

5th Nigeria Strategic Conference on

Economic Development Policies, Economic Performance and Sustainability

CONFERENCE THEME

55 Years Sectoral Performance Appraisal of the Nigerian Economy:
Issues, Challenges & Prospects

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Conference Programme

Day One: Wednesday 24th February, 2016		
Arrival of Guests/Conferees/Delegates		
Day Two: Thursday 25th February, 2016		
Opening Session/ Plenary		
9:00	- 10:00am	Conference Registration
10:00	- 10:15am	Opening Prayer/ Welcome Remark by the LOC
10:15	- 10:30am	Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Opening Remark
10:30	- 12:00noon	Lead Speaker
12:00	- 1:00pm	Launch Break & Group Photograph
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Policy Review
Day Three: 26th February, 2016:		
Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/ Communiqué		
7:00am	- 8:00am	Breakfast
8:00am	- 10:00am	Conference Briefing
10:00am	- 1:00pm	Plenary Session
1:00pm	- 2:00pm	Launch Break
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

... Quality research begins here!



Introduction

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) is an independent international research and development Institute. It provides a platform for independent, collaborative and institutional evidence-based research work. Research endeavors in the Institute address specific policy and development challenges affecting developing economies of the world. It also partners with government and non-governmental agencies in advancing sustainable development initiatives.

Publications

Since incorporated, the Institute has pursued its mandate of being a leading international research and publishing institution by organizing International Research Conferences and Seminars and publishing findings in International Journals. The Institute has published over 50 International Multi-disciplinary Journals domiciled in international reputable Universities and indexed electronically. Other readings of the Institute include,

1. African Development Charter Series: UN Development Policy Document. 3 series have already been published
 - (i) Rethinking Sustainable Development in Africa
 - (ii) Infrastructure, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction in Africa
 - (iii) Achieving Development Goals in Africa: Inclusive & Integrated Strategies
2. Strategic Framework for Local Government Performance
3. Nigeria's Development Profile in Time Perspective
4. Executive Economic Reviews
5. Standards for Writing Research, etc

Institutional Collaborations

The Institute currently partners with University of Ghana- Accra, University of Education- Winneba, Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Coventry University- United Kingdom, Weber State University- United States, University of California- Los Angeles, University of New South Wales- Sydney, Concordia University- Canada, University of Southern Australia, Universiti Teknologi- Malaysia and Cape Coast University.

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The research unit of the Institute is known as the African Research Council on Sustainable Development (ARCSD) it functions with three frameworks,

- i. Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies
- ii. Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research
- iii. Centre for Quality & Analytical Research

Editorial Peer Review Policy/ Publications

The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board. Members are drawn from about 7 Universities, within and outside Nigeria (See website for details). The board operates a blind peer reviewed system. Submitted manuscripts are reviewed initially by 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 topic has social and empirical relevance.

Institutional Journals are published in hard print and e-version. Journals published are indexed online in international research repositories, some of which include, Google Scholar, OCLC WorldCat, United States, Bibliography of Asian Studies, ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide, PIAS International Fact Sheets/ Achieves, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, EBSCO Information Services, Canada, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), National Library of Nigeria cataloguing in publication data and Brilliant International Research Library, among others.

Institutional Electronic Library

The Institutional library is an institutional electronic repository established to manage, disseminate and preserve where appropriate, research materials and also provide access for purposes of advancing research studies and learning. It has a quiet area for studying, and also offers facilities to facilitate group study and collaboration. The library provides the open access to electronic resources through the Internet and offers assistance to librarians in navigating and analyzing very large amounts of information with a variety of digital tools.

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The Institute publishes International Registered Research Journals both online and in print. 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.

See the website for more details: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

Nigerian Economy:

Impressive Growth... dwindling development



Aigbedion, Marvelous

Department of Economics, University of Abuja, Nigeria

The Nigerian economy has witnessed a considerable economic growth in recent years compared to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The country recorded an impressive growth performance over the years, as the growth rate rose from -6.0% in the early 1980s to 6.5% in 2013, which was one of the highest in the world. But the growth has not been creating the jobs needed to reduce poverty rate, unemployment rate and income inequality in the country.

It has been observed that rather than a decrease, the rates of poverty, unemployment and inequality have been rising with economic growth. For instance, the World Bank 2014 shown that unemployment rate rose from under 10% in the early 1980s to 23.9% in 2013. Also, the percentage of the population of people living on less than \$1.25 a day increased from 50% in 1986, to about 70% in 2010.

Similarly, income inequality worsened from 38.7% in the 1980s to 48.8% in 2013. These problems are also getting worse as the economy grows. This implies that Nigeria's growth is not inclusive this is because most of the real sectors in the economy that can foster inclusive growth are neglected, even though these sectors are not only to stimulate economic growth but also to create jobs, reduce poverty and distribute income equitably to ensure economic transformation.

Is therefore, imperative for all stakeholders to see the need for Sectoral Performance Appraisal of the Nigerian Economy in order to examine the Issues, Challenges and Prospects of our sector for sustainable economic development.

...Call for Chapter Contributions



The International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies is calling for well research articles to be published in the **African Development Chapter Series** and **Nigerian Development Profile in Time Perspective**. All submissions must be made via email.

Deadline: **June, 30th 2015**

Email: **library@internationalpolicybrief.org**

Acceptance/Publications/Citations

Manuscripts will be selected through rigorous peer review to ensure originality, timeliness, relevance and readability. At acceptance of manuscript the author(s) will be certified, Member, LEAGUE OF AFRICAN RESEARCH SCHOLARS.

Chapter Pagination Fee is **N50, 000** (Hard Print & Electronic Index). This entitles the author(s) complimentary copies of the publish reading and access to national and international citations; Googlebooks, International Fact Sheets/ Achieves and Ulrich Periodicals Directory.

TITLES

1. GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGIC LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA
2. STRATEGIES FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA

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My Manifesto and Vision for Nigeria

President Muhammadu Buhari

S*ecuring our Nation, prospering our People, To Change Politics and Governance, Security and Conflict Resolution, The Economy and Infrastructure Base, The Society and Human Capital Development, The Environment*

MY COMMITMENT TO NIGERIA

Preamble

1. Every country has its 'lost generation'. Some were stolen away by war, some by economic downturns, and some by governments. Nigeria is perhaps the only country stolen by a cabal of political Mafias, merely for power, money, leisure and privilege. When the British administrators lowered the Union Jack in Lagos on October 1, 1960, Nigeria was Africa's greatest hope. Its pool of talent mass of fertile land, and its newly discovered oil wealth, promised economic transformation and the role of leading the then independent African nations and those who were still struggling for freedom, under different forms of colonialism, to eventually lead the African Continent, onto the global stage.
2. Now, over fifty years of independence and despite our vast wealth – abundant natural and human resources, at home and abroad, we as a nation continue to struggle with the most basic needs (food, shelter, water, security sanitation, and electricity, etc). As a nation, we are paralyzed by wide spread poverty, endemic institutionalised corruption; high levels of unemployment; a near total collapse of our educational system and facilities, collapse and decaying health and ineffective social services systems, chaotic transportation and communications systems; and other basic but essential infrastructure; less than adequate institutions of government at all levels, resulting to break down of law and order, institutionalized insecurity to life and property; and weak, fragile and unstable economy, with non-functional financial institutions, etc.
3. Today, hospitals and universities are struggling with obsolete skills of by-gone centuries; insurgency controls large chunks of the Nigerian territories, kidnapping is now a profession and a cottage industry. For the little and common man and women who helped build this nation, things have never been so bad for these fellows. But for the corrupt politicians and big moneys bags, things have never been better.
4. Many Nigerians have completely lost faith in the country's ability to govern itself. Nigerians have fundamentally, lost faith in the leaders at the helm of the nation's affairs. The lack of confidence in the system and its leaders, erodes democratic principles thus further jeopardizing the country's future.
5. Nigerians of goodwill are angered by failures of corrupt and poor leadership. They are frustrated by economic policies that did not deliver on its promises. Nigerians are therefore impatient and want to regain their lost rights. Nigerians are worn out by conflicts, all over the country. Nigerians are now striving for a fresh start. This start must come from a new team, new ideas, that are committed to the promotion of acceptable and sustainable reforms. The mood now in Nigeria is changing as people begin to speak out more confidently

against corruption, human rights abuses, and is not afraid to criticize and critique the unpopular policies of government. Throughout Nigeria there is ongoing debate on what is critical to the future of the country: CHANGE! POSITIVE CHANGE!!

6. What is certain in Nigeria today is that the entire country is in need of being fixed. The truth of the matter is that Nigeria today has all the indices for both success and failure. Skewing the role of the State towards serving special interests, dividing its citizens along ethnic and religious lines, trapping whole generations into avoidable poverty through educating the young with basically, no skill, etc., are all attempts to perpetually one set of corrupt leaders in power, forever, these are the indices of a failed state. However, assuming the will to power, by this other Nigeria, to remove the incompetent, corrupt leaders, with no progressive ideals, is the success side. The making of this competent team has become more urgent and imperative, but this can only be achieved through resilience and courage. I, Muhammadu Buhari have now come for the rescue. This is success by design. It will overcome our failure by design matrix.

7. The challenge, and choice facing all Nigerians at home and abroad is whether Nigerians have enough will and courage to unite, and resolve to radically move the nation forward –not looking backward to practices of a failed past, but building bridges to the positive fatherhood, motherhood, brother and sisterhood of the future! Again, my teaming supports are already leading the way to this possibility.

8. As a nation and the Sub Saharan Africa's leading energy producer, we had in the past squandered the opportunity to build functional infrastructure to better the lives of the average Nigerian. We can no longer afford this luxury of inactivity. We must revive our public and private sectors in order to provide functional services and secure the good of the individual Nigerian and his or her family.

We are here committed to Change Nigeria:

December 10, 2014 is our Primaries Day. February 2015 will bring be our Presidential elections. As you know, the general trust level of politics, politicians and political leaders, is at an all time low. One may ask why? And we can as well understand why! After years of broken promises, hyper-corruption, the feeling that politicians have become too remote from the people, etc., it is no wonder that Nigerians have completely lost faith in the country's ability to govern itself not just because of the problems facing the country, but the lack of faith in the present set of leaders at the helm of affairs.

The challenge, facing all of us as Nigerians is whether there is enough will and courage amongst us as citizens to unite, commit and resolve to radically reform, modernise and move the nation forward.

I, Muhammadu Buhari have resolved that the task ahead of me is that of Securing our Nation and Prospering our people –not looking backward to the failed policies and promises of the past. As I noted before, it is no longer a question of choice but that of the will and courage.

This document sets out our side of the bargain: the things I as your future president, want to do to change Nigeria for the better. I will however warn you all: I cannot do this alone. Each one of you and I must work together to get our economy on the right track; mend our broken lives, infrastructure, institutions, and the overall society. You must help me to reform our

rotten political system, by getting involved, taking responsibility, and working together as a team.

I, Muhammadu Buhari believe that our polity, is broken. Our nation is in urgent need of a fundamental political reform. This requires honesty, integrity and forthrightness in order to improve governance, so as to make it transparent and accountable to the all Nigerian. Make me your Presidential candidate in both the Primaries and the Presidential elections.

THIS IS HOW I, WITH YOUR HELP, WILL FIX IT:

Politics and Governance

On Politics and Governance:

I, Muhammadu Buhari, believe that our politics is broken. Our nation urgently needs fundamental political reform and improvement in governance more transparency and accountable. If you nominate me in December, 2014 and elect me in February 2015, my administration will:

1. Initiate action to amend the Nigerian Constitution with a view to devolving powers, duties, and responsibilities to states in order to entrench true Federalism and the Federal spirit;
2. Strengthen INEC to reduce, if possible, eliminate electoral malpractices in Nigerian's political life;
3. Attract the best and brightest of our sons and daughters into our politics and public service by aggressive recruitment of private sector people, academics, and professionals within Nigeria and in the Diaspora through internships, fellowships, executive appointments, and special nomination to contest elective offices;
4. Prevent the abuse and misuse of Executive, Legislative and Public offices, through greater accountability, transparency, strict, and implementable anti-corruption laws, through strengthening and sanitising the EFCC and ICPC as independent entities;
5. Amend the Constitution to remove immunity from prosecution for elected officers in criminal cases;
6. Restructure governance for a leaner, more efficient, and adequately compensated public service sector, while promoting effective participation of the private sector for more robust job creation programmes to employ the teeming youth.;
7. Require full disclosure in media outlets, of all government contracts over N100m prior to award and during implementation at regular intervals;
8. Reform and Strengthen the Justice System for efficient administration and dispensation of justice with the creation of special courts for accelerated hearing of corruption, drug trafficking, terrorism and similar cases of national importance;
9. Fully enforce the Freedom of Information Act so that government held data sets can be requested and used by the public and then such data sets be publish on regular basis;
10. Amend the Constitution to require Local governments to publish their meeting minutes, service performance data, and items of spending over N10M.

Security and Conflict Resolution

On National Security and Defence:

I will urgently secure the territorial integrity of the nation. I will never leave the defence of the nation in the hands of Hunters, Children, and Civilian JTF through the following:

1. Urgently address capacity building mechanisms of law enforcement agents in terms of quantity and quality as this is critical in safeguarding the sanctity of lives and property;
2. Establish a well trained, adequately equipped and goals driven Serious Crime Squad to combat insurgencies, kidnapping, armed robbery, ethno-religious and communal clashes, nationwide;
3. Consult and amend the Constitution to enable States and Local Governments to create city, Local government and State Policing systems, base on the resources available at each levels, to address the peculiar needs of each community. I will therefore work with the National Assembly to set and revised, when needed, boundaries of operations, for Federal, State, and Local government policing units, through new Criminal Justice legislation to replace the Criminal Code, the Penal Code and the Police Act.
4. I will push for more robust support in the Security and Economic stability of the West-African sub-region and African Continent as a whole. I will seek and maintain close and frank relationship with ALL of West Africa; Special relationship with South Africa and its Sub-region; UK, USA, Canada, EU, Asia, and the Middle East .

ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION, NATIONAL UNITY, AND SOCIAL HARMONY:

I will;

1. Establish a Conflict Resolution Commission to help prevent, mitigate, and resolve civil conflicts within the polity;
2. Bring permanent peace and solution to the insurgency issues in the North-East; the Niger Delta; and other conflict prone states and areas such as Plateau, Benue, Bauchi, Borno, Abia, Taraba, Yobe, and Kaduna in order to engender national unity and social harmony;
3. Initiate policies to ensure that Nigerians are free to live and work in any part of the country by removing state of origin, tribe, ethnic and religious affiliations from documentation requirements in our identification of citizens and replace these with State of Residence and fashion out the appropriate minimal qualification for obtaining such a state of residency, nation-wide.

On Foreign Policy:

I will;

1. Make regional integration a priority within ECOWAS including free trade with a view to ensuring that common tariff currency are in use by the end of my term in office, under Nigeria's guidance and leadership, base on the size of its market force;
2. Maintain a strong, close and frank relationship within the Gulf of Guinea, the Commonwealth, South Africa and the rest of the world.

3. Establish a special relationship with the leading emerging markets like Brazil; Russia, India and China (BRIC) and other strategic partners around the world.

The Economy & Infrastructure Base

On the Economy:

I will;

1. Maintain sound Micro and macro-economic policy environment, and run an efficient government and preserve the independence of the Central Bank;
2. Restore financial confidence in the citizens and the world, by putting in place a more robust monitoring, supervising, and regulating of the financial institutions;
3. Make our economy one of the fastest growing emerging economies in the world with a real GDP growth averaging at least 10-12% annually
4. As at 1999, Nigerian rate of unemployment stood at about 8%, today it is estimated from official statistics to be close to 30%. I will embark on vocational training, entrepreneurial and skills acquisition scheme for graduates along with the creation of Small Business Loan Guarantee Scheme to create at least 5 million new jobs by 2019. A Small and Medium Enterprises Development Commission will be created for this purpose. I will also encourage State Governments to focus on employment creation, by matching every job created in the same state.
5. Integrate the informal economy into the mainstream and prioritize the full implementation of the National Identification Scheme to generate the relevant data;
6. Expand domestic demand and will undertake associated public works programmes to achieve this goal;
7. Embark on export and production diversification including investment in infrastructure; promote manufacturing, through Agro Based industries; and expand and promote sub-regional trade through ECOWAS and AU;
8. Make Information Technology, Manufacturing, Agriculture and Entertainment key drivers of our economy, by reviewing the present reward system, which is based on certification, to that based on skills, competencies, and performances;
9. Balance the Nigerian economy across regions by the creation of 6 Regional Economic Development Agencies (REDAs) to act as sub-regional hubs in order to promote healthy regional competitiveness;
Put in place a N300bn Regional Growth Fund with an average of N50bn in each geo-political region; to be managed by the REDAs, to encourage private sector enterprise and to support places currently reliant on only on the public sector, to migrate to a private sector reality;
Amend the Constitution and the
10. Land Use Act to create freehold/leasehold interests in land along with matching grants for states to create a nationwide electronic land title register on a state by state basis;
11. Create an additional middle-class of at least 4 million new home owners by 2019 by enacting a national mortgage single digit interest rates for purchase of owner occupier

houses as well as review the collateral qualification to make funding for home ownership easier, with a 15 to 30 year mortgage terms. This will equally help our banking system migrate from short to long term perspective of their role in sustaining the economy.

12. Create a Social Welfare Program of at least Five Thousand Naira (N5000) that will cater for the 25 million poorest and most vulnerable citizens upon the demonstration of children's enrolment in school and evidence of immunisation to help promote family stability.

13. Provide allowances to the discharged but unemployed Youth Corps members for Twelve (12) months while in the skills and entrepreneurial development programmes.

On Agriculture:

I will;

1. Modernize the sector and change Nigeria from being a country of self-subsistence farmers to that of a medium/large scale farming nation/producer;

2. Create a nationwide food inspectorate division with a view to improving nutrition and eliminating food-borne hazards

3. Inject sufficient funds to the Agricultural sector to create more agro-allied jobs by way of loans at nominal interest rates for capital investment on medium and commercial scale cash crops;

4. Guarantee a minimum price for all cash crops and facilitate storage of agricultural products to overcome seasonal shortages of selected food crops.

5. Move the nation to an all year round small, medium, and commercial farming through a coordinated integrative irrigation of our existing dams as well as creation of more dam to collect the over flooding waters, nationwide.

6. Revive our Agricultural Research Institutes that are in a state of comatose;

7. Review and strengthened Veterinary practices nationwide.

On Infrastructure:

I will;

1. Review the Public Private Partnership (PPP) enabling environment with a view to addressing the legal, regulatory and operational bottlenecks, challenging the effective administration of the system, by introducing enabling legislation. In addition, I will create a National Infrastructural Development Bank to provide loans at nominal interest rates, exclusively for this sector;

2. Generate, transmit and distribute electricity on a 24/7 basis whilst simultaneously ensuring the development of sustainable/renewable energy, by 2019.

3. Embark on a National Infrastructural Development Programme as a Public Private Partnership that will

(a) ensure 5,000km of Superhighway including service trunks and

(b) building of up to 6,800km of modern railway completed by 2019;

4. Enact new legal and regulatory frameworks to establish independent regulation and incentives to accelerate public and private sector investment in seaports, railways, and inland waterways;
5. Embark on PPP schemes that will ensure every one of the 36 states has one functional airport, with all 21st Century safety tools for effective commercial air travel.

On the Oil and Gas Industry:

I will;

1. Revive and reactivate our minimally performing Refineries to optimum capacity;
2. Make the industry and Nigeria one of the world leading/cutting edge centres for clean oil and gas technology; also producing leading world Oil and Gas technologist, scientists, and owing mega structure installations, drilling, processing, and production facilities and engineers. These facilities and scientists will be supported with the best services and research facilities.
3. Fully develop the sector's capacity to absorb more of the nation's new graduate in the labour market. The sector will be funded to produce more home-grown, but world class engineers, scientists, technologist, etc.;
4. Modernise the NNPC and make it the national energy champion. I will consider breaking it up into more efficient, commercially driven units; and may strip it of its regulatory powers, so as to enable it tap into international capital market;
5. Enforce the government master plan for oil companies to end flaring that pollutes the air and damages the communities and people's health and ensure that they sell at least half of their gas produced within Nigeria;
6. Speedily pass the much-delayed Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB) and ensure that local content issues are fully addressed
7. Make Nigeria the world's leading exporter of LNG through the creation of strategic partnerships.

The Society & Human Capital Development

On Education:

I will;

1. Fully review provisions of the Universal Basic Education Act with emphasis on gender equity in primary, secondary school enrolment whilst improving the quality and substance of our schools, through outcome based education, that address the individual, family, and societal roles in education; and the associative skills and competencies that go with these responsibilities;
2. Targeting up to 20% of our annual budget for this critical sector whilst making substantial investments in training quality teachers at all levels of the educational system;
3. Implement a performance based education, predicated on outcomes, skills, and competences as against the current certificate based qualification. I will adjust the reward system accordingly too. This way, exams malpractice and certificate forgery will be resolved

once and for all. Young men and women interested in real liberal arts education, based on a true understanding of scientific, the humanistic, and the social sciences will fill our classrooms to be prepared for future leadership of the nation;

4. Enhance teacher training and improve the competence of teachers in the light of the 21st Century and beyond understanding of the learner types, intelligence types, as the multiple assessment types, in order to open up learning for all our children types. The era of one student type will give way to an all learner type for our children and young people as well as adults who want to return to the classroom to sharpen their skills, competencies, and sensibilities. This re-engineering of our education will be followed with a clearly thought out and vigorous national inspection programmes;

5. Make learning experiences more meaningful for children as the nation's education will no longer be a preparation for life, but life itself. Our children will be democratised for education, rather than be educated for democracy. This view of education will make educating our children more cost-effective in the long run;

6. Provide One Meal a day for all Primary school pupils. That will create jobs in Agriculture, Catering, and Delivery Services

7. Develop and promote effective use of innovative teaching methods/materials in our schools;

8. Ensure a greater proportion of expenditure on university education is devoted to helping our youth to understand the juxtaposition of Science, Technology, the Humanities and the Social Sciences.

9. Establish at least six new universities of Science and Technology with satellite campuses in various states. These six universities should be fully equipped with ICT technologies in order to attract and encourage small and medium scale ICT enterprises after their university education;

10. Establish technical colleges and vocational centres in each state of the federation;

11. Provide more conducive environment for private sector participation in all levels of education. Re-authorised the NUC, TETFUN, JAMB, etc, Acts to enable Private institutions of Higher learning to benefit from research funds and programmes that will serve the national good;

12. Establish six centers of excellence to address the needs of special education;

On Healthcare:

I will;

1. Prioritise the reduction of the infant mortality rate substantially; reduce maternal mortality rates to the levels acceptable by the World Health Organisation; reduce HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases drastically and improve life expectancy by an additional 10 years on average through our National Healthy Living program;

2. Increase the number of physicians from 19 per 1000 population to 50 per 1000 through deliberate medication education as epitomized by nations such as Ghana. I will increase national health expenditure per person per annum to about N50,000 (from the less than N10,000 currently);

3. Increase the quality of all federal government owned hospitals to world class standard by 2019;
4. Invest in cutting edge technology such as tele-medicine in all major health centers in the country through partnership programmes with communities and the private sector;
5. Provide free ante-natal care for pregnant women; free health care for babies and children up to school going age and for the aged; and free treatment for those afflicted with infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS;
6. Boost the local manufacture of pharmaceuticals and make non adulterated drugs readily available.

Set an effective prosecution and punishment systems, for those importing or adulterating drugs in the country.

7. The enhancement of the Epidemiological Units / Centres for Diseases Control to meet up with Global standards in containment of disease outbreaks, proper vaccine storage and research;
8. Create an Insurance Policy for our Journalists as the nation faces hard times and our Journalists faces more dangers in the discharge of their investigative work, to educate Nigerians in their rights and responsibilities.

On Youth, Sports and Culture:

I will;

1. Provide the opportunities such as setting up functional recreational facilities, Library with e-services, Community Centers, in collaboration with States, Local Government Authorities, Local Development Areas, etc for youth to realize, harness, and develop their potentials to the fullest, in order to facilitate the emergence of the new generation of citizens, who will be committed to the sustenance of good governance and service to the people and the country;
2. Establish Zonal world-class sports academies and training institutes and ensure that Nigeria occupies a place of pride in global sports and athletics;
3. Revive and restructure the Nigerian Football League and put incentives in place to make it as competitive as other national leagues
4. Put in place measures to identify talents early and ensure their participation in local and international games to enable them to be true professionals;
5. Help as well as mandate schools and communities to create neighborhood playgrounds/sports centre. I will create matching support funds for communities to acquire the needed equipment to develop skills and competencies;
6. Assist Nollywood to fully develop into world class movie industry that can compete effectively with Hollywood and Bollywood in due course. I will support the creative and performing arts with the necessary environment where by our great entertainers do not end their lives in abject poverty as is currently the case.

On Women Empowerment

I will;

1. Ensure the rights of women are protected as enshrined in our Constitution;
2. Guarantee that women are adequately represented in government appointments and provide greater opportunities in education, Job creation, and economic empowerment;
3. Recognize and protect women empowerment and gender equality with special emphasis on economic activities in the rural areas;
4. Use the Party structures to promote the concept of reserving a minimum number of seats in the States and National Assembly, for women.

The Environment

On the Environment:

I will;

1. Ensure compliance with policies and measures to halt the pollution of rivers and waterways in the Niger Delta and the other parts of the country;
2. Create shelter belts in states bordering the Sahara Desert to mitigate and reverse the effects of the expanding desert
3. Support and accelerate the implementation of regional water transport initiatives across the country through effective dredging of the main waterways ;
4. Adopt a holistic approach to erosion and shoreline protection across the country;
5. Create teams of volunteers to plant and nurture economically viable trees in arid regions;
6. Restructure the Ecological Fund Office to enable it meet today's environmental challenges;
7. Regulate the timber industry to ensure that double the number of trees felled are planted by the loggers;
8. Ensure full compliance with town-planning and environmental laws and edicts.

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Agricultural Production and Food Security in Nigeria's Independence and Post-Independence Era: Issues, Challenges and Prospects

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ABSTRACT

The rapid increase in the population and low level of agricultural production has created hunger and poverty in the society. The paper investigates agricultural production and food security in Nigeria's independence and post-independence era. The objective of the paper is to interrogate the major challenges facing agricultural production and food security with a view to develop strategies towards ensuring increased agricultural production and food security. Secondary source of data collection is adopted. Regular and sustainable access to food supply is necessary to meet the needs of the people in the 21st century. The paper reveals that agricultural production which accounted for more than half of Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product at independence has been taken over with the discovery of crude oil. Also, Nigeria's national agricultural policy which aimed at attaining food security, increase production and productivity, generate employment, expand exports and reduce food imports have not been attained due to problems like climatic change, population growth, inappropriate government policies, women marginalization and high level of migration amongst others. The paper therefore recommends availability of large scale farmland, accessibility to water resources to irrigate crops and water livestock, population control measure, agricultural policies that is energy efficient and gender equality in gaining access to economic resources as ways of enhancing agricultural production and sustaining food security.

Keywords: *Agricultural Production, Food Security,
Independence, Population, Challenges*

Rebranding and Developing Nigeria: The Roles of Executives²

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to capture the role of the executives as Financiers, communicators, leaders, facilitators and so on in rebranding Nigeria for sustainable development. The paper relied on secondary source of data and content analysis was used in analyzing the data. The study discovered that there is synergy between executive roles and development. The study concluded that executives can play numerous roles such as the role of policy-makers, negotiators, facilitators in discharging their executive responsibilities. If the executives effectively played these roles, they will be able to combat the major ills to our development. These ills include corruption, nepotism, lack of patriotism and above all get rich quick syndrome. The study recommended that the orientation of our children should be changed since individual is the foundation of all reforms, changes and development in the society. This is because there could be no hope of putting up a healthy, lofty and strong structure when its building block is weak and defective.

