory of Peace as its theoretical framework. Results of the analysis revealed that the herdsmen have continued to be on the rampage inspite of the law forbidding such acts. The implication is that the bill is yet to be effective. Hence, it has had little or no effect on the activities of the herdsmen and the peace and tranquillity of the area. The study recommended that the bill should be fully enforced by the authorities concerned.

Keywords: *Open-grazing, Assessment, Rampage, Tranquillity, Food basket*

The South-East Geopolitical Zone and the Challenge of Infrastructural Deficiency: An Empirical Scorecard for the Buhari Administration in Nigeria

Oguchi Chinwenba Benjamin

Department of Economics

Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja

Abstract

Lopsided distribution of projects have always constituted a front burner issue in most developing countries where some segments are either clamoring for genuine democracy though improved federalism, resource control and even outright disintegration and separation. This study examined the challenge of infrastructural deficiency in the south-east geopolitical zone of Nigeria and the extent to which the current administration has succeeded in addressing the problem. Data was obtained from secondary sources while the regime theory of performance was adopted as the theoretical framework. Data analysis was by content analysis. Results indicated that not much has been done to improve on the road network while the rail project still remains more of a lip service as some states are yet to feel the impact of these projects. Hence, the study recommends a speedy execution of the projects so as to convince the people that they are not white elephant projects.

Keywords: *Infrastructure, White elephant projects, The South-East geopolitical Zone, Resource control, Separation*

Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Skill Acquisition as Drivers of Technological Development in Nigeria

Oguchi Chinwenba Benjamin


Department of Economics

Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja

Abstract

The development of technology in any given society involves a range of processes which include entrepreneurship, innovation and skill acquisition among others. This study examined the significance of entrepreneurship, innovation and skill acquisition in the process of technology advancement in Nigeria. Data was obtained from secondary materials including books, journals, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. The economic theory of entrepreneurship by Cantillon (1755) was adopted as the theoretical framework while content analysis was employed as the tool of data analysis. Findings revealed that entrepreneurship could spur innovation and skill acquisition to facilitate the nation's technology advancement. Hence, the study recommended policy reforms that could engender entrepreneurship innovation to advance technology advancement.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Skill acquisition, Technology advancement content analysis*



Prospects and Challenges of the New Nigeria Railway Corporation: An Empirical Assessment of the Buhari Administration Project

Oguchi Chinwenba Benjamin

Department of Economics

Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja

Abstract

All over the world, the rail transport system is generally considered the best platform for massive haulage of goods and services on land. This study interrogated the prospect and challenges of the new Nigeria Railway Corporation. Data was obtained from primary (questionnaire) and secondary sources (books, journals, periodicals, magazines, newspapers, the internet, etc.). Data analysis was by content analysis. Results reveal that although Nigerians stand to benefit from the return of the rail transport system, the system faces immense challenges despite its prospects. It then recommended that government should address such challenge headlong to avoid the past experience in which the corporation grounded. Agency theory (Jensen and Meckling, 1976) was adopted as the theoretical framework.

Keywords: *Railways, Prospects, Challenges, Haulage, Corporation*

Sustainable Agriculture, Poverty Reduction and Enhanced Livelihood: A Three-Step Approach to Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin

*Department of Economics
Veritas University, Abuja*

Abstract

The majority of the population in most third world countries reside in the rural areas where farming is the predominant occupation. This study interrogated the extent to which sustainable agricultural practices can transform a rural farm population from one that is essentially poor to a vibrant semi-urban population whose standard of living is greatly enhanced in terms of income generation, access to basic necessities of life, education, sanitation, etc. Data was sourced from secondary materials which include books, magazines, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. The neoclassical theory of a linear closed system (Pearce, 1972) was adopted as the theoretical framework while the mode of analysis employed was content analysis. The results revealed that a sustained agricultural practice can facilitate the process of poverty alleviation, improve the general welfare/living standard of the citizens and enhance the attainment of sustainable development in Nigeria. Government is therefore, advised to make greater effort at boosting sustainable agricultural practices as an avenue of facilitating sustainable development in the country.

