THEME
Contemporary Issues & Challenges in African Development Pattern

OBJECTIVE

DATE: 25th - 26th March, 2020

VENUE: Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi State, Nigeria

TIME: 9:00 am

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CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL POLICY & AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 25th March, 2020
Arrival of Guest/Confrerees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 26th March, 2020

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY
Conference Registration - 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark - 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark - 9:15am – 9:30am
Research Training - 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph - 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session - 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session - 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Friday 27th March, 2020
Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates
Welcome to Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University

The Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, ATBU, Bauchi was established in 1980 as the Federal University of Technology (FUT), Bauchi, located in the North Eastern part of Nigeria with Dr. Jerome Udoji and Professor A. O. Adekola as the pioneer Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively, while Alh. Adamu Aliyu was the first Registrar of the University.

At inception, the University inherited the site of the former Bauchi State College of Arts and Science (BACAS) at Yelwa as temporary site. She also acquired 4,500 hectare parcel of land Bauchi-Ningi Road as its permanent site and another parcel of land along Bauchi-Maiduguri Road on which a residential estate for staff was developed; the estate is called Kari Estate.

The University academic units divided into Schools and Programmes at inception until 2014 when the National Universities Commission (NUC) approved the change of nomenclature from School to Faculty and from Programme to Department. The University started full academic activity at the Yelwa Campus in October, 1981 with the admission of its first batch of 100 students into her Pre-Degree Programme, while Degree Programmes began in 1982 in the School (now Faculty) of Science and Science Education. Two additional Schools (now Faculties), namely the School of Engineering and Engineering Technology and the School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology were established in the 1983/1984 academic session.

In 1984, under the rationalisation programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria, the University was merged with the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and was renamed the Abubakar Tafawa Balewa College, Ahmadu Bello University, (ATBC-ABU) with Professor Buba Bajoga as the Provost. The name of the College was in honour of the first Prime Minister of Nigeria, Late Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. In 1988, it was de-merged from the Ahmadu Bello University and regained its autonomy as a full fledge university. Prof Buba Bajoga, the former Provost, became the Vice Chancellor.

Additional Schools were later established as follows:

- The School (now Faculty) of Environmental Technology in the 1991/1992 Session;
- The School of Post Graduate Studies in the 1995/1996 Session;
- School (now Faculty) of Management Technology and
- The School (now Faculty) of Technology Education in the 2002/2003 Session.

The establishment of the School of Technology Education effectively separated Education courses from the Sciences, and the former School of Science and Science Education was renamed the School of Science. Of recent, the University is in the advanced stages of concluding the establishment of the College of Medical Sciences. The University Governing Council has since set-up Committees to ensure a smooth take-off of the College. As a prelude
Currently, the university has 30 Academic Departments, 6 Faculties, 8 Directorates and 7 Centers, with an undergraduate students' population of over 10,000.

A major landmark in the history of the University is the relocation to the permanent site at Gubi. This began with the movement of the Directorate of Remedial Studies in 2008 followed by the Faculty of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology. The Central Administration also moved to Gubi Campus in November, 2010.

to the establishment of the Medical College, the Bauchi State Government handed over the erstwhile Bauchi State Specialist Hospital to the Federal Government, and has since been converted to the University Teaching Hospital.
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Conference Abstracts
Abstract

In recent years there has been much frustration and angst about the lack of cooperation and coordination between and among security agencies in response to killings, terrorism, separatist agitations, ethnic militias, kidnappings, armed robberies, agrarian/pastoralists farmer's crises, cattle rustlings and banditries, oil thefts and piracies, political violence, arms and fraud, which constitute motivations for threats to Nigeria's national security. Most of these clashes of security agencies have made crime control extremely difficult due to lack of synergy between the security operatives. The study discovered that interagency feud in Nigeria had exposed the country and her citizenry to perpetual threats and insecurity. The relationship among security agencies are competitive, they compete much more than they collaborate in tackling security. Nigeria inter-agency rivalry is often caused by competition for resources, need for visibility, and quest for a favorable public rating of the agency's effectiveness. The paper adopts exploratory study which aimed at probing the seeming perennial conflicts between and amongst the various security agencies in Nigeria with a view to creating a new path to inculcating tolerance for enhanced synergy towards optimal national security. The study concluded by recommending that there is the need for intensive collaboration amongst the relevant security agencies; seniority and superiority struggles should be checked among the security operatives; all the relevant agencies involved with the provision of security must have interactive forum among the security agencies for areas of cooperation and coordination and also create modalities for the sharing of information and the operational guidelines.