Keywords: *Rebranding, Chief Executive, Development*



Human Capital Development and Per Capital Income in Nigeria: an Error Correction Model³

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ABSTRACT

This paper seeks to examine the role of human capital development on per capita income in Nigeria. The study adopted time series data of human capital indicators and per capita income in Nigeria. Econometrics tools (Augmented Dickey-Fuller, Philips-Perron, Ordinary Least Squares, Error Correction Model) were used for testing the stationary, causality, long run and short run impact of the dependent variable (Per capita income in Nigeria) and the independent variables (Government Expenditure Education, Government Expenditure Health, Life Expectancy in Nigeria, Primary School Enrolment, Secondary School Enrolment and Tertiary Institutions Enrolment). The data were found to be stationary at various levels and there was causal relationship among some variables. Both the long run and short run results showed that there is a positive relationship between human capital development and per capita income in Nigeria given the R-squares of 93 and 98 percent respectively. In the long run, Government Expenditure on Health, Secondary School Enrolment and Tertiary Institutions Enrolment have negative impact on per capita income while Government Expenditure on Education, Life Expectancy in Nigeria and Primary School Enrolment has positive impact on per capita income. In the short-run, all the variables were statistically significant and have positive impact on per capita income except Government Expenditure on Health. From the findings human capital development can be a strong economic tool in improving per capita income and standard of living in Nigeria. In addition, the major problems of human capital development for sustainable per capita income and standard of living in Nigeria are poor education and health service delivery in Nigeria. Therefore, the study recommends that our education and health policies should be viewed and redesigned to meet the current education and health needs for sustainable high standard of living and improved Per Capita Income in Nigeria. .

Keywords: *Human Capital, Per Capita Income, Development, Education and Health*

Analysis of the Impact of Non-Oil Exports on Economic Growth in Nigeria Economy: 1980-2013⁴

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the impact of non-oil exports on economic growth in Nigeria from 1980-2013. The study used time series data and econometrics tools were used for testing for the stationarity, causality and co-integration. To show the long run and short run impact and the relationships among the variables Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and Error Correction Model (ECM) were adopted. The OLS regression result shows that there is a positive relationship between non-oil exports and economic growth in Nigeria at the long run. While the ECM result shows that there is a short run impact of non-oil exports on economic growth in Nigeria. This implies that non-oil sectors have the potency for sustainable economic growth in Nigeria. The result also showed that non-oil sectors activities like agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and communication have strong and positive on economic growth in Nigeria. From the study these non-oil sectors have been neglected for so long in Nigeria especially agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. Obviously, the high rate of poverty and hunger in Nigeria may be attributed to this policy and structural imbalance and government have so much attention to the oil sector mean while the growth of the wealth in the oil sector is not evenly or widely distributed among the population but in the hands of few people. Therefore, this paper recommends that the Nigerian government should as a matter of urgency formulate and adopt economic policies that will promote diversification of the real sector. More emphasis should be laid on the production of manufactured goods, agriculture and tourism in order to reduce poverty and have a sustainable economic growth in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Non-Oil, Exports, Economic Growth, Diversification, Government*

The Impact of Oil Sector's Performance on Economic Growth in Nigeria: 1980-2013

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the impact of oil sector's performance on economic growth in Nigeria from 1980 to 2013. Time series data and Econometrics tools were used to ascertain stationarity, causality and co-integration of the variables. Multiple regression model of the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and Error Correction Models were used for the estimation and analysis of long run and short run impacts of the economic variables. From the result the long run model was found to have poor fit in explaining the variation in Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) in Nigeria. The result shows that oil sector indicators in Nigeria have positive impact on Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) but the impacts were statistically insignificant. Also in the short run although the Error Correction Models suggested short run impact of oil sector's performance on economic growth in Nigeria, the impact was not inclusive due to that fact that the impact was majorly from the domestic consumption of oil products in Nigeria. From the study the weak contribution of oil sector's performance to economic growth in Nigeria may be attributed to the lack of required refineries to process the crude resources to finished products that are useful to consumers and producers of economic goods and services in Nigeria and inadequate job creation for meaningful Nigerians in this sector. What we have in Nigeria is the large involvement of so called foreign expatriates in the extractive processes of our crude oil and thereafter exportation to foreign refineries thereby creating jobs for those countries and unemployment for us. Therefore, the paper recommends that government should adopt indigenous policies for the production and refining of our crude oil products rather than exporting the crude materials to other countries for processing and refining. This will ensure indigenous participation and that will in turn create job opportunities for citizens and enhance sustainable economic growth in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Oil Sector, Performance, Economic Growth,
Crude Oil, Government*

6 The Role of Code of Conduct Bureau in Ensuring Probity and Accountability in the Public Service

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ABSTRACT

The paper assesses the role of code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal in ensuring probity and accountability in Nigeria. The study opines that the Nigerian economy since the 1970s had shown signs of strains. Now this strain has taken a deeper dimension as the Nigerian state is seen by many as a medium of primitive accumulation and its institutions have become gold mines in the process of this accumulation. The study employs the use of content analysis as a basic methodology of the study. Findings indicate that Code of Conduct Bureau is saddled with enormous responsibilities of ensuring Asset Declaration for public officers. The study reveals that the Bureau is fully determined to carry out its responsibilities; it is however handicapped in terms of funding and enforcement. The study recommends that adequate personnel and funding should be provided for the Bureau to translate its mandate into reality. To ensure effective enforcement of asset declaration the Bureau should be empowered by Law to carry out its operations.

Keywords: *Conduct Bureau, Probity and Accountability,
Role of Code*



Economic Negation of Artisanal Gold Mining in Northern Nigeria: Implication for Environmental Risk

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ABSTRACT

Gold mining operations are particularly dangerous, as heavy metal bearing rocks containing gold are mined, crushed and liberated into any available water body, thus, posing a lot of health and environmental hazards. The study areas, Maiwayo and Gada-Eregi are two areas close to each other less than a kilometer away from the gold mining site, which is about 120 meters from the main road, near Bidda in Niger State. The area is well drained by numerous seasonal streams and is dissected by flowing River Chinchaga. The methodology adopted for this study were 3 primary approaches of Preliminary and field investigation, followed by Laboratory analysis of samples of water and soils collected, to ascertain the extent of pollution from the mining site. It was discovered that both the soil samples contain high amount of heavy metals, thus exposing it to hazardous elements. However, risks associated with environment and domestic socio-economic developments were also noted. Recommendations were offered on ways to tackle these woes.

Keywords: *Gold Mining, Environmental Degradation,
South Katsina State, Nigeria*



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Economic Performance Evaluation and Trinity of Violence: Understanding the Interconnectedness between Frustrations, Desperation and Anger in Northern Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Violence as a concept is triggered by disagreement or contentious issues between two or more individuals, parties and even regions or nations, as is used to be an order of the day in the contemporary world. More turbulent periods in the history of Nigeria are experienced as it harbours most violence and conflicts, self-centeredness and social and economic decline, accounting to more than 48.6% of the total restiveness across the West Africa. The consequence of violence is often undesirable, leading to terrorisms, wars, political violence, protective custodies and abductions, outbreak of diseases, malnutrition and starvation, moral decadences (deteriorations), poor economic performances of governments, boundary and tribal conflicts, political jingoisms and incarcerations, wanton destructions of lives and properties, to mention but few. This paper uses the principles of negative emotions in understanding the concept of violence in Northern Nigeria, due to its diverse socio-cultural richness among the whole West African states. The paper further derives theoretical explanations from a principle that individuals have power to let peace prevail through a focused consciousness and the concept of common structures of intelligibility, which can then pave way towards developing ten (10) principles of understanding violence in the chosen study area. Experts, including security agencies, private security experts, and victims of violence and religious leaders as subject matter experts (SMEs) were used to indicate interconnectedness between these emotions as trends and patterns of violence. Thereafter, social network analysis was used as a conceptual framework to map dynamics of emotions leading to three negative emotions, viz: desperation, frustration and anger. These were ranked in order of their occurrences in conflicts and eventual violence. The paper also suggests means and ways of reducing violence and conflict from understanding the 'trinity' of violence in the region.

Keywords: *Violence, Peace, Negative Emotions, Northern Nigeria*

Implications of Individual Poverty Reduction Strategies in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria is Africa's largest country and biggest economy, with diverse socio-cultural terms, religious and ethnicities and with poverty predominantly or rural issue and with an economic indicators report or outlook shown by World Bank as the country with highest economic growth rate, averaging to almost 7.3%. More than 70 % of the country's poor people live in rural/remote areas. Incidence of extreme poverty is even more defined in some few rural communities in the core north, where it increases faster than the population, as sometimes caused by political instability. Despite being the biggest economy in Africa, Nigeria remains to be the 160th out of 171 nations on the HDI index. A Nigerian study points out that considering its income per capita only, only insignificant changes are recorded since 1970 in semi-urban and rural areas, poverty still remain significant at 33.1%. Nevertheless at the same time the country has become richer and richer. Income inequality worsened from 0.43 to 0.49 between 2004 and 2009. Oil exports contribute significantly to government revenues and about 15% of GDP, despite employing only a fraction of the population. Agriculture, however, contributes to about 45% of GDP, and employs close to 90% of the rural population, but yet living under poverty line as indicated by UN report in 1998. This paper uses neo-classical economic development theory and data obtained from UNDP, which indicates that current poverty reduction strategy, which have been in use in the last 5 decades, have not been effective. In the last two decades, a new poverty reduction strategy using individuals as focus is thus proposed. This new strategy uses the concept of Synergetic model to demonstrate that poor citizens are caught between externalization and internalization of conditions that are transient and removable. Based on this new understanding, a four stage interactive model, Learn, Relate and Adapt (LERA) is proposed for use in Poverty Research and Reduction Implementation Strategy (PRRIS).

Keywords: *Poverty, Neo-classical Economic Development Model (NCEDM), Synergetic Model (SM), LERA Model, Nigeria*

Perception of Safety and Security of Oil and Gas Facilities Against Vandalism in Northwestern Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Oil and gas sector is a major industry in Nigeria, providing large shares of the country's export earnings. The nation's income from these depends on prices in world's markets. Human factors play important role not only in safety and security of volatile and complex infrastructures and equipment, like those in the oil and gas industry, but also in the perception of how secured these facilities are. Human factors include the systematic application of information about human characteristics to increase, for example, safety of facilities. However, a significant proportion of human errors occur during routine safety and security procedural activities or taken for granted activities. This paper focuses on safety and security of oil and gas facilities and the perception of the security and safety from the point of view of owners/managers and workers on these facilities and their perception of fear against vandalism and terrorism in Northwest Nigeria. The methodology of this research uses a sample of 1,200 gas stations (petrol stations) in 7 States in northwest Nigeria is made. Structured (paper) questionnaires were hand delivered to facility owners/managers, with 1,148 (representing 96%) hand collected and 971 (representing 81%) usable responses. Structural equation modelling was used to test hypotheses on perception of impact of organizational safety/security on two elements of criminality; theft/vandalism and forceful occupation of facilities by restive communities/kidnappings (define as terrorism). Although the participating organizations all believe that their facilities are safe and secured, but may be vulnerable to act of theft, vandalism and/or terrorism. In order to account for the gap in perception of safety and security of these facilities and the perception of fear of criminality, the paper suggest CREAM methodology as a human reliability analysis in the security strategy processes of oil and gas facilities. A demonstrative example using anonymous facility is provided.

Keywords: *Oil and gas, Human Reliability Analysis (HRA), CREAM Model, Facilities, North-western Nigeria*

Analysis of the Impact of Desertification on Food Security in Sahel Region of North-Eastern Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the analysis of the impact of Desertification on food security in Sahel region of the extreme North Eastern part of Nigeria. The objectives of the study are to examine the socio-Demographic characteristics of the 360 respondents across Borno, Yobe and Jigawa States where nine communities were selected for the study. Assess the nature and causes of Desertification and its impact on agriculture and food production/security. Time frame for the study was from 2011-2015 (5years). Data were generated from interview schedule, focus group discussion, field observations, and reconnaissance visits. Multi-stage sampling techniques were employed in sample selection. The result indicated a negative correlation of $r^2 = 0.075$. More efforts are needed to check this ugly trend in Nigeria to curb the menace of desertification and food crisis.

Keywords: *Analysis, Desertification, Food Security, Impact, Sahel Region, North -East Nigeria*



Civil Service Reforms and National Development in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Civil service is an executive arm of government that implements the programmes and policies of government efficiently and effectively to enhance national development. Civil servants are crops of technocrat at federal, state and local level who assist government of the day with their wealth of knowledge and experience to carry out their legitimate business. Nigerian civil service has been in dilemma of partisan politics, red-tapism, leakages, wastage, non professionalism, unproductive, redundancy and over-bloated ghost workers from one administration to another since independence of 1960. Civil service revolves around people to achieve result, this prompted why successive regimes have bent on reforming to improve the machinery of government; yet the effort remain obsolescence, no enthusiasm to execute government policies. The paper examines various reforms in Nigeria civil service and finalize that nothing has been done for better service delivery. The lacuna experienced in Nigerian civil service is not far from the structure of Nigerian state coupled with socio-cultural factors on the aegis of federal character principle and quota system all this floored national development. To ameliorate this persistent deterioration of bureaucratic bottleneck, inefficiency and unaccountability, this demands meritocracy in the altar of mediocrity during appointment to enhance national development. The bureaucratic theory of Max Webber should be in place in the context of civil service reform in Nigeria to achieve result. The paper concludes that civil service reform in Nigeria will build human capacity to improve institutional structures and achieve the goal of national development.

Keywords: *Civil Service, Reforms, Commission, Panels,
Red-tapism, Service Delivery*



Civil Service Reforms and National Development in Nigeria¹³

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ABSTRACT

Civil service is an executive arm of government that implements the programmes and policies of government efficiently and effectively to enhance national development. Civil servants are crops of technocrat at federal, state and local level who assist government of the day with their wealth of knowledge and experience to carry out their legitimate business. Nigerian civil service has been in dilemma of partisan politics, red-tapism, leakages, wastage, non professionalism, unproductive, redundancy and over-bloated ghost workers from one administration to another since independence of 1960. Civil service revolves around people to achieve result, this prompted why successive regimes have bent on reforming to improve the machinery of government; yet the effort remain obsolescence, no enthusiasm to execute government policies. The paper examines various reforms in Nigeria civil service and finalize that nothing has been done for better service delivery. The lacuna experienced in Nigerian civil service is not far from the structure of Nigerian state coupled with socio-cultural factors on the aegis of federal character principle and quota system all this floored national development. To ameliorate this persistent deterioration of bureaucratic bottleneck, inefficiency and unaccountability, this demands meritocracy in the altar of mediocrity during appointment to enhance national development. The bureaucratic theory of Max Webber should be in place in the context of civil service reform in Nigeria to achieve result. The paper concludes that civil service reform in Nigeria will build human capacity to improve institutional structures and achieve the goal of national development.