Keywords: *Poverty reduction, Sustainable agriculture, Living standard, Sustainable development, Semi-urban population*

Socio- Economic Implications of Infrastructural Poverty in Nigeria: A Perspective from the South-East Geographical Zone

Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin

*Department of Economics
Veritas University, Abuja*

Abstract

The well-being of the masses of any nation begins with the provision of basic infrastructure. This study examined the welfare of the generality of the masses consequent upon the state of infrastructures in Nigeria. Specifically, the study focused on the south east geographical zone where the state of basic infrastructural facilities (roads) are nothing to write home about. Data was obtained from both primary and secondary sources such as books, journal periodic newspapers magazines, the internet, etc. Almond's structural functionalist theory was adopted as the theoretical framework while content analysis revealed that the lack of basic infrastructural facilities in the zone has had its adverse toll on the lives and well-being of the citizens particularly in the states of Ebonyi, Abia, and AkwaIbom. However. Respondents interviewed are optimistic that the on-going rail project initiated by the current administration will lead to dramatic change in the situation. Hence, the study recommended that in addition to a good road network, the federal government should intensify effort to fast-track its rail project.

Keywords: *Infrastructural poverty, Roads, Railways, Welfare, Socioeconomic*

Sustainable Agriculture as the Roadmap to the 2030 (UN) Agenda: An Overview of Nigeria's Poverty Alleviation Measures

Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin

*Department of Economics
Veritas University, Abuja*

Abstract

There appears to be a consensus on the fact that sustainable agriculture provides the leeway to the attainment of food security, poverty alleviation and wellbeing of the average human. This paper presented an overview of the efforts by the Nigerian administration towards boosting the agricultural sector, to ensure food security and poverty alleviation among its populace. Data was obtained from secondary materials including books, journals, periodicals, the internet, etc. The neo-classical theory of a closed liner system (Pearce, 1972) was adopted as the theoretical framework while content analysis constituted the mode of analysis. Results from the data analysis underscored the need for increased agricultural productivity through sustainable practices such as mechanization and other forms of technological innovations to ensure food security and nutrition, enhanced income level of farmers and make the sector more profitable and attractive for the teeming youths. Against this backdrop, the paper suggested that government, in addition to increasing funding to the sector, ensures adequate supply of improved farm inputs and equipment to enhance the productivity and output from this sector.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Sustainable agriculture, Poverty alleviation, Food security, Technology*

Voter-Registration: Apathy and Credibility of the Nigerian Electoral System

¹Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia


¹Department of Economics, Veritas University, Bwari – Abuja

²Department of Political Science & Diplomacy, Veritas University, Bwari – Abuja

Abstract

The credibility of any electoral system begins with an assessment of the measure of confidence which the electorate reposes on such a system. This study examined the credibility of the current electoral process in Nigeria against the background of the loss of confidence in the system and the resultant lukewarm attitude to the just concluded voter registration exercise in the southern and Eastern parts of the country. Data was obtained from secondary sources comprising books, journals, periodicals, magazines, newspapers and the internet, etc., were analyzed by means of content analysis. Results from data analyzed revealed that the electoral system in Nigeria is far from being credible as most south Easterners have lost confidence in the system and ignored the just concluded voters registration exercise.

Keywords: *Voter- registration, Apathy, Credibility, Electoral system, Frontrunner*



Irregular Matching and Placement as the Bane of Nigeria's Employment Situation

¹Oguchi Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Oriaku, Christian C.

¹Department of Economics, Veritas University, Bwari- Abuja

²Department of Business Administration, College of Management Sciences, Veritas University

Abstract

Matching and placement on-the-job are vital aspects in the effort of ameliorating the job situation in any country. This study interrogated the issue of matching and placement in the Nigerian labour market. Specifically, the study sought to identify the extent to which the unemployment situation in the country has been exacerbated by irregular matching and placement of persons in the labour market. Data was obtained from secondary materials which include- books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. The theory of job matching Pastorini (2013) was adopted as the theoretical framework while employing Narrative-textual case study (NTCS) approach to its data analysis. Result revealed that gross irregular matching and placement of persons on-the-job worsened the unemployment situation in Nigeria. The study recommended that government begins to address the problem through a re-orientation program for the generality of Nigerians. It also suggested that the federal and various ministries of information should occupy the center-stage in the campaign.