Keywords: Security Agency, Inter-Agency Rivalry, National Security, Nigeria Government
The Role of Social Policy in Tackling Contemporary Social Problems in Nigeria: A Sociological Analysis

Usman Abubakar
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Abstract

Nigeria is today besieged by a plethora of Contemporary Social Problems which are adversely threatening the smooth progress and sound development of the country as a developing nation and some of the major Contemporary Social Problems comprise poverty, unemployment, street begging, corruption and crimes. All these challenges need to be adequately addressed for the promotion of socio-economic and political development of Nigeria. However, the paper has been underpinned by a classical functionalist theory but a greater emphasis was placed on social control; a concept developed by Parsons. The paper also clearly demonstrated the fundamental roles of Social Policy in tackling the contemporary social problems in Nigeria and the roles were in the area of boosting quality educational opportunities, the provision of Skills Acquisition Centres for job creation, the provision of Quality Healthcare Delivery to the masses and the intensification of the Criminal Justice System in the fight against crimes by the government so as to ascertain social control and conformity in the country.

Keywords: Social Policy, Social Problems, Sociological Analysis, Social Change, Development
Curriculum Issues in Entrepreneurship Education in the Nigerian Recessive Economy

Jatson Makama Mathew & Dr. Andil Garba Jummai

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Department of Curriculum, School of General Education
Kaduna State College of Education, Gidan Waya, PMB 1024, Kafanchan.

Abstract

The paper highlights the imperativeness of entrepreneurship education in the Nigeria recessive economy. Recessive indicators ranging from high exchange rates, high interest rates, inflation, high taxation, unemployment, poverty, reduction in Government spendings, falling standard of education, general low business/entrepreneurial activities, low quality of Nigerian goods are identified as some of the challenges and issues facing the Nigerian economy. The paper is of the opinion that redesigning entrepreneurship curriculum for inherent skills acquisition in the learners would improve the Nigerian economy leading to sustainable development.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Curriculum, Recession, Sustainable Development
Tourism for Rural and National Growth and development

Kolawole G.T., Elizabeth Abidemi Akintade & Adekunle Adewole Olubukola

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2Federal University of Technology, Akure
3Federal University of Oye, Oye Ekiti

Abstract

Tourism is conceptualized as the business of providing accommodation, food, and entertainment for people who are on tours and travels. {Zulfica 2007} It has the quickest economic development through its various sectors e.g. Transportation, Hospitality/restaurant keeping, and entertainment domestically and internationally. The potentials of tourism resources both naturally and anthropologically are made for the growth and transformation of a nation. Proper use of these resources serves as a paradigm/model sector for the balance of payment, development of non-industrial areas, employment opportunity and general economic development and growth of developed nations. Moreover, its development and growth cannot be overemphasized on the transformation of a nation likewise its rural rebranding for the improvement of living standard of rural dwellers and the entire nation.

Keywords: Rebranding, Tourism, Paradigm, Development. Growth and Transformation
Effects of Consolidated Salary Structure Policy on Holiday Travels among Federal Civil Servants in New Bussa

Kolawole G. T. & Akintade Elizabeth A.
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Department of Ecotourism and Wildlife Management, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Ondo State

Abstract

This research work focuses on the effects of consolidated salary structure on holiday travel among federal civil servants in New Bussa. Analytical method of research was employed to collect data for this study. This was complemented by secondary sources of information through the use of magazines, text books, journals and internet materials. The study reveals the various packages obtainable in the payment structure which includes medical facilities (82.5%), housing (57.5%), leave bonus (65.8%) and maternity allowance (63.4%). It was also revealed that respondent's perception on the consolidation salaries and leave bonus shows that 30.0% of the respondents agree that it is good that it is added to salaries, 46.7% strongly agree that it is supposed to be separated, 54.2% strongly agree that leave bonuses should be given when going for holiday, 44.2% strongly agree that the present holiday packages do not encourage holiday travels while 26.7% agree that it does affect holiday travels positively.

On effects of salaries consolidation policy on holiday travel of the workers it was revealed that 54.2% of the respondents strongly agree that it does not encourage holiday travels, 30.0% agree that it promotes holiday travels, 29.2% agree that it is not timely, 33.3% agree that holiday bonus is not paid as at when due while 39.2% strongly agree that it does not promote tourism. Fringe benefits constitute an important element in the total compensation system of employees because they add to the intrinsic value of the job. A number of such benefits such as medical facilities, housing, lunch, transport allowance, leave bonus, maternity allowance, car maintenance etc contribute to helping employees meet self-esteem and self-actualisation needs. Some of these benefits allow the employee to participate in other out-of-workplace experiences that enhance feelings of personal worth. Benefits also perform the important function of attracting, retaining and improving on the quality of life of employees and their dependents. The government is implored to pay an amount that would be equal to the worker's benefits in terms of material items which should have been at their disposal in the course of performing government functions.