Keywords: *Civil Service, Reforms, Commission, Panels, Red-tapism, Service Delivery*



Fiscal Federalism and Nigerian Heterogenous Nation¹⁴

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ABSTRACT

Fiscal federalism concerns the sharing of resources among federating units to enable them fulfill their constitutional obligations. This paper attempted to capture the underlying imperatives of fiscal federalism for socio economic development. The study adopted evaluatory and assessment methods, with the use of secondary data to explain the lingering controversies that underlie fiscal federalism and the challenge of both human and infrastructural development in Nigeria. The paper argues that, given Nigeria's experience, the degree and form of these outcomes are directly related to the nature and form of federalism in the polity. The study suggests that, in real terms, the lingering problem of revenue allocation in Nigeria derives essentially from the distortions inherent in the peculiarly Nigeria's federal system; and that until these distortions are addressed, the problem will not ebb. The ruling elites, not the masses of Nigeria, are the beneficiaries from these distortions. The end product is the absence of development.

Keywords: *Fiscal Federalism, Fiscal Decentralisation, Federation, Financial Autonomy, Revenue Allocation, Development*



Public Financial Management (PFM) Reforms and Nigerian Economic Development: an Overview¹⁵

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ABSTRACT

In developing countries, reform of wasteful public financial management systems is vital to secure economic growth and development by capitalizing on the efficient use of limited public finance. Successful reform needs to take account of local conditions and should focus on both the process of reform. Both pathways were selective and focused on systematically addressing key weaknesses in financial control. The first order task was to instill effective control while the second order task is to improve the efficiency of control. Both involved extensive customization. This paper is set to review Nigerian public financial management with a view to analyzing its success or failure and its relationship to economic development. It was found that effective and efficient PFM reform engenders economic growth and development. The paper recommends among other things that political will to implement, enforce and monitor these reforms is required to achieve the desired goal.

Keywords: *Growth Control and Development*



The Positions of Trade Unions and Civil Societies in Good Governance: a Case of Nigeria from 1999 Till Date

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ABSTRACT

The paper examines Trade Unions and Civil Societies and the role they have been playing in promoting good governance in Nigeria since 1999 till date. The idea became necessary in view of the unending political, religious, economic, social, educational, and electoral problems bedeviling the country. Over the years, ineffective governance, corruption, poor service delivery among others has been the bane of the Nigeria people. The paper argues that a virile trade union and civil society will promote good governance. It went down memory lane to the colonial era and recalls the roles of Trade unions and Civil Society about good governance and Nigeria's independence and wondered why the trade unions and civil society of today have not been living up to the expectations of the people. The paper is of the view that such societal ills as corruption, mismanagement, of public funds, electricity failures, and extra judicial killings among others can be abated with a formidable Trade unions and civil society. It recalls that Trade union and civil society can also help to reduce poverty and straighten governance if well organized. It views recent efforts by the Nigeria labour congress, Save Nigeria Group (SNG), the News Papers Proprietor Association of Nigeria (NPAN) etc to ensure stability in the polity as a good omen in the right direction and therefore recommends that more efforts should be directed at service delivery and the reduction of corruption so as to bring about a sustainable socio economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Trade Unions, Civil Society, Good Governance, Service Delivery*



The Environment and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: a Green Economy Approach¹⁷

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ABSTRACT

Environment and development have a strong causal relationship. They are the essential components of state survival and sustainability. Supported by Green Approach, the environment is capable of sustaining the developmental strides of any state. In recent times the Green Economy approach has become one of the most significant instruments of sustainable development. While questioning the substance of carbon oriented industrialization in achieving sustainable development, Green Economy Approach presents an option kind of practice that enables an understanding of achieving development that does not compromise the needs of the future generation. Using the descriptive-analytic method and relying heavily on secondary data, the research is carried out to interrogate the relationship between the environment and sustainable development. The work adopts the theory of environmentalism as a framework of analysis and found out that, techno-centrism have led to serious environmental degradation as a result of the manipulative tendencies of man, who sees himself as master of the environment. The research recommends among other things the need for states to educate their citizens on the necessity to go green and collaboration with the international community toward green economy as sure ways of achieving sustainable development.

Keywords: *Environment, Development, Green Economy, Industrialization, Sustainable Development*

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Nigerian Development and the MDGS: a Theory on the Poverty/Corruption Incidence

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines empirical evidence for the World Bank (2013) country report for Nigeria implying poverty and corruption may be different sides of the same coin. A quantitative Corruption Index theorized to double as poverty rate is developed and its efficacy tested using regression analysis. Poverty is still endemic and Nigeria could not meet the premier Millennium Development Goal at the target date of 2015. The results of estimating growth models based on real gross domestic product (RGDP) show the theorized Corruption Index singly explains 37.9% of variations in RGDP for the whole economy and 33.7% of variations in RGDP for agriculture and the Index is statistically significant at 5 per cent level with expected negative signs. Corruption is still significant when other predictor variables - total public expenditure and cumulative public expenditure on agriculture are added to the growth models. The theory's explanation not only works in principle but also meets with some quantitative success and could serve as the basis of further empirical investigations of the corruption/poverty relationship in Nigeria. The paper therefore recommends government's reduction of general administrative expenditures and increase of agriculture expenditure to enhance development and reduce the poverty/corruption incidence in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Poverty; Corruption; Development; theory; Public Expenditure*



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Nigeria's Economic Experience at 55: an Adventure or Expedition

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ABSTRACT

Development does not come overnight. It is achieved and not inherent and runs in stages. Every nation has her own history based on her own experience and development plans. Nigeria, certainly cannot be an exception. This study attempts an appraisal of Nigeria's development strategies since 1960. It also attempts an assessment of the extent of development attained following such plans (policies). The study is situated within the context of three theories due to its nature. They include _____ the modernization theory with Walter W. Rostow as its principal proponent; the dependency theory, and the theory of strategic planning by Prince Waterhouse (1980). Data is obtained from secondary sources which include _____ Journals, newspapers, books, the internet, etc. The qualitative technique is employed for purposes of analysis. The paper runs in parts which revolve around _____ the introduction, theoretical perspectives, the need for planning, types of plans, effectiveness of plans in the developed world, the various national (Nigeria) development plans. Effort is also made to situate the effectiveness of various development strategies in terms of Rostow's growth model. Finally, we conclude that Nigeria's development strides fall short of expectations when compared with other economies like Malaysia. While the latter has firmly embraced palm oil production as the mainstay of its economy, Nigeria has abandoned the production of the commodity inspite of her great potentials in its production. It has rather opted for the production and exportation of crude oil _____ a commodity with a record of high market volatility. Following the conclusion that Nigeria's economic woes are rooted in her neglect and abandonment of the agricultural sector, this paper recommends a quick return to agriculture through an aggressive inward looking industrialization policy.

Keywords: *Development, Planning, Effectiveness,
Industrialization, Agriculture*

Skills Acquisition Village Enterprises Development: a Model for Employment Generation and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This is an employment generation and poverty reduction concept developed into a model by the researchers. This Model houses not less than ten (10) different but complementary skills in one location. The SAVED is designed to play dual roles in the society: provision of qualitative goods and services for profit and training youths in the skills housed in its village. Skilled artisans shall be employed to provide services and products in the various skills as well as on-the-job hands-on training of people in the skills. Relevant cost estimates have been provided including a Gant Chart showing planned, actual and cumulative execution stages of the project. A projection of the viability, profitability and sustainability of the project over five years is provided. Cooperative management principles shall be used in the operation of enterprises under the canopy of the SAVED. A strategy of re-cycling incomes generated in the village shall be used for capital formation and building up adequate liquidity/cash flow bases for the enterprises. A qualified accounting staff shall be employed to maintain proper accounts and ensure that all transactions in the village are properly documented and bank accounts maintained. The SAVED is capable of training at least a minimum of fifty (50) skilled people in the various skills each year and at the same time provide products and services to the public on commercial basis. Over five years, one location of the SAVED should be able to train 250 skilled youths who should be self-employed, create more employment opportunities, reduce poverty, contribute to the GDP of Nigeria and serve as a factor in the geometrical economic growth of the national economy. It is recommended that Government critically evaluates the ideas reflected in this Model, adopts it as an entirely Nigerian strategy for employment creation, poverty reduction and economic development of the country.

Keywords: *Skills Acquisition, Employment Generation and Poverty Reduction*

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The Nexus between Informal Financial Sector and Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria: a Multivariate Panel Data Approach

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ABSTRACT

The concept of Economic growth can be accompanied by an increase in informal employment. Informality may support growth by reducing labor cost and improving competitiveness. However, a well-functioning and regulated informal economy will be a critical prerequisite to achieve sustainable growth. And also, a widespread informality with regard to employment, enterprise, and productive activities is frequently perceived as a barrier to full participation in the economy and as a hindrance to long-run economic development and poverty alleviation. This is because the link between, informality, poverty alleviation and growth is not fully understood. This paper seeks to investigate the impact of informal financial sector activities on poverty alleviation in Nigeria. A multivariate panel data approach will be used with data from 150 informal sector operators in Gwagwalada area council-FCT. Data will be collected using structured questionnaire and analyzed with multivariate panel data statistic in order to identify the perception of socio-economic impact of Informal sectors on poverty alleviation in Nigeria. The findings revealed that informal financial sector operators has a positive and significant impact on poverty alleviation in Nigeria; while poverty-mentality, illiteracy, high inflation, low infrastructure, access to credit, social safety nets and information dissemination are the major problems encountered by these institutions. The paper recommends among other things the education of the rural poor to embark on viable projects, infrastructural development and favorable government policies so as to make the sector becomes relevant.

Keywords: *Financial Sector, Poverty Alleviation*



Traditional Farm Settlements and Sustainable Development: a Case for Agro-Based Rural-Urban Policy Intervention Towards Capacity Building for People and Local Communities in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria is an agrarian nation with great prospect for full employment and food security. In fifties up to early seventies, through agriculture, Nigeria had solid platform for sustainable development generating somewhat full employment and food for old and young, and in addition, providing essential raw materials for industries and export. Regrettably, by first decade of 21st century, the country, against the late 60s prediction by Stolper is one of the starving nations of the world with mass of idling manpower. Increasing impact of gentrification on those at the lower rungs of the society further reveals the stark fear that more of the Nigerian potential productive populace, against all intents of sustainable development, will become more cripplingly idle, starved and homeless. While South Korea with eight percent of her population in farming still feed her populace, service her industries and foreign markets with agro outputs, Nigeria, as things now stand, despite great potentials is unable to feed her populace. Towards rekindling the hope for sustainable mass development, this paper, using one of the serially located traditional farm settlements within Ijero Local Government Area of Ekiti State, Nigeria as case study, and deploring both historical and survey methods, examines the paradoxical nexus of negative effects of generational shift in agro-allied preoccupation and the trajectories of abandoned opportunities in Nigeria's drive towards sustainable development. The aim is to determine whether resuscitation of traditional farm settlements as a component of readily available developmental factors could count as a means by which problems associated with unemployment and mass underdevelopment can be mitigated.

Keywords: *Unemployment, Poverty Intensity, Food Security, Sustainable Development*



Growth and the Trickle²³ing Down Optimism: Re-Examining the Nigerian Exception

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ABSTRACT

In the view of classical economist, sustained economic growth has trickling down nourishment on the socio-economic sphere; it provides basic infrastructures, jobs, literacy, better living standards and economic stability. In contextualizing this claim, the paper attempts to match the observed growth in Nigeria economy over a period of twenty-four years via the rebasing exercise and its trickling down impact on the aforementioned variables. The paper discovers that the Nigerian case is an exception in that why Nigeria experienced remarkable record of economic growth within the period, the socio-economic indicators exposes a negative parallel evident in massive unemployment rate, high poverty and illiteracy rate, high vulnerability and unsteadiness of the economy among others. Nigeria unproductive growth as closely observed is traceable to inhibitive systemic pathogens and policy crisis. Useful suggestions on the way forward were duly articulated.

Keywords: *Growth, Nigerian Exception, Systemic Pathogens,
Policy Crisis*



The Sovereign Wealth Fund SWF²⁴ and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Sovereign Wealth Fund is a pool of money derived from a country's reserve set aside for investment purposes that benefit the country's economy and its citizens. Development as a concept that has to do with improvement in the quality of life must be sustained to have a lasting impact that transcend generations. This work examined how this pool of money SWF can impact on the development of the country that future generations can reap from. Howbeit, strict adherence to the 3 mission statement of the Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority to build a savings base, develop infrastructure and promote fiscal stability for the country is no doubt an avenue to engender development that will benefit future generations in Nigeria. To defend this assertion the work examined the various strategies put in place by the NSIA as the Body set up by the Nigerian government to achieve this goal. Since development reflects the felt needs of the people and leads to the realization of the potential of human personality, and sustainable development is also seen as the ability of Nations to achieve positive economic and social development, SWF is indeed a viable option. The SWF built on the Santiago Principles to maintain a stable global financial system and free flow of capital and investment, is a viable avenue for sustainable development in Nigeria. It is in the light of this that we encourage the government of Nigeria to promote the ideals and improve on the principles of SWF. While the environment appears to be a popular pillar of sustainable development, the social and economics dimensions cannot be treated in isolation. An integrated approach to sustainable development can be based on such factors such as peace and social life, prevailing economic interests, political systems, institutional arrangements and promotion of cultural norms are what the NSIA will operate upon. These factors can only be accommodated when adequate and effective provisions are made by the government. The principles behind the SWF generally, if encourage would surely promote this ideal.

Keywords: *Sovereign, Funds and Sustainable Development*

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The Concept of Immunization and its Perceived Consequences in Awe Local Government Area, of Nasarawa State

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ABSTRACT

Immunization or Vaccination being one of the good examples of Man's triumph over his environment is an attempt to administer antigens into the body of under five children to stimulate the production of antibodies to fight against infectious agents. The aim of the paper is to explore the concept of immunization and the negative perception on it practice. The study adopted a survey designed using a multistage cluster sampling method. The target group for the study are men and women who are married with at least a child with a population of 360 respondents selected for the research study. Furthermore, purposive sampling was used in selecting ten medical personnel for the interview. Four session of Focus Group Discussion was conducted i.e. two for men within the age group of 18-35 and 36 years and above and two for women within the age group of 15-35 and 36-49 years of age. The data gathered were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for the quantitative while the qualitative data were analysed in narrative form and used in complimenting and integrating the quantitative data. The study reveals that religion allows immunization of children in the study area.