Keywords: *Campaign, Re-orientation, Matching, Placement, Employment situation*

Managing the Challenges of Food Security in Nigeria: An Empirical Assessment of Recent Administrations in Nigeria

¹Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Oriaku, Christian C.


¹Department of Economics, Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja

²Department of Business Administration, College of Management Sciences, Veritas University

Abstract

Food security is a vital component of sustainable development and its realization is bedevilled with obvious challenges in most developing countries. Governments in most such countries in Africa are known to be making frantic efforts to attain this noble objective of the sustainable development initiative. With Nigeria as its major focus, this study examined the extent to which African nations are rising to the challenge of food security. Data was sourced from secondary materials which include books, journals, periodicals, magazines, newspapers, the internet, etc. The neoclassical theory of a closed linear system (Turner, Pearce, 1972) was adopted as the theoretical framework while the Narrative Textual Case Study (NTCS) Approach was employed as the mode of analysis. Results showed that while African countries are making frantic efforts to manage the challenges of food security, the pace of progress recorded so far is slow due to limited resources in terms of finance and technical know-how. In Nigeria in particular, government policies are also underpinned by political considerations which are not helping matters. The study therefore, recommended that government embraces a more pragmatic and serious approach to address the issue of food security.

Keywords: *Food security, Sustainable development, Management, Government policy, Technical know-how.*



Ecological Challenges and Infrastructural Development in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation

¹Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Oriaku, Christian C.

¹Department of Economics, Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja

²Department of Business Administration, College Of Management Sciences, Veritas University

Abstract

Infrastructural development is no mean task. There are bound to be associated with hiccups, constraints and prospects. This study interrogated the challenges which face the development of infrastructures in emerging economies. Data was obtained from secondary materials comprised of books, journals, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. Analysis followed the narrative textual case study (NTCS) approach while the social sustainability in development theory was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study. Results revealed that quiet a number of challenges showed down the rate of infrastructural development in Nigeria. The study recommended that effort which would succeed in identifying these challenging should be commenced as since identification is the first step towards the head-on tackling of challenges.

Keywords: *Infrastructures, Development, Ecology, Content Analysis, Identification*



Boosting Entrepreneurship in Nigeria: The Need for a New Management Approach

¹Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin & ²Oriaku, Christian C.

¹Department of Economics, Veritas University, Bwari-Abuja

²Department of Business Administration, College Of Management Sciences, Veritas University

Abstract

Developing nations obviously need ever-improving entrepreneurial activities to keep afloat given the dynamics of the ever changing global environment such as is faced by mankind. This study examined the need for an ever-changing approach to entrepreneurship in Nigeria if its related activities must receive the necessary boost. Data was obtained from secondary sources including books, journals, magazines, newspapers, the internet, etc. The Theory of Entrepreneurial Growth by Mahajan (n.d) was adopted as its theoretical framework while data analysis was by the mode of content analysis. Results revealed that a dynamic approach which is capable of evolving changes in line with the changes in global business trends, is required in Nigeria if entrepreneurship must be given the necessary boost. The paper recommended that government should give serious consideration to such an approach.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Cantillon, Nigeria, Content analysis, New management Approach.*

Irregular Migration and the Need for Good Governance in Sub-Sahara Africa: A Perspective from the Mediterranean Sea

Okwara, Emmanuel Chukwuma (PhD)


Department of Political Science and Diplomacy

Veritas University, Abuja

Abstract

In recent times, the Mediterranean Sea has constituted a death trap for African youths in search of better means of livelihood abroad. Quite worrisome, statistics reveal an increasing trend inspite of the reluctance of authorities in Europe and elsewhere to play host to these immigrants. This paper assessed the role of good governance among African states in stemming the tide of illegal migration. Data was obtained from secondary sources including-books, journals, magazines, periodicals, the internet, etc. Analysis was by content analysis while the theory of migration by Bauer and Zimmermann (1999) was adopted as its theoretical framework. Results from the data analyses showed that bad governance often associated with African and other developing nations, is the root cause of the tendency of youths to migrate in search of the golden fleece which are presently difficult to access in foreign lands. It is therefore, suggested that democracy should be entrenched in these states as this system of government offers the best opportunities for good and effective governance. This is the only way to guarantee meaningful and enhanced livelihood amongst the citizenry.