Keywords: Consolidation, Policy, Travels, Salary structure, Civil servants
Development and its Paradox Challenges in Nigeria: A Theoretical Discourse

Sanusi Abdulwasiu
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Abstract

Development is said to be a predictor that determines whether a country is progressing or not. A critical assessment of Nigeria’s development despite her abundance in human, natural and material resources reveals that the country is yet to achieve the desired expectations as clamored by her citizens. The objective of this study was to identify the challenges to development in Nigeria. In order to obtain data for the research, the work adopted qualitative research method through textual analysis. The findings of this study revealed that despite the country’s attempt to advance development, several challenges have posed a great threat to her progress. These setbacks range from imposition of policies on her citizens, lack of adequate human resources or capital to implement development plans/policies, corruption and lack of credible leadership among others. The paper concludes that once the identified setbacks are tackled then development will be realized in the country.

Keywords: Development, Policy, Growth, Corruption, Challenges
An Assessment of the Costs and Benefits of the Niger Delta Amnesty Programme

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Abstract

This paper examines the costs and benefits of the Niger Delta amnesty programme introduced by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 2009 aimed at restoring peace and security in once volatile and crisis ridden Niger Delta region. Thus, the primary objective is to draw a comparison between what the Federal Government has spent in monetary terms and other cost implications such as some identified negative effects (e.g., growing insecurity in the region) related to the implementation of the amnesty programme and, the benefits both for the government and the people of the region as a result of the implementation of the programme. The study will assess the effectiveness of the amnesty option as conflict management technique in the area, acknowledging the fact that, the introduction of the programme has brought certain gains both for the government and the people of the region. However, the cost implications are also very high both for the government and for the people of the region. The paper is descriptive in nature as such it employed secondary data collection technique for the presentation and discussion of findings.

Keywords: Amnesty, Cost, Benefits, Insecurity, Conflict, Conflict management, and Niger Delta
Impact of Poverty Alleviation on the Nigerian Economy Growth

Dr. Okeme, Ukwumonu Patrick, Isyak Ibrahim Ogirima & Uloko Felicia

Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences, Kogi State University, Anyigba

Abstract

This paper is on Impact of Poverty Alleviation on the Nigerian Economy Growth. Alleviation of poverty is the most difficult challenge facing any country in the developing world where on the average majority of the population is considered poor. Thus this paper tries to evaluate the impact of poverty alleviation on the Nigeria economy. More so, it tries to ascertain those poverty alleviation programmes, problems and solutions. Among the reviewed programme/institutions for poverty alleviation in the paper are; the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), Better Life Programme (BLP), National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme. In respect to the study methodology used in estimating the model for the study; the paper used three steps methodology. These steps include; statistical Analysis of time series, Cointegration Analysis and Error Correction Mechanism. It was found from the model specified that there exist a unique long run relationship among RGDP, PCI and ACGSF. The absolute value of the coefficient of the error correction term indicates that about 0.18 percent of the disequilibrium in the long run is offset by short-run adjustment within a year. The study recommends that there is need to direct focus on target approach towards poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria.

Keywords: Agriculture, Economy, Growth, Infrastructure, Poverty

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A b s t r a c t

This study examined the effect of macroeconomic variables on the growth of insurance industry in Nigeria, for the period, 1981 – 2018. Specifically the study examined the effect of exchange rate on total insurance premium; the effect of inflation rate on total insurance premium; the effect of poverty rate on total insurance premium as well as the effect of gross domestic product on total insurance premium. Unit roots of stationary and descriptive statistics of normality were used to treat the variables of interest. Autoregressive Distributive Regression Lag was used to analyze the hypotheses in the study. Result reveals that: Poverty rate and exchange rate have negative and non significant impact on Insurance premium in Nigeria; Inflation rate has negative and significant impact on Insurance premium in Nigeria; while economic growths have positive and non significant impact on Insurance premium in Nigeria. It was concluded that macroeconomic variables play a serious negative implication on the level of insurance premium in Nigeria. The study recommends that efforts should be made by the government to increase employment and reduce