Keywords: *Immunization, Consequences*



Impact of Current Oil Price Drop on the Economic Growth and Development of Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria is essentially a monoculture economy, relying on crude oil for 80% of the GDP, 95% of exports and over 80% for government revenue. The sustained falling price of oil from \$110 per barrel mid 2014 to \$35 on the first week of February 2016 (oil glut) in the international market, led to dwindling oil revenue which adversely affects her survival. This development has since thrown the economy into turmoil, and many companies and agencies are finding it difficult to stay afloat, as government is the biggest spender in the economy. The falling price of oil has generated tension among oil workers who fear that they could be sacked as many oil companies are negatively impacted. Continued fall in the price of oil does not guarantee investment not to talk of old companies retaining their workers. As at last year, Schlumberger Limited lined up approximately 9,000 workers from its global operations for sack while Shell Petroleum Development Company and Chevron (MNOCs) planned to sack about 18,500 workers. The state governments have threatened to cut down the minimum wage or on the alternative, to retrench workers. The dwindling revenue from oil has also negatively affected the capacity of the FGN to implement some projects and payment of debt to contractors, leading to the laying off of workers by many contractors in the construction industry. Apart from retrenchment of workers, there is exchange rate volatility, savings stagnation, debt spiking and that capital expenditure is under threat. While oil companies are undertaking the retrenchment, the NUPENG and PENGASSAN have complained that a lot of labour laws have been violated by the MNOCs and they are going to call out their members on strike. It is concluded that the impact of the current oil price drop is too sour for Nigeria to swallow and it is hereby recommended that Nigeria should diversify her economy in order to develop other sources of revenue and to ensure a balanced growth and development of the nation.

Keywords: *Monoculture Economy, Savings Stagnation,
Dwindling Revenue and Capital Expenditure*



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Legislative – Executive Conflicts and Democratic Governance in Nigeria: an Assessment of Obasanjo and Jonathan's Administration

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between the legislature and the executive is pivotal to any country and is one of the central characteristics of modern government. This is because modern democracies are characterized by shared decision-making by the legislative and executive branches. Success and failure of government, as well as governmental policies, programmes and projects are all considered as consequences of the nature of relationship existing between the executive and legislature. It therefore examines the executive-legislative conflicts in the Nigeria's Fourth Republic under Obasanjo and Jonathan's administration. The paper, adopting qualitative approach relies on secondary data, using the combination of analytical and descriptive method to assess the effects of legislative – executive conflicts on democratic governance in Nigeria. The paper observes that the relationship have been two-fold dimensional namely, collaborative executive-legislative relations and conflictive executive-legislative relations. However, the paper focuses on the conflictual aspect of the relationship. It argues that one of the major factors threatening Nigeria's nascent democracy today is conflict between the executive and legislative arms of government. This nature of relationship is not only injurious to democratic consolidation, but also treacherous to political stability and development. More debilitating is the effect of executive-legislative conflicts on the process of governance as it slows down the effectiveness of governance as it is currently playing out both at the national and state levels in Nigeria. It argues that the relationship that exists between the executive and legislature is very crucial for facilitating good governance in any democratic government. This makes cooperation preferable to conflict in executive-legislative relations. The paper recommends that the quest for peace, security and good governance in Nigeria requires that the executive and legislature must as a matter of urgency synergize together to engineer the policy making and implementation process that will engender good governance. Also, the executive and legislature should deem it necessary to always adopt dialogue in resolving their differences instead of resulting to outright confrontation that usually deadlocks the policy making and implementation process. It concludes that the search for a harmonious relationship between the executive and the legislature is a continuous one for in every human relationship, there must always be reasons for disagreements.

Keywords: *Legislature, Conflicts and Democratic Governance*

School of Management Sciences



Harnessing the Value of Solid Minerals in Nigeria: a Study of Coal Resources

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ABSTRACT

In 2007 the Geological Survey of Nigeria Agency (GSNA), identified thirty four (34) solid mineral deposits in commercial quantity and of international standard across the country with more than 450 locations across the states of the federation. New occurrences of talc, tantalite, lead, zinc and others are being discovered from time to time. While the myriad and nature of the minerals in Nigeria may not be easily assessed seven (7) strategic minerals with potentials for economic development include Bitumen, Iron Ore, Limestone, Barytes, Gold, Lead/Zinc and Coal This study examined the value of coal as one of the most important of solid minerals in Nigeria which has not been given adequate attention notwithstanding the critical role it played in the early industrialization of Nigeria. As one of the oldest, most readily available and widely-employed fossil fuels globally, coal is mined commercially in over fifty (50) countries and used in over seventy (70) countries for electricity generation, steel production, cement manufacturing and liquid fuel. Although coal was the first energy resource to be exploited by Nigeria, a transition to diesel fuel for rail transport and to gas for electricity generation led to a decrease in coal production. Our coals are lying useless at Oji, Enugu, Itakpe and all over the federation. Our coal fired generators have been out of service for more than thirty (30) years while the Ministry of mines and power has little or nothing to show for it. The study employed the analytical appraisal techniques of Discounted Cash flow as well as the Profits/Accounts methods in assessing the value of coal mineral and its associated resources. It concluded that while the task is cumbersome, the future indeed is in highly developed efficient ultra-super critical pulverized coal plants.

Keywords: *Coal, Mineral, Industrialization, Proven Reserves, Gasification, Combustion*

Aviation Infrastructure as Latent Economic Growth Driver in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Economic growth and development are hinged on availability of quality and sustainable infrastructure. In modern times, aviation transport is important as a connective agent relied upon by international and local investors for linking the market and production base. Nevertheless, most developing African nations are characterized by technical problems in different sectors of the economy for lack of sound infrastructural base. For Nigeria, this problem is notable in the aviation industry with flight delays and inadequate state-of -the-art aviation equipment. Air transport is propelled by aviation infrastructure the capital of which is huge. The Nigerian aviation industry is competitive and attractive to investors on account of its enormous economic potential. In recent times, innovations in the aviation industry have generated more demand for infrastructure update. Poor aviation infrastructure is a precursor to plane crash and loss of lives. Such occurrence has implications for a country's international image and safety records. Consequently, the primary objective of this paper is to underscore the latent economic potential of the Nigerian aviation industry which can equally induce further growth of the economy. It is established that renewed commitment from the government to the aviation industry, collaborative partnership with technical investors and further investment in aviation infrastructure will generate a multiplier effect in the industry.

Keywords: *Aviation, Driver, Economic Growth, Infrastructure, Latent*



Tourism Growth from the Human Capital Development Perspective: Neglect or Lack of Priority in Nigeria's Economic History

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ABSTRACT

Focus by the Nigerian government on huge earnings from the oil sub-sector has resulted in neglect of developing other sub-sectors from which the country would have realized extra huge earnings. Nigeria is endowed with natural and human resources but these resources have neither significantly improved the standard of living nor enhanced economic development as expected in comparison with the economies of the Asian Tigers. Although considerable attention is extended to oil production, tourism exhibits a strong potential for greater foreign exchange earnings. Considering the global financial crunch, dwindling fiscal resources and increasing constitutional responsibilities compel governments to examine other avenues of generating revenue internally. Effective exploration of tourism would depend on human capital. This paper probes into the impact, role and dynamics of human capital development as a catalyst for the generation of higher national revenue from the tourism sector. The paper prescriptively emphasizes the development of tourism curriculum, motivation for tourism education and investment in tourism as critical keys for diversified revenue base from the tourism sector.

Keywords: *Catalyst, Fiscal resources, Human capital development, Revenue, Tourism*



An Assessment of British-American Tobacco Compliance on Government Regulations

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ABSTRACT

The paper begins on the premises of increasing decline of tobacco use in high-income countries and the fact that tobacco industry has increasingly turned to low- and middle-income countries, particularly in Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe, to recruit new users. The objective of the paper is to find out the correlate between government regulations and compliance of British-American Tobacco. The paper adopts qualitative method of data gathering and analysis. The correlation co-efficient determined whether there is positive or negative relationship between the two variables. The study showed that British-American Tobacco Compliance has an insignificant positive relationship with government regulations. The study concluded that Nigeria still has a long way to go in dealing with industry's interference in public health policies. A lot still needs to be done in the effective mobilization of resources, both human and technical, to see through the enforcement of the provisions of the tobacco control legislation.

Keywords: *Regulation, Compliance, Tobacco and Government*



Capital Investment Decisions on Agricultural Projects in Kwara State

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the adequacy of the capital investment decisions of the Kwara State Government on the Kwara State Youth Integrated Agricultural Project. The project has two parts: Youth Integrated Farm Training Centre and Farm Settlements. The Youth Integrated Farm Training Centre has produced 650 farmer-graduates, who are now working in the three locations where Farm Settlements are. The sixth batch consisting of 66 farmer-graduates provided the population of the study. From this population a purposive sample of 46 potential respondents was selected. These people filled a researcher-developed questionnaire. Thirty six correctly filled copies of the questionnaire were collected from the respondents. The responses of the thirty six farmer-graduates were analyzed based on four research questions derived from the four objectives of the study. The major findings from this analysis were: (i) The Kwara State Government has invested a total of N65,408, 129 on the Youth Integrated Agricultural Project in the last ten years; (ii) Seventy two percent of the respondents disagreed with the statements that the allowance paid to the trainees was sufficient. Moreover, ninety two percent of them disagreed with the statement that the empowerment packaged given to them to work in the Farm Settlements was adequate. In the same vein, seventy six percent disagreed that infrastructure in the Farm settlements were adequate; (iii) But the respondents agreed that infrastructure in the Farm Training Centre were adequate. In sum the State Government's capital investment decisions were not enough to make the Youth Integrated Agricultural project an unqualified success.

Keywords: *Capital Investment Decision Making, Agricultural Project*

Effect of Benefit Sought Segmentation on Customer Switching/Retention in Lagos State

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ABSTRACT

The aim of every organization is to satisfy customers and maximize shareholders' wealth. This can be possible by positioning and targeting the right customers through the provision of right products and services in an appropriate segment. However, some organizations are yet to imbibe these marketing practices consequent upon this is customer dissatisfaction and switching to competitors. This paper therefore, investigated the effect of benefit sought segmentation on customer switching/retention. The paper took a theoretical framework on the review of both independent variable (Benefit Sought Segmentation) and dependent variable (Customer Switching/Retention). The employment of secondary data aided the study reviewing texts, journals, internets and some informed opinion. Result indicated strong effect between benefit sought segmentation and customer switching/retention. Better options in form of recommendations were; Organization to imbibe segmentation base on benefit sought. The benchmarking of competitors should not be over looked in order to retain existing customers and attract potential ones.

Keywords: *Market Segmentation, Benefit sought, Customer satisfaction, Customer Switching, Positioning and Targeting*



Organisational Silence, Work Motivation and Performance in Lagos State Cleaning Services Industry

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ABSTRACT

Quick decision making is the Sino quo non for enhancing organizational performance and having a competitive advantage in the ever changing business environment. However, assessing information about issues in the workplace from employees can be cumbersome especially in the cleaning industry where work is mostly performed outside the service providers' office. There are factors responsible for this undesirable trend that mitigates information flow and creates an uncondusive workplace environment. This study adopts a quantitative approach, using descriptive design and a well structured questionnaire to elicit data from Opel cleaning service company Ltd. Obanikoro in Lagos State. A sample size of 60 was drawn randomly from various service centres in Lagos .Findings reveal that employees reluctance to speak about work-related problems is because of middle and top management attitudes and behaviours. This study recommended that, for employees to speak up about organizational challenges, a podium should be created to ensure communication opportunities and formal systems for the transfer or exchange of information. Also, organizational climate of speaking up concerns, ideas and suggestions must be created to enable cleaners have a sense of belonging because the weakest signals which could affect an organization positively or negatively, needs to be detected early enough to ensure strategic competitive advantage.

Keywords: *Organizational Silence, Work Motivation, Performance, Cleaning Service, Workplace*



Factors Influencing Sustainable Adoption of E-Commerce in the Nigerian Hospitality Industry

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ABSTRACT

Nigerian hospitality industry is a developing sector with huge infrastructural gap. This study examined the factors influencing sustainable adoption of e-commerce. The study noted that e-commerce is one of the most important instruments of the economy. The study employed a cross sectional survey which questioned the respondents on the factors influencing the adoption of e-commerce for business transaction. The researcher administered questionnaires to respondents from five selected hospitality industries located in Abuja, Nigeria and employed multiple regression model to test the hypotheses. The empirical findings revealed that the adoption factors such as organizational readiness, information sharing and managerial characteristics were positively related to e-commerce adoption level. The findings made contributions in terms of creating an understanding of what influences the adoption of e-commerce, hence served as a starting point for other e-commerce research in the hospitality industry. The study recommended that the industry should provide adequate infrastructural facilities in order to achieve sustainable business development.

Keywords: *E-Commerce Adoption for sustainable Business Development*



Non-Interest Financing a Tool for Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Non-interest financing in Nigeria has generated a lot of controversy along religious divided and this and its roles towards poverty alleviation motivated the study. It was a descriptive study that relied on secondary sources of data and adopted content analysis method. It observed that Nigeria is a secular State and issues bordering on religion are sensitive and explained why the opposition to it assumed religious dimension. The study found that the principles of Islamic banking that originated from Q30:39, 4:161; 3:130-132 and 2:275-278 is biblical as contained in Exodus 22:25, Leviticus 25: 35-38 and Proverb 19:1 and may challenge sharp practices in Commercial banks thereby enhancing avoidable access to facilities. The study concludes that Christian bodies have slept too long over the welfare of the active needy as free interest banking scheme predated Islam. Since the services cannot be compelled on unwilling individuals, the regulatory institutions must be alert that unscrupulous elements will not use the channel for funding terrorism. The study recommends the adoption of productive engagement with diverse religious elements to minimize its misrepresentation and avoid diverting public fund into the exercise. In addition, the operators of the banks should avoid excessive discrimination in service delivery to justify that the services are people oriented while critics could embark on such venture. When all these are achieved, as the study highlight it will help to alleviate poverty in our country Nigeria.