Keywords: *Irregular migration, Good governance, The Mediterranean Sea, Sustainable livelihood, European authorities.*



Threats Posed to Networks and their Countermeasures


Sani Bala

*Federal Polytechnic, P. M. B. 1012,
Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria*

Abstract

Security threats faced by the networking facilities ranged from internal to external intrusions and destructions. The persistence and effectiveness of the attackers and hackers are more threatening and devastating. Attacks like malwares, phishing, spywares, viruses, spywares and denial of service are some of the commonest internet attacks experienced across business, social, security and political spheres of everyday life. This led to substantial investment of resources by organizations and governments to secure their valuable data from illegitimate access. The dangers posed by these attacks are however mitigated through a consolidated and/or adequate detection systems and countermeasures, some of which have been highlighted in this work. There is need for global coalition against the growing threat by all the stakeholders

Keywords: *Threats Posed, Networks, Countermeasures*



Prospects and Challenges of Library Resources Processing in Federal University Gashu'a

¹Muktari Babayo Abali, ²Dr. Baba S. Aduku & ³Kabiru Akande Babatunde

^{1&3}*The Library, Federal University Gashua*

²*Department of Library and Information Science, Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria*

Abstract

This paper reiterates the prospects and challenges of processing information resources in Federal University Library Gashua, Yobe State. Descriptive survey research designed was adopted to utilize quantitative method to collect data from the librarians of technical unit of FUGA. The population comprised of both professional and para-professionals staff of the unit only who are 14(51.85%) out of 27 staff of the library; who were all selected as the sample of the study due to they are not large in number and because they are all responsible for processing of information resource. Four (4) research questions and objectives were set to guide this study, questionnaire and interview were used for data collection. The prospects comprised the assurance by the funding of the Tertiary Educational Trust Fund (TETFUND) for the procurements of resources, tools and equipments for the library. The findings reveals the available processing tools are accession register, book packet, date due slip, ownership stamp, book card, subject heading and classification scheme and use of the appropriate tools to undertake aforementioned functions effectively and efficiently. However, some of the staff stated that books were classified through online catalogue (library of congress electronic resources). The challenges comprise the bureaucracy needed before these funds are accessed by the library, limited knowledge and experience of library staff that need periodic retooling and obsolescence of working policy. Most of the respondents postulated that training of staff, well equipping of the technical section, periodic supervision by the university librarian and employing of experts (personnel) will resolute the challenges inhibit the processing of information resources. The paper concludes that while prospects abound for the library, the challenges must be address quickly so that the mission of the university can be achieved within the shortest time and recommended restraining of Tertiary Educational Trust Fund (TETFUND) procedure, constant maintainer of the available tools and replacing of the tools when faulty or damage, regular funding by parent institution, enacting and implementation of processing policy and training and retraining of staff.

Keywords: *Prospects, Challenges, Library Resources Processing*

Role of Bio-Entrepreneurial Skills Opportunities in Biology Education in Eliminating the Current Economic Crisis in Some Selected Tertiary Institution in Borno State

Mohammed Zannah Malilima

*Department of Biology, School of Sciences
UIECESST Bama, Borno State*

Abstract

The study explored the roles play by Bio entrepreneurial skill opportunities in Biology education in salvaging Nigerian economic crisis in some selected tertiary institution in Borno State, Nigeria. Four objectives were raise and four research questions were formulated and tested in the study. The research design employed was descriptive survey design. The targeted population of the study comprised of all students offering Biology as a course of study in the selected tertiary institutions. The targeted population was 600 students for the two selected colleges of education. Out of these numbers, 300 students were randomly selected from the list of students. The questioner and oral interview was develop by the researcher based on the four (4) research questions of the study title Bioentrepreneurial skills Opportunities available in Biology Education (BESOABE) the face and content validation of the research instrument was established by expert in Biotechnology education from University of Maiduguri and the instrument yielded a coefficient value of 0.85. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentage to answer the research question. The finding study of the study revealed that are many entrepreneurial skills that should be acquires by students in Biology Education. Also the result reveals that 80% of students (Respondents) agreed that they were not aware of the Bioentrepreneurial skills opportunities areas in Biology. Furthermore, respondents agreed that Bioentrepreneurial skills acquired by students will no doubt eliminate the current economic recession by making Biology Education as cash productive. Based on this findings, it was recommended that the teaching of this skill should be part of the curriculum and must be taught to students, also the government should increased the fund allocations to these colleges so that the program could be sustained.