Keywords: *Islam, Christianity, Bank, Non-Interest Banking, Poverty Alleviation*



Effect of Organizational Intellectual Capital on Employee Development in Commercial Banks in Kaduna State of Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The banking industry in Nigeria is an important segment of the financial sub-sector of the country's economy like most of such systems elsewhere. Most service organizations like Nigerian commercial banks have not fully realized that the management of intangible resources such as organizational intellectual capital can enhance the performance of organizations, because most of them believe that the attainment of their objectives depends on how well other (tangible) organizational resources are effectively managed. Thus, the objective of this study is to empirically investigate the effect of organizational intellectual capital on employee development. An ex-post facto survey design method was adopted using a sample size of 291 respondents from three (3) out of eighteen commercial banks operating in the area of study. As such, the study employed the use of standard multiple regression analysis. The study found out that all three but one element of organizational intellectual capital had made unique contribution in explaining employee development in commercial banks. Thus, the study concludes that there is significant and positive relationship between organizational intellectual capital and employee development. To enhance employee development which invariably leads to increased organizational performance, the paper recommends amongst others that employees should be granted liberty to familiarize themselves with the systems, structures, procedures and fellow work-colleagues in the bank.

Keywords: *Intellectual Capital, Employee Development, Banking Organizational Performance*

Impact of Intellectual Capital on Nigerian Commercial Banks' Employee Retention in Kaduna metropolis

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ABSTRACT

Today, talent or brain-power retention is a crucial concern of many organizations especially commercial banks. Employees nowadays are different. Therefore, employee retention for a long period of time in a particular organization is influenced by a myriad of factors. Hence, this study seeks to empirically examine the impact of intellectual capital on employee retention in Nigerian commercial banks. Using a sample of 247 respondents randomly selected from various commercial banks operating within Kaduna Metropolis, a standard multiple regression analysis was employed and it was found out that all variables of intellectual capital had made far reaching contributions in explaining employee retention in Nigerian Commercial banks. Thus, the study concludes that there is significant and positive relationship between intellectual capital and employee retention. The paper recommends amongst others that banks should identify their critical employees; understand their needs with regards to career, family, education, and community; and be able to continuously meet the expectations and needs of these employees.

Keywords: *Intellectual Capital, Employee Retention*



School of
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Constitutional Role and Relevance of Traditional Rulers in Curbing Security Challenges in the 21st Century Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria as a nation just passed through general elections which led to a peaceful transition to a new government of All Progressive Change (APC) headed by President Muhammadu Buhari GCFR. In most recent past Nigeria has been faced with national insecurity which apparently appeared to be aggravated by the insurgents called Boko Haram prominently in Northern Nigeria. In the light of the above many have argued that traditional rulers have roles to play and therefore canvassed for constitutional role for traditional rulers toward curbing the insecurity in Nigeria while few others argued exactly the opposite. This research work funded by Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) was conducted in three geopolitical zones and some selected states in the Northern part of Nigeria. The research work explored the desirability of involving traditional rulers in the overall security strategy of the Country via constitutional provisions. Data were collected and critically analyzed the results, our findings revealed that the traditional rulers need constitutional powers and roles in order to complement the security agencies in curbing insecurities in their communities. Policy recommendations were made towards implementation of these findings.

Keywords: *Security Challenges, Traditional Institutions, Traditional Rulers, Constitutional Roles, Policy Recommendations*



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Gearing Small Scale Industries towards Greater Contribution for Nigeria Industrial Development

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ABSTRACT

This paper highlights how small scale industries could accelerate growth and development of industrial sector in Nigeria. The paper previews, in brief, the pattern of industrial development in Nigeria. It discusses the problems facing the small scale industries in Nigeria and stresses the roles to be played by institutions in improving technology acquisition. The paper recommends that clear industrial policies should be developed to improve this sector of the economy.

Keywords: *Industrial Development, Technology,
Economy Growth*



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The High Rate of Indecent Dressing in High Institutions of Learning in Africa: A Paradigm Shift

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ABSTRACT

The need for high institutions of learning even before a few decades now have been purely academic. Our high institutions nowadays, have had a sharp twist of fist from what it usually look like. It is now equivalent to a fashion fare and fun fare ground. Most of the males and females who patronize these citadels of learning only come around to show case the calibres of clothings that they hold in their ward ropes. The most worrisome of this ugly situation is that many of these students almost appear naked nowadays at schools under the guise of fashion trend among others. The problem under discussion here does not only concern women, men have downgraded their ego to the extent that they themselves appear shabby and irresponsibly dressed too. Sometimes they dress like hooligans and people who are not even coming from a home. This research adopted several techniques in its data collection efforts. Such techniques are oral interviews, sampling of opinions, textbooks, journals etc. Some theories were introduced in the course of the work to make it more concrete. The work concluded with the researchers calling on all including our religious institutions to intensify efforts to curb this ugly trend.

Keywords: *Indecent Dressing, High Institutions,
Academic Learning*



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Sociology, Anthropology and Political Education in the Contemporary Nigeria Society

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ABSTRACT

Sociology have been severally defined by authorities in the field from different perspectives or locus of understanding. In all, sociology have been generally accepted as the scientific study of the human society. Anthropology on the other side of the same coin is the study of man in the society usually the interest of the anthropologists cuts across tracing the origin of human species in the surface of the earth. Political education is a branch of sociology so to speak which interest it is to inculcate and educate the people about their political culture and changes in political norms, values and orientation among others. In the three different concepts of sociology, Anthropology and political education man is the main interest or focus of all. Without man, all of them would have been irrelevant. These researchers adopted several techniques in gathering detailed data for analysis. Some theories were introduced in order to make the analysis concrete. The researchers concluded their work calling on the relevant authorities to make the study of sociology, anthropology and political education count and relevant for it contribute to our welfare as a nation.

Keywords: *Sociology, Anthropology and Political Education*

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Public Policy Instruments, Dynamics of Sustainable Rural Economic Development and Performance Indicators in Rural Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on a sector of national development that seems grossly neglected and under-invested in Nigeria despite the well acclaimed facts and policies attestation that the sector holds the key to sustainable economic development of the nation. Analysis of the 55years of sectoral performance appraisal of the Nigerian economy in relation to sustainability will not be comprehensive and instructive if it is devoid of investigation on development policies that are public and rural driven. This paper therefore, addresses the dynamics, challenges and prospects of public policy instruments as indicative of rural economic development and performance indicators in the overall discourse on sustainable national economic development. A descriptive design was adopted and data were obtained mainly from secondary sources, and complimented with documentary evidences. Recommendations included among other things that public policies on rural economic development should be people derived and driven,, community based, financially sustained and institutionally revolving.

Keywords: *Public Policy, Instruments, Rural Economy, Economic Development, Performance Indicators*



School of Engineering & Sciences



Design and Implementation of A Central Detention and Reporting System

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to design a central detention and reporting system for the Nigerian Police Force Adamawa State Command, Yola, to aid the force in the documentation of detention of persons at police stations in a central database, which can be accessed by relevant authorities. Over the years, Nigerians have always accused the police of engaging in illegal and prolonged detention while the police authority on the other hand has constantly denied the existence of such practice. While observing detention procedures at some police command, it was discovered that detention records are kept in a register and any person detained without corresponding entry into the register is considered not to have been detained in the police station even if in reality such a person has been put inside the cell for some time. This was a point of plausible deniability on the part of the police. Proving this allegation has always been a mirage hence. To achieve this, a dynamic web application was designed with a central database that will keep records of detained persons including the reason and duration of their detention. The design of the system was done using the computer aided software engineering (CASE) tool, particularly the system flowchart which described the flow of data in the system. The application was built on a local platform using the XAMPP platform using HTML, PHP, SQL and Java-script as the basic software development tools before it could be launched on an online server.

Keywords: *Nigeria Police, Database, Detention System, Software Engineering, Web Application, Dynamic, HTML*



Its Infrastructural Change: Effect on Organizational Performance (Case Study of Kaduna Refinery and Petrochemical Company)

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ABSTRACT

Due to the importance of the daily operations and strategic positioning of the modern business enterprise, information technology has become the backbone and ever more important part of the structure of most organizations. Therefore the importance of Information Technology (IT) infrastructure is recognized more and more within companies and corporations. The research was made to looking into how IT infrastructural changes affect the performance of an organization, as this (infrastructure) is the foundation upon which IT services of an organization operate. The researched looked at the some of the existing standards used in change management which includes COBIT, Prince2 and ITIL. This research used a case study of Kaduna Refinery and petrochemical company to analyze the effect of IT infrastructural change and methodology adopted for this study was a quantitative approach, where 60 questionnaire where distributed and 80% responded. Some of the findings of the research were that IT infrastructural change was on using normal change procedure in the organization which sometimes results in poor service provision and misuse of resources. IT staffs are sometimes not involved in the change process and can result in poor staff performance. Since infrastructure is vital in IT service provision and organization processes depends on it, it is therefore important to have standard procedure for such change so as to reduce risk and cost involved in such change. It is recommended that IT staffs and stakeholders should be fully involve it IT changes and staff training on change management process should be done on regular bases. In conclusion IT infrastructural change should be carefully analyzed by IT staff and stakeholders so as to reduce the risk involved in such change. Organizations should adopt used of best practice procedures for change processes and also provide staff training.

Keywords: *Infrastructure, Information Technology (IT) and Change*

Parents / Caregivers Perception about the Management of Clubfoot: the Case of St. John of God Hospital

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to investigate parents/caregivers perception concerning management of clubfoot at the St. John of God Hospital, Duayaw-Nkwanta. The method used was a cross sectional survey design using convenience sampling was used to select 100 participants in both the out-patients and in-patients orthopedic ward at St John of God Hospital, Duayaw-Nkwanta, B/A. A self-structured questionnaire in both open and close -question format was used to determine the parents/caregivers perception concerning management of clubfoot. Analysis of SPSS version 16.0 was used to perform a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data. Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and percentage frequency distribution were used to summarize the data collected. Inferential statistics such as Chi-Square and Pearson correlation were used to find relationships amongst the variables and its significance. Significant level was set at 0.05 alpha. The result shows that One hundred (100) respondents participated in this study. The findings of the work indicated that, 55(55.0%) of the parents said the cause of the deformity was attributed to spiritual or curse. 83(84.7%) of the parents said it is necessary to attend to regular treatment. The findings also specified that 59(60.8%) of the parents mentioned they can send their child out freely with the brace on. Majority (69%) of the respondents who think attending to regular treatment can help manage the child's foot said the reason for children with neglected or inadequately managed clubfoot is as a result of lack of awareness indicating a significant association between proper and timely management of clubfoot and awareness. $X^2 (8.64, 2), p=0.013$. There seem to be a significant association between satisfaction with the treatment and willingness to regularly attend to treatment, as 78.6% of those who were satisfied were willing to regularly attend to treatment. $X^2 (30.23, 2), p=0.000$. In conclusion the above result shows that, the perception towards clubfoot deformity is as result of lack of awareness and less educational campaign on the deformity.

Keywords: *Clubfoot, Perception, Management and Parents/Caregivers*

Design of a Prospective Smart Campus Model for Adoption by Nigerian Public Universities

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ABSTRACT

Public Universities in Nigeria are faced with a myriad of challenges, one of which is the effective management of University Campuses and Learning resources. These challenges can be addressed by transforming University campuses into smart ones through the application of smart technologies and systems. Currently, there is still no known existing model or strategy for implementing these Smart solutions for transforming Nigeria's Public University campuses into smart ones. The literature review describes several smart technologies, components and solutions that make up a smart campus and the benefits and challenges of implementing smart campus. In this paper, we introduce a new model, which we call a prospective smart campus solution, which will allow Public universities to transform their campuses from the existing traditional campuses into smart ones. We describe in detail how the prospective model can be adopted and implemented. We expect this new model to help change, dramatically how Public University Campuses are managed smartly, and hence improving the learning and research experience of students and researchers alike.

Keywords: *Smart Campus, Smart Technologies, Model, Public Universities, Solutions, Learning Resources, Management*



E-Agriculture for Sustainable Rural Development in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects

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ABSTRACT

To bridge the rural digital divide in Nigeria, there is a need to leverage on e-agriculture. Most rural farmers are based on subsistence farming and have very little information on how to increase productivity, share knowledge, experiences and access government intervention. Access to quality and timely Information is crucial to increasing productivity. The drive of the government towards increasing rural agriculture beyond the subsistence level can be realized with the implementation of e-Agriculture. This paper examined how to use Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in increasing rural agricultural productivity in Nigeria and the possibility of designing a platform for interaction where knowledge can be shared among farmers in a simple and rather more effective communication medium. Furthermore the paper explored the challenges and solution of implementing e-Agriculture for sustainable rural development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *E-Agriculture, Rural Development, Sustainable Agriculture*



Mobile Communications Technology for Remote Access to Healthcare Services in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Access to health care services is a very big challenge to remote and rural areas in Nigeria. Inadequate healthcare practitioners, professionals and health care centers across rural and remote areas are often some of the major challenges that contribute to high mortality rate in rural areas. This paper explores how mobile communications Technologies can be used to address basic healthcare services need of remote areas. The paper suggest robust design of remote access to health care services in Nigeria, through Mobile Communications Technology. This will significantly mitigate the effect of rural and remote healthcare delivery challenges in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Mobile Communications, Healthcare, Remote Access*



Issues, Challenges and Prospects of Managing Nigeria's Economy for Performance and National Development

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ABSTRACT

A resource is central to all physical, social and economic growth. Nigeria has a quite large numbers of economic resources in its all ramifications. However, the management and operation of such resource facilities are too much of a heavy burden to bear due to some challenging circumstances. To cushion the effects of such burdens, strategic change agenda principles such as continuity, all inclusiveness, revenue generation, abrogation of waste, discipline, and anti-corruption, among others has been suggested as a way out in this paper. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to examine how to manage Nigeria's economy for performance and national development through a sustainable intervention. In conclusion, a detailed relevant analysis was then recommended among others that at all levels, government, stakeholders in Public and Private Participation should provide enabling environment to allow for the injection of funds into the key fundamental sectors which will in turn provide adequate job, energy, security and national development as the country can progress positively.

Keywords: *Change, Development, Government, Management, Resource*



Managing Conflicts among Stakeholders in Real Estate Professional Practice in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Real estate management is among the major professional practices whose activities revolve around managing peoples interest, though ours channel towards managing interest in landed property. It seems unfortunate that in spite of the challenges we face in managing The Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers (NIESV) as a professional association, The Estate Surveyors and Valuers Registration Board of Nigeria (ESVARBON) as a corporate body and managing stakeholders in our professional practice, we have not yet come to terms on the urgent need to introduce Human Resources Management as a course of study in our tertiary institutions curriculum and the professional examinations. Conflict management is an indispensable force that propels the wheel of success in every organization as we know that success and failure are two opposing forces of a straight line that leads to manageable conflicts. Individuals, groups and organizations successes and failures breed conflicts that must be managed to avoid total systems collapse. According to Nzotta, (2010) conflict management is an integral part of the organizational development process. Regardless of size, nature of operations and the type of services rendered, every organization experience one form of conflict or the other in the course of its operations. Thus, there is need to examine these conflicts and how to manage them, taking into consideration the fact that it could be destructive if not properly managed. This study therefore examined various sources of conflicts among stakeholders in real estate professional practice and proffered solution on how to manage them.

Keywords: *Conflicts, Management, Stakeholders, Professional Practice, Organization, Conflict Matrix*

The Effect of Outsourcing on Employment in Developing Countries: a Case Study of Nigerian Banking Sector

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ABSTRACT

This research is an evaluation of the outsourcing practice and employment relations in the Banking Industry. The employment relations and organizational performance have been the study in this research. Descriptive method research was used in the study. The questionnaire distributed in the field survey was the design for the HR Survey on outsourcing. The outcome of the analyses indicates that: the management of Banks engages in an un-acceptable practices on labour so as to deprive workers of their conditions of services, by just shifting the human resource management to a third party will not guarantee the improve labour management relationships, performance of the employee are greatly affected by outsourcing in Nigeria, positive relationship exist between employment relations and organizational performance etc.

Recommendations made, are that the Banks management: have to stop the unfair labour practices they do, the employees on contract basis working conditions must be improved and show more interest in their career development, attention should be fostering employment mutual relations by making sure that all the human resource policies especially outsourcing are not counterproductive.

Keywords: *Employment, Resources Management and Organizational Performance*



Application of Remote Sensing in the Management and Control of Farmers and Pastoralists Conflicts in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Farmers and pastoralists in Nigeria have been at war for many years over the use and control of land for farming and grazing. This resulted into lost of lives and properties. In order to manage both farming and grazing peacefully, government provided cattle routes for migrating pastoralist, in consideration with lands that was designated for farming and grazing. These provisions didn't take into consideration the growing population in Nigeria as most of the time there are complains of encroachment into farmlands by the pastoralist as they are grazing or migrating from one place to another. On the other hand, the pastoralists equally complain of encroachment into the cattle routes by the farmers for each planting season. Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) will be used in the management and control of land between the farmers and the pastoralists. Spatio-temporal images covering a specific area of study will be used as the primary data. The grazing lands, cattle route and farmlands will be updated in relation to the increase of population and demand of land. The processed images will be subjected to spatial analysis in order to know the Extent of farm lands and grazing lands, identify which area or cattle route that was encroached by the farmer or the pastoralists. The study will also analyze the possibility of settling the pastoralist in one place permanently. The study will identify the grazing reserves that needed improvement or provision of basic amenities such as veterinary clinic, water supply, elephant grass and other vital facilities that will make a nomad stable in one place.

Keywords: *Remote Sensing, Farmers, Pastoralists, Conflict, Management and Control*



Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) for Sustainable Development in Africa

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ABSTRACT

Spatial Data Infrastructure are technologies, policies and institutional arrangements that will facilitate the availability of and access to spatial data for all levels of Government, the commercial sector, and citizens in general that can be used in the provision of infrastructure. Development of SDI resources is heavily dependent upon land related activities. Effective provision of these infrastructures for developmental purposes is dependent on the availability of spatial information since it provides a base or structure of practices and relationships among data producers and users that facilitate data sharing and use. Sustainable development is a development without catastrophic setbacks in the foreseeable future. SDI provide the ways of accessing, sharing and using geographic data that enables far more comprehensive analysis of data to help decision-making processes in providing a sustainable infrastructure.

Keywords: *Spatial Data, Infrastructure, Sustainable, Development*



Learning Strategies in Teaching Science through Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

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ABSTRACT

The major objectives of education is to bring about desirable change in behaviour in individual and the society at large, which can be enhanced by active learning. This paper examines the use of active learning in science through information and communication Technology (ICT). Active learning was considered as anything that student do in classrooms other than merely passively listening to the teacher. It identify active learning strategies as stated by Osioma (2005) to include cooperative learning and small group activity, individualized activities immediate feedback and critical thinking motivator. ICT facilities accessible to active learning strategies were identified as E- Portal, Mesh network, ICT – based distant teaching and learning school net project, ICT mobile classroom among others. Various modes through which these facilities can be used were identified. The implications of these ICT facilities usages in active learning were stated. It was recommended that government should encourage ICT resource inflow for active learning by creating enabling environment that will enhance access of all students, and public institutions.

Keywords: *Spatial Data, Infrastructure, Sustainable, Development*



Science and Technology Education in Cross River Secondary Schools

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ABSTRACT

This paper address the need for manpower development for science and technology education in secondary schools. The paper looks at the historical context of some policies of science education in Nigeria and the advanced countries and notes the poor achievement of science and technology education in secondary schools. The need for manpower for the teaching of these subjects becomes necessary, and is seen here as a necessary tool that would enhance scientific and technological advancement in Nigeria. The paper therefore looks into how competent manpower can be developed. The implications of the study are highlighted.

Keywords: *Science, Technology, Education, Development*



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Family Relationship, Coping Style and Gender as Factors in Post-Traumatic Growth among Parents of Neonatal Death

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated family relation, coping and gender as factors in post traumatic growth among 40 (15 males and 25 females) parents of neonatal death. Participants were drawn from two health facilities in Nsukka. Cross-sectional design was used. Three instruments were used: Index of family relations scale; Brief Cope Questionnaire and Posttraumatic Growth Inventory. Linear regression result shows that inter-family relationship is a significant factor in posttraumatic growth among parents of neonatal death (Beta = .30, $p < .05$). The result indicates that coping style is not a significant factor in posttraumatic growth among parents of neonatal death. The result indicates that gender is a significant factor in posttraumatic growth among parents of neonatal death (Beta = .44, $p < .05$). Result also portrays that parents with high score in family relationship reported higher ($M = 25.80$, $SD = 1.28$) than parents with low score in family relationship. Discussions and the implications were emphasized and suggestions were made for further studies.

Keywords: *Family Relationship, Coping, Post-Traumatic Growth and Gender*



Revitalisation of Technical College Programme (TCP) in Nigeria: Implications for Policy Review

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ABSTRACT

Graduates of Technical Colleges according to the Nigerian National Policy on Education (NPE) are expected to possess skills that range from Mechanical; Electrical; Building; Computer Craft Practice and Textile Trades among others. However, it is worth noting that today these Colleges lack the capacity of equipping its graduates with the necessary skills required for effective employment and self-reliance in these trades. The implication is that the goal of Technical College programmes which centre on making their products immediately employable and self-reliant stands defeated; thereby this depicts a miserable future for the achievement of the lofty goals of the National Policy on Education. This paper reports on a case study conducted in Rivers State Nigeria that sought to explore employability skills required of Technical College graduates by industry employers. A qualitative approach was used to engage in document analysis as well as focus group discussion with teachers and industry employers. Purposive sampling was employed in this case study. The Triple Helix Theory of Academia-Industry-Government relations framed this study. Findings revealed that there seems to be some slippages and misalignments in the curriculum. However, the theoretical framework recommends an improved and increased relationship among various stakeholders within the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector if the objectives of the TCP must be achieved.

Keywords: *Revitalisation, Government Relations and Vocational Education*

The Challenges of Implementing Housing Policies in Nigeria and the Way forward

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ABSTRACT

Housing is a very critical part of human existence and occupies a paramount position in the development plan of any nation, especially in developing nations where housing is a serious issue. Since Nigeria gained her independence in 1960, numerous housing policies have been enacted to help combat housing problems. This paper reviews the situation of housing in Nigeria, the various housing policies, the impact of their implementation since inception and the hurdles of effectively implementing these policies. The challenges include; lack of infrastructural amenities, insufficient funding, corrupt administrative practices, poor implementation strategies and high cost of building materials and construction. The paper recommends the provision of basic infrastructure that will create an enabling environment for the implementation of these policies. The paper also recommends both government and private funding of housing projects, subsidizing the cost of building materials and construction, encouraging the use of indigenous building materials, and the review of housing policies on a regular basis so as to adopt new and more efficient strategies.

Keywords: *Housing, Policy, Implementation, Challenges*



Structural Composition and Significance of Sedimentary Formations in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the structure of sedimentary formations in Nigeria. Major sedimentary basins are the object of study. The states along each of these basins were used on the point of approach for a clearer description. Structural details were analysed from the late Mesozoic (cretaceous) period to date through the review of related literatures. Initial sediments were clay, silt, mud and sand. These have metamorphosed overtime into met sediments like shale, hydro-carbons, limestone, quartz sand, feldsparitic sand, micaceous sand, among others. These so called met sediments now constitutes the resource base of the country. The recent deposits are being tapped for agricultural purposes. Old and new formations are also of water supply repute. There is the need to take inventories of these natural wealth and plan for the most efficient ways of using them for the diversification and consolidation of the national economy.

Keywords: *Sedimentary, Formation, Structure, Significance*



Influence of Human Capital Development on the Performance of Commercial Banks: Evidence from Ondo State

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ABSTRACT

In the new global economy, human capital development has become a focal point for determining organisational performance in terms of profitability and turnover. It has been identified that human resources plays a very vital role in achieving organisational objectives and goals. This paper seeks to examine the influence of human capital development on the performance of commercial banks in Nigeria by analysing the competency level of the employees in terms of working experience, the turnaround time in achieving excellence customer services and effect of technology on the operations of the commercials banks. The study employed survey research design with the collection of primary data through administration of structured questionnaires on 100 employees from the population of study who were randomly selected from ten commercial banks in Ondo State. Hypothesis was tested using a linear regression model which revealed that human capital development was significantly different from organisational performance. The result of the finding revealed that ($R = 0.634$) and ($R^2 = 0.401$) thereby rejecting the null hypothesis. Policy recommendations were made based on the results emanated from the findings.

Keywords: *Human Capital Development, Performance, Profitability, Commercial Banks, Nigeria*



Trend Analysis on Recorded Cases of Maternal Mortality in Relation to Still Birth and Caesarian Operation in Northern Nigeria: a Case Study of Sir Yahaya Memorial Hospital Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State - Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Maternal mortality is unacceptably high, about 800 women die from pregnancy- or childbirth related complications around the world every day. In 2013, 289,000 women died during and following pregnancy and childbirth. Almost all of these death occurred in low resource settings, and most could have been prevented. This paper is set to analyse the likelihood future trend of this menace in Northern Nigeria and also to investigate if there exist relationships between cases of still birth, caesarean operation and maternal death in the study area. Trend analysis of time series data and correlation analysis were employed for the monthly data collected from Sir Yahaya Memorial Hospital Birnin Kebbi, a Premier Hospital in Kebbi state North western Nigeria. Three functional models one each for maternal mortality, still birth and caesarean operation were fitted to the collected data and forecast were made based on these models. Results obtained revealed a monthly estimate of 2 maternal death, 6 still birth and 7 cases of caesarean operation for the next 12 months which implies that the trio are likely going to be on the increase though more pronounced in cases of still birth and caesarean operation than maternal death if mitigating measures are not put in place. It was also observed that relationship exist between maternal death, still birth and caesarean operation. It is recommended that the relevant health agencies should sensitize pregnant women on the importance of antenatal care in order to detect and manage conditions during pregnancy that have the potential to lead to adverse maternal outcomes.

Keywords: *Maternal Mortality, Still Birth, Caesarean operation, Trend Analysis, Correlation Analysis*

Green Pricing and Consumer Buying Behaviour of Fast Moving Consumer Goods in Lagos State

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ABSTRACT

Green marketing (proxied by green price) is aimed at the creation and distribution of eco-friendly products and services that not only satisfy consumers' needs and wants, but maintain society's well-being and environmental safety. Patronage of eco-friendly products however appears to be constrained by conflicting perceptions of consumers, among which are those, compared with conventional products, eco-friendly products are too expensive. Thus, companies are using various means to persuade the consumer segments who are environmentally conscious to change their attitudes from the conventional products towards green products. Consequently, this study examined the relationship between green price and consumer buying behaviour of fast moving consumer goods in Lagos State, Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study consisted of 6,160,991 consumers. The Taro Yamane formula was used to arrive at a sample size of 560. Non-probability and convenience sampling technique was adopted. Cronbach Alpha reliability for constructs is 0.84. The data collected was analyzed using the linear regression analysis. Findings revealed that there was a significant relationship between Green marketing and Consumer Buying Behaviour ($r=0.889$; $r^2=0.790$; $p=0.000$). Green Price: $r=0.859$; $r^2=0.737$; $p=0.000$, significantly affected consumer buying behaviour. In conclusion, green marketing practices positively influenced consumer buying behaviour of fast moving consumer goods in Lagos State. Green pricing strategy is one of the crucial strategies that cannot be left out by competitive organizations. The study thus recommended that for green products, emphases should be placed on pricing strategy in a synergistic manner.

Keywords: Green Marketing, Green Price, Green Product, Green Economy, Green growth, Sustainable Development, Environment, Ecosystem

Surveying the Role of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in Provision of Electrical Energy Supply for a Friendly Environment

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria is up to fifty-five years old, and yet so many people in Nigeria are living at poverty level. To overcome poverty directly or indirectly, there is need to have adequate energy supply. The paper is a discussion on the role of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) in provision of electrical energy supply. Issues the paper looked at are: basic understanding of STEM, STEM as a means of development, energy issue in Nigeria, application of STEM in energy supply, and means of fostering STEM in Nigeria. The paper pointed out that STEM by empowering the provision of electrical energy brings development of economy and creation of a friendly environment in Nigeria. Conclusion and recommendations in the paper point out the need for upholding the value of STEM for an enhanced energy provision in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Electrical Energy*



Impact of Electronics and Mathematics in Fostering Chemical Technology for Improved Economy in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Among the technologies needed for an improved economy in Nigeria is chemical technology. In this modern era, chemical technology has a bearing on electronic system. However, design and production of electronic systems demands the knowledge and application of mathematics. The paper looked at the use of electronics associated with mathematics in enhancing chemical technology for national development. Issues the paper looked at are: chemical technology as a resource for development, value of electronic system, mathematics as a resource for scientific activities, relevance of mathematics in electronics needed for promotion of chemical technology. The paper pointed out that mathematics has enabled calculations and designs used in building electronic systems that are useful in promotion of chemical technology. Conclusions and recommendations in the paper are based on the association between electronics (garnished with mathematics) and chemical technology.