Keywords: *Biology Education, Bioenterpreneurial Skills, Economic Crisis*

Managerial Recognition and Teachers Contribution in Selected Private Secondary Schools in Jos Metropolis

Enobun-Nwidi Patience Enyiamaka

Department of Business Education

Federal College of Education, Zaria

Abstract

Some teachers in private schools are unhappy, uninspired and unmotivated (Akinfolarin & Ehinola, 2014). The objective of this study is to investigate the effect of managerial recognition on teachers' contribution in selected private secondary schools in Jos Metropolis. This study employed survey research design. The population of this study is 109 teachers in the selected private schools in Jos Metropolis. The census sampling technique was utilized to gather data and no sample size is required because the population is small. Closed ended questionnaire instrument was used to collect the primary data. Data collected were coded using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) - Version 20. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to determine the reliability of the instruments used. Multiple Regression was used for analysis of the study. The result showed that monetary reward, performance appraisal and appreciation have positive significant effect on teachers' contribution. While career progression and engagement have insignificant effect on teachers' contribution. The study concluded that managerial recognition has positive significant effect on teachers' contribution in the selected private schools in Jos Metropolis. The study recommended that the management of the selected private secondary schools should continuously provide teachers with adequate monetary rewards to motivate them to contribute to optimum. They should have a performance appraisal system that the teachers understand and accept. And this system should be fair and understandable to all the teachers. Teachers should be fully engaged to avoid redundancy.

Keywords: *Managerial recognition, Monetary reward, Career progression, Performance appraisal, Appreciation, Engagement and Teachers' contribution*

The Role of Traditional Institutions in Promoting National Unity in Kaduna State: A Case Study of Zazzau Emirate Council 1999-2015

Hajara Haruna Ado

Department of Political Science,

School of Secondary Art and Social Sciences, Federal College of Education, Zaria

Abstract

This research work is an attempt to examine the role of traditional institutions in promoting national unity in Kaduna state, A Case Study of Zazzau Emirate Council 1999-2015. The objectives of the study are to examine the extent to the involvement of traditional rulers in national unity have impacted on the people of Zazzau emirate, to find out whether or not traditional rulers embarks upon national unity projects especially in Zazzau emirate council, to discuss the national unity programmes executed in Zazzau emirate and to suggest ways to improve and encourage traditional rulers in developmental projects. In the course of the research, a hundred and twenty questionnaires were administered based on simple random sampling technique, where the districts where grouped into smaller unit covering the study area. In the end, the study discovered that traditional rulers in Zazzau Emirates indeed participated in community development projects. The research came up with some recommendations, through which an effective development will be carried out in Zazzau Emirates.

Keywords: *Traditional Institutions, National Unity, Kaduna State, Emirate Council*

Development Issues in Teaching Islamic Studies Students in Primary Schools in Nigeria

Umma Katume Danlami

Islamic Studies Department

Federal College of Education, Zaria

Abstract

The purpose of this paper, development issues in teaching Islamic studies in primary school in Nigeria, is to examine the quality of primary school teacher, two teach in primary, it continue by explaining the importance of knowledge, to younger ones, and the aims of teaching Islamic studies in primary school, the paper also tough on the role of Islamic studies teacher, and the influence of Islamic Studies Teacher, in both the Islamic and western education, in conclusion of the paper, it discussed on the Islamic studies teacher as a kind of knowledgeable, respected and reasonable person, who is expected to be a good model for others, the paper also recommended on every Islamic Studies Teacher has to provide adequate enlighten to all Muslim and parent, he should also bear in mind that the best investment they can give to their children is education and also endure the challenges faces during the teaching and learning process therefore they should be dedicated to their duties, finally the paper makes conclusion and recommendation.

Keywords: *Development Issues, Teaching, Islamic Studies, Students, Primary Schools*

The Role of Business Education in the Fight against Poverty and Unemployment

Umma Katume Danlami

Islamic Studies Department

Federal College of Education, Zaria

Abstract

The fight against poverty and unemployment has been a central plank in Nigeria's development plan since independence. Successive government's interventions have failed to achieve the objectives for which they were established. The paper discusses the concept of poverty in Nigeria, concept of unemployment in Nigeria. Causes of poverty and unemployment in Nigeria was highlighted. This paper examined the role of business education in eradicating poverty and unemployment in Nigeria. Several measures has been highlighted the how business education can help to put an end to the menace called "poverty and unemployment". It is against this background that the paper suggested various government policies that will aim at improving business education towards poverty alleviation and employment generation in Nigeria. The paper concluded that Business Education is a practical oriented programme that help individuals to self-reliant thus, it is a tool for poverty alleviation and employment generation. The paper recommended that that the programs business education should be looked into and refashions in order to achieved the desired goals and objectives for which it is created.

Keywords: *Business Education, Fight, Poverty and Unemployment*

Influence of Hazard Recognition Measures on Safety Performance of Building Workers in Abuja, Nigeria

¹Aisha U. Doko, ²Abdullateef A. Shittu & ³Abdulganiyu A. Oke

^{1,2&3}Dept of Quantity Surveying,
Federal University of Technology Minna

Abstract

The construction industry has a track record of poor cost performance which has been attributed to the effects of risk. Yet clients expect early, firm estimates of what project will cost. The action of risk on project costs has been studied using the risk register methodology in some previous studies, but new and maintenance projects were not examined separately. The paper established the distribution of risks associated with costs of new building and building maintenance projects by focusing on the risk consequences that could be determined from the final accounts of projects only. Project Quantity Surveyors (PQS) were presented with checklists of 19 risk factors collated from the literature, and were asked to associate risk factors with changes to project costs of 69 projects that were found to be suitable for the purposes of this study. Using a 4-order polynomial trend line, it was found that the number of risk events encountered in new buildings peaked at 25% and 68% completion, as opposed to 15% and 45% in the case of maintenance projects. The study concluded that project consultants were responsible for the highest numbers of risk events (70%), and that the majority of additional project costs (81.8%) were associated with very few risks events that had large cost impacts (8.2% of all risk events). It was recommended that clients and architects need to finalize project briefs early in the project lifecycle such that changes to the brief during construction will be minimal.

Keywords: *Building, Costs, Maintenance, Risk, Risk register*



An Appraisal of Ecotourism Attraction as a Tool for Rural Development: A Case of Yankari Game Reserve and Safari, Bauchi State

¹Aly Audu Fada, ²Mohammed Umar, ³Sanusi Abubakar Sadiq & ⁴Osunkunle AbdulMageed Abiodun

^{1,2&3} *Department of Leisure and Tourism Management, Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi.*

⁴ *Department of Architectural Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi*

Abstract

The quest for universal transformation and development in economic system promotes new role for developing countries in their effort to provide the socio-economic and infrastructural needs of their community. This study focused on the appraisal of ecotourism attraction as a tool for rural development using Yankari Game Reserve and Safari of Bauchi State as a case study. It is aimed at identifying the contribution of ecotourism to rural development in Nigeria, to identify those communities surrounding Yankari Game Reserves and Safari and to find out the contribution of the Game Reserve to the surrounding communities. Relevant literatures were used to achieve the objectives. The study used sample population of forty (40) respondents through the use of questionnaires. Data collected were organized and analyzed using the descriptive method and Statistical Package for the Services and Solutions (SPSS) software was used in the processing. The findings discovered that more effort is required to involve the communities in the area of security and provision of infrastructural facilities. It was recommended that both private and public sectors should collaborate to pursue vital development of ecotourism in Bauchi state for revenue generation, poverty reduction, security and job creation through the Yankari Game Reserve and Safari.

Keywords: *Communities, Ecotourism, Development, Security and System*

Reforming Public Enterprises in Nigeria through Good Governance

¹Iliya Bawa, ²Mohammed A. Yero, ³Kufrel D. Inyang & ⁴Musa Zainab Ogudu

^{1,2&3}Department of Marketing

⁴Department of Public Administration

Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa, Nigeria

Abstract

In a bid to make public enterprises profitable, increase efficiency and perform satisfactorily forced both the government and general public call for their privatization and commercialization. This study seeks to identify the retrogressive forces generally responsible in the shortfalls of ingredients of good governance towards contributing to reforms in the public enterprises in Nigeria. The study relies on documentaries by which the researchers developed themes, theoretical and empirical studies relevant to public enterprises, good governance and administration gleaned from text books, journals, the internet and other publications. The findings revealed that government is conscious of national security and there is the need to protect the consumer which may not be of interest to the private sector, the current crisis of development in Nigeria is attributed to poor governance. The study recommended that civil society organization CSOs and the religious bodies should collaborate toward organizing seminars or workshop on transparency and public accountability.