Keywords: *Electronics, Mathematics, Chemical and Improved Economy*



Executive – Legislative Relations and Political Stability in Nigeria: an Analysis of President Yaradua's Tenure (November 2009 -February 2010)

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ABSTRACT

The 1999 constitution appears not to encourage power vacuum in the office of the President. This is because the ship of state must not be halted or go adrift because of the incapacitation of the occupant of the office. The indiscretion of politicians of the previous Republics was in part a reason for the termination of those republics and such attitudes were least expected to be repeated in the fourth Republic, on the restoration of democracy after a prolonged military rule. The attitudinal change appear far from being realized. This is evident by the controversial and unimpressive handling of the executive power vacuum by the Nigerian politicians and the inability of the National Assembly to act swiftly between November 2009 and February 2010, after the death of President Yaradua. The poor executive and legislative relation in the handling of the problem precipitated a constitutional crisis and tension in Nigeria. It is against, this background that the paper examines the executive power vacuum vis-à-vis the provisions of the 1999 constitution. Thus, the questions this study seeks to answer are:-Can the Vice-President perform the executive power roles during a prolong absence of the substantive president? How constitutional is the legislative intervention and the making of an acting president under 1999 constitution? Can extra constitutional means be employed to resolve purely constitutional issue? Can the flagrant disobedience of the constitution deepen democratic governance or rather erode democracy? What are the implications of legislative action and emergence of the acting president on governance and constitutional democracy in Nigeria? The answer to these questions can be derived from the personal observation of the political drama by the researcher which is complemented with data retrieved from written sources.

Keywords: *Legislative Relations and Political Stability*



Social Protection, Poverty Reduction and Inequality: an Assessment on the Effectiveness of the Nigerian Social Policy

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ABSTRACT

In Nigeria, poverty and inequality are strongly influenced by limited economic opportunities, spatial inequalities and ethnicity. In recent years, governments have sought to develop social protection instruments to tackle the country's high rates of poverty and vulnerability. One of the strategies was the development of the Nigerian social protection policy. However, the government of Nigeria spends a relatively low proportion of its budget on the social sectors, compared to other sectors, with education and health accounting for only 12% and 7% of expenditure, respectively. Even within the social sectors, as in other key sectors such as the economic and agriculture sectors, there has been limited prioritisation of the poor. The study examines the structure, funding, implementation strategies, and extent of effectiveness in addressing social protection, poverty and inequality in the country. Ex-post facto design is adopted for the study. It draws on a desk-based review of secondary literature on social protection policy and programming in Nigeria. It is argued that social protection in Nigeria is falling short as a response to the needs of the poor and puts forward a number of policy recommendations for consideration by government and development to strengthen the nascent social protection agenda in the country.

Keywords: *Social Policy, Social Protection, Poverty & Inequalities*



Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Vulnerability: Impact Assessment of the National Policy on IDPs in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Over the years, the growing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria is becoming alarming. There are over 2.1 million IDPs, representing more than 300,000 households in parts of northern Nigeria. This is according to fifth round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report produced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The recent spike in attacks by insurgents in north eastern Nigeria has given rise to steady increase of displacement in the country. The increasing incidence of forced displacement and its attendant massive destruction to lives and property have compelled the Federal Government to embark on a search for durable solutions through the drafting of a National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons. The data presented in this study is the result of the assessments conducted as part of the DTM program with the objective to support the Government of Nigeria in establishing a comprehensive system to collect and disseminate data on IDPs by strengthening the capacity of State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) offices, Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) and other partners in the field to undertake IDP assessments in a unified and systematized manner. It concludes that institutional frameworks for implementation of IDPs national policy in Nigeria must be strengthened.

Keywords: *IDPs, Vulnerability, Displacement Tracking Matrix, International Organization for Migration & State Emergency Management Agency*

Nigeria's Foreign Policy Machinery and National Development: a Plethora of Conceptual, Ideological and Psychological Imbalances

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ABSTRACT

Unlike most sectors of the Nigerian economy, in the past 54 years, the foreign policy machinery has witness more administrative changes. These changes has brought about a plethora of conceptual, ideological and psychological postulations of policies in Nigeria's foreign policy machinery, most of which were born out of a crave and selfish hunger for administrative legacy and international identity. This study examines the direction and imbalances in the Nigerian foreign policy in the past 54 years. Data are generated mainly from secondary sources; as such the study adopts qualitative descriptive method of data analysis. Aside the existence of weak institutional leadership, the study identifies continued insistence on an Afrocentric foreign policy by past administrations as one of the major negative influence on Nigeria's foreign policy trust. The ideological and psychological crave by different national leaders to formulate unique foreign policies are further identified as inimical to the Nigerian Foreign Policy. The study recommends a strong paradigm shift and a positive transformation plan which will have the capacity to reverse the degeneration that presently looms the diplomatic practice in the face.

Keywords: *Foreign Policy, National Development, Conceptual, Ideological & Psychological Imbalances*



Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Rural Development in Cross River State: Strategies for Enhancing Rural Capacity

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ABSTRACT

Rural development is faced with the paradox that the development oriented rural economy relies heavily on non-productive people who are ill-equipped with outdated tools, lack technical information, lack scientific and cultural training, and whose traditional roles and access to resources pose problems for their effective incorporation into modern economic system. Successive governments have made frantic efforts aimed towards the development of the rural areas. Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have had to play complementary efforts in supporting rural development initiatives. This study examines the impact of these efforts in selected rural communities in Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State. The study identifies education, health, and agriculture as priority areas and hypothetical variables were drawn from. Survey research design is used in the study. Data were drawn from primary and secondary sources. A sample size of 240 respondents was used for the study. Data obtained was analyzed using One way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The result shows that NGOs play significant role in enhancing rural education, health, and agriculture. It recommends the need to further enhance rural capacity in other to build capacity and sustain projects.

Keywords: *NGOs, Rural Development, Education, Health & Agriculture*



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Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Devastating Health Challenges in Nigeria: the Advocacy for Public Health Prevention Campaign (PHPC)

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ABSTRACT

In Nigeria, the rates of malnutrition occurring in both adults and children in internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps is at alarming rates. The worst affected are children. Arriving with other health conditions, mental and physical, children exhibit worrying signs of malnutrition. These signs and symptoms were recorded in an April 2015 UNICEF report, “Missing Childhoods”. The report draws our attention to the children in the camps that back then showed an 18 level threshold of malnutrition, above the globally recognised emergency threshold of 15. The situation is dire. Further health problems exacerbated by the ill-equipped and unhygienic camps are malaria, typhoid, cholera and high blood pressure. Psychological impacts such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder are also common. Sexually transmitted diseases, polio and measles are still endemic and a major public health concern for children. The study identifies common health challenges in IDPs camp in Nigeria and their devastating effects. Data are drawn largely from secondary sources. Ex-post facto research design is used for the study. The paper describes the need for public health prevention campaign in IDPs camps so as to prevent existing and future health challenges among vulnerable IDPs.

Keywords: *IDPs, Health Care Delivery, Public Health Prevention Campaign*



Human Development Indices & the Incidences of Mass Poverty in Nigeria: a Correlational Study of the Nigerian Democratic Experience, 1999 - 2015

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ABSTRACT

The research problem which this study sought to address was the relationship between Human Development Indices and the incidence of Mass Poverty in Nigeria. The study covered the period 1999 to 2015; corresponding with the period of democratic dispensation before the transition in leadership to another political party took place in May, 2015. For the purpose of conceptualization Human Development Index (HDI) measures a country's achievement on a basket of many variables from year to year including the level of health care delivery, quality of education, access to social infrastructure, income per capita and so on. It is in effect a measure and ranking of the "dividend of democracy" a country offers its citizens. The mean score can be high or low. The UNDP reports that Nigeria's score and rank over the years has been very low. Coincidentally also the World Bank reports that 7% of the world's absolute poor (84 million people) live in Nigeria. These are people who live on \$1.00 or less a day. Our research objective is to find out if there was any significant relationship between HDI and mass poverty in Nigeria. To operationalize the study relevant secondary data were generated from the UNDP, the CIA World Fact book and the National Bureau of statistics (NBS) and were subjected to statistical analysis. The methodology employed the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the t-statistic and Regression Analysis. Our finding was that there was no significant relationship between Human Development Index and the Incidence of Poverty. We accepted the null hypothesis. Our policy recommendation was that Government should step up the funding of education, health care delivery, access to basic utilities and infrastructure in order to reduce the scourge of poverty and increase Nigeria's HDI ranking among other countries with the same size economy.

Keywords: *Mass Poverty, Human Development, Childhood deaths, Access to education, Supply of electricity, Environmental sanitation*

Influence of Human Capital Development on the Performance of Commercial Banks: Evidence from Ondo State

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ABSTRACT

In the new global economy, human capital development has become a focal point for determining organisational performance in terms of profitability and turnover. It has been identified that human resources plays a very vital role in achieving organisational objectives and goals. This paper seeks to examine the influence of human capital development on the performance of commercial banks in Nigeria by analysing the competency level of the employees in terms of working experience, the turnaround time in achieving excellence customer services and effect of technology on the operations of the commercials banks. The study employed survey research design with the collection of primary data through administration of structured questionnaires on 100 employees from the population of study who were randomly selected from ten commercial banks in Ondo State. Hypothesis was tested using a linear regression model which revealed that human capital development was significantly different from organisational performance. The result of the finding revealed that ($R = 0.634$) and ($R^2 = 0.401$) thereby rejecting the null hypothesis. Policy recommendations were made based on the results emanated from the findings.

Keywords: *Human Capital Development, Performance, Profitability, Commercial Banks, Nigeria*



Prevalence of Intestinal Parasites under the Fingernails of Pupils in Pankshin Plateau State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to investigate the presence of intestinal parasites under the fingernails of school pupils in in Pankshin Local Government area of Plateau state, Nigeria. Five primary schools were randomly selected for the study. Dirt samples were taken from pupils of the various schools on the appointed days of their schools. The samples were taken randomly from two hundred pupils (200) in each of the five schools. Samples were taken to the laboratory for centrifuge at 2000 rpm for the parasite. The supernatant was discarded and the sediments was observed under a microscope for parasites. Five different general species were isolated namely Schistoma mansoni, Encylostoma species, Tanea species, Ascaris species and Mite eggs. The five school sampled, the prevalence rate was observed as follows: L.E.A Tambes = 15 (7.5%) L.E.A Bwarak = 16 (8.0%)L.E.A Duk 25(12.5%)L.E.A Bet 12 (6.0%)Holy cross primary school II (5.5%).It is therefore recommended that primary school pupils should be dewormed periodically for intestinal parasites. The school authorities should keep their environment tidy. Health Education lessons should be taught with emphasis.

Keywords: *Prevalence, Under Fingernails, Intestinal Parasites, Species and Pupils.*



L'image De La Femme Africaine Dans *Juletane* De Myriam Warner-Vierya: L'implication Sur L'économie Du Nigéria

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ABSTRACT

Résumé

L'image de la femme africaine de tous âges consiste en tragédies. Selon Myriam Warner-Vierya à travers *Juletane*, la femme africaine ne se veut sur les yeux des hommes que pour la procréation. L'homme africain se manifeste donc égoïste au cas où il compte « ramasser » plusieurs femmes sans considération de leurs sentiments à l'égard d'amour. Myriam nous peint donc brillamment une image de la femme africaine comme tragique, désespérée et malheureuse. Étant donné que le Nigéria est aussi en Afrique et les femmes au Nigeria se confrontent avec le même problème, elles ne peuvent pas contribuer pour la vie socio économique et politique. Et en considérant les chiffres de la population du Nigeria c'est évidemment que les femmes sont nombreuses que les hommes et si les femmes ne se laissent participer, il y a sans doute une chose qui manque en ce qui concerne le développement du Nigeria et de l'Afrique en générale.

Abstract (Translation)

The Image of the African woman of all ages is nothing but a tragedy. According to Myriam Warner-Vierya using her book *Juletane*, the African woman is only worthy in the eyes of men for procreation. An African man is therefore egoistic in a situation where he marries many without considering their sentiments as regards love. Myriam has painted to us a very brilliant Image of the African woman as tragic, desperate and unhappy. Being that Nigeria is also in Africa, women in Nigeria are faced with the same problem, as such they can't contribute to the socio economic and political lives of Nigeria. Meanwhile considering the population of Nigeria, it is evident that women are the most populous unlike men and if they are not allowed to participate, there is no doubt something that is missing as regards the development of Nigeria and Africa in general.

Keywords: *L'image, La Femme, Africaine, De Myriam, Warner-Vierya*

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Overcoming the Challenge of Incumbent Regime's Grip on Power in Africa; the Case of the Nigeria's 2015 Elections

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ABSTRACT

International democracy promotion, the collapse of authoritarian regimes, and economic growth in Africa all suggest that elections will be an enduring feature of politics for the foreseeable future. Yet the rise of electoral politics does not necessarily bring with it peace or stability. Incumbent regime's grip on power in Africa has produced a mixture of violence and voting that creates political orders lying uneasily between unambiguous war and peaceful politics. But is there no way out for the African electorate? After an examination of critical issues that led to the victory of an opposition candidate who defeated an incumbent in Nigeria, three factors were outstanding. These include: the transparent nature of the election, the coalitions of several parties to form a strong opposition and international pressure from ECOWAS, the AU the US and the UK on the incumbent to respect the out-come of the election. These suggest that the challenge can be overcome if the international community can mount pressure on incumbents, in addition to having a coalition of several parties to form strong opposition to ruling parties in Africa.

Keywords: *Overcoming Incumbent regime's Opposition power
Africa Democracy*



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