Keywords: *Public Enterprise, Good Governance, Reforms, Government, Administration, Policies*

Value Co-Creation in Retail: Integrating Consumer Culture Theory (CCT) and Service Dominant Logic of Marketing Perspective

Victor Oyewumi Ogunbiyi

Department of Marketing,

School of Business Studies, Federal polytechnic Nasarawa.

Abstract

This paper sets the stage for the exploration of value co-creation process in retail sector by integrating Service Dominant Logic of Marketing (SD) and Consumer Culture Theory (CCT). SD logic is widely accepted, critiqued, extended and merged with other disciplines worldwide. Essential to this logic, is the concept of value co-creation that defines the overall purpose of marketing interactions and relationships. SD logic gives a framework of actions and reactions of actors collaborating during resource integration with the aim of creating experiences. CCT, on the other hand, offers a more in-depth understanding of cultural aspects of experience. CCT excavates deep to know how customers allocate economic, social and cultural capital resources between competing goods and services. This paper develops the argument by reviewing and integrating SD logic, CCT and value co-creation literature. Furthermore, the relevance and suitability of retail sector is also discussed.

Keywords: *Service dominant logic, Consumer culture theory, Value co-creation, Retail*

A Review of Science, Technology and Mathematics Education (STME) Towards Improving Economic Development and Global Competitiveness of Nigeria

Dr. M.K. Falalu

Department of Science Education

Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

Abstract

International Competitiveness is required for Economic, Scientific and Technological development of a Country. One of the factors contributing to competitiveness is Science, Technology and Mathematics Education STEM. A review of recent World Economic Forum data showed that the International Competitiveness Indices for Nigeria are low. Some STEM Education variables which could have influence on Competitiveness challenges were identified and briefly discussed with a view to show how STEM could be used to improve on Nigeria's competitiveness and other developmental issues.

Keywords: *STEM Education, International Competitiveness, Inclusive Development Index (IDI), Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), PISSA, TIMSS, GDP*

Entrepreneurship Education: A Panacea for Unemployment, Poverty and Insecurity in Nigeria

Aliyu Ibrahim Bichi


Department of Accounting Education

School of Secondary Education, Federal College of Education, Bichi, Kano

Abstract

Entrepreneurship education is not just about teaching someone to run a business. It is all about encouraging creative thinking and promoting a strong sense of self work and accountability. Through entrepreneurship education, students learn how to create a business, but they also learn a lot more. This paper reviewed the concept of entrepreneurship education, the concept of insecurity, poverty, how entrepreneurship education can serve as a panacea for insecurity, unemployment and poverty reduction in Nigeria, the challenges or obstacles to entrepreneurship education in Nigeria for example funding challenges, infrastructural and institutional challenges etc. were well explained followed with strategies for improvement and recommendation which include provision of enough fund, more training to teachers in the area of entrepreneurship education to achieve the desired result etc.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Education, Panacea, Unemployment, Poverty And Insecurity*



Research Grants

1. GLOBAL INNOVATION FUND: NO DEADLINES
<http://www.funds4africa.org/en/global-innovation-fund/>
2. FUNDS FOR AFRICA
<http://www.funds4africa.org/en/>
3. <https://www.bond.org.uk/hubs/funding-opportunities>
4. Website: <https://www2.fundsforngos.org/environment-conservation-climate-change-and-ecology/eocas-grant-program-inviting-non-profit-organizations-to-implement-conservation-projects/>

Grant Information

Available grants of up to €30,000 to implement a conservation project.

Project Areas

Projects must:

- Protect, enhance or restore threatened key species, habitats or broader ecosystems in 'wild' areas
- Consider the needs of the outdoor enthusiast

Project Outcomes

- Conservation measures addressing specific issues and root causes
- Involvement / engagement of local people
- Education and communication
- Be measurable and time orientated
- Provide a legacy

Eligibility Criteria

- Nonprofit organisations can apply to the Association for grants to implement a conservation project in any country around the world except North America (where the Conservation Alliance provides funding for conservation efforts from the North American outdoor industry).
- Project applications must:
 - Protect a threatened species or habitat;
 - Have a link to the outdoor enthusiast; and
 - Involve hands-on practical conservation work.
- Members of EOCA can nominate up to three projects (from different, or the same organisations) each year.
- The projects to successfully win funding will be chosen from the shortlist via a public vote and an EOCA's members vote. The public vote is held in conjunction with a range of national magazines throughout Europe.

How to Apply

Interested applicants can apply online via given website.

For more information, visit <https://bit.ly/1pkgkXc>

<https://www2.fundsforngos.org/latest-funds-for-ngos/comic-reliefs-power-up-resourcing-womens-and-girls-movements-for-change-program-2/>

Comic Relief's Power Up: Resourcing Women's And Girls' Movements for Change Program

Deadline: 7 December 2018

Comic Relief is currently seeking applications for a program entitled “Power Up: Resourcing Women's And Girls' Movements for Change” that aims to support a diverse range of women's rights organisations to fight against systems which perpetuate the injustices they encounter in their daily lives.

Funding Criteria

- Comic Relief will want to work with amazing women and girl-led organisations, partnerships, consortia and women's funds who are supporting women to have collective power, build movements and become change agents.
- Comic Relief is interested in hearing about the work that applicants feel is most important and appropriate to secure long-term change for women and girls in their context. Comic Relief understand that change takes time, and so are interested in what their long-term goals are and who else they are working with to achieve these, either in formal partnerships, or informally.
- Comic Relief is interested in supporting the development of specific work (such as campaigns, advocacy and/or services) when it is part of this long-term change. They are also interested in supporting work which helps movement constituents develop a common agenda for change, such as developing and sharing analytic frameworks, learnings and research, and work that is focussed on base building, such as growing membership and leadership, building/growing/supporting alliances and solidarity both between and within movements.
- Comic Relief is inviting locally-rooted organisations to tell that what solutions they believe will work, demonstrating how their solutions are rooted in and informed by an understanding and experience of delivery, centring the experiences of those most affected by the issue. This is to ensure that lived experience and learning from doing are at the heart of the work. There is evidence that their work is already making a demonstrable difference, this is an exciting opportunity to expand, learn and influence from that work.
- Comic Relief is inviting applications from any of the geographies where they fund in. These are the priority countries: United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, India, Nepal, Bangladesh.

What they will fund

- Funding is available for 3 – 5 years
- Funding can be used to cover the core costs / overheads of an organisation / partnerships, or specific projects and activities or a mixture of the two.
- Comic Relief is also welcome applications using digital or Sport for Change approaches.
- Comic Relief is interested in the way that movements bring about change, approaches might include (but not be limited to):
 - Strategic litigation
 - Norm changing and behaviour change including with men and boys
 - Grassroots or frontline delivery of services
 - Policy work
 - Campaigns
 - Advocacy
 - Network/alliance building
 - Research/building shared analytical frameworks
- Comic Relief is also interested in any number of issues as identified by those most affected, for example these may include (but are not limited to):
 - Gender based violence
 - Access to and control over resources, both within families, and over shared community assets (including land rights, water, protecting resources from extraction)
 - Women and girls in detention
 - Labour rights
 - Rights of minoritised or excluded groups, including BME, migrants, internally displaced people, disabled women, older women, rural women, sex workers
 - Work on the rights of LBTQI

Criteria

- This fund is for women and girl led organisations only
- Comic Relief will be offering grants for 3-5 years for the following total amounts:
- Single organisations can apply for grants between £150,000 up to £300,000
- Those working in partnership (2 or more organisations), up to £500,000.
- For women's funds or others sub-granting may consider larger grants (up to £750,000).
- For sub-granters who aren't women's funds, the following criteria MUST be met:
- Women and girls who are most affected by the issue being addressed must have a significant role in decision making about how the grants are distributed and what issues are centred
- The money must be regranting to women or girls' led groups or women or girls if supporting individuals

Website: <https://amplifychange.org/grant-model/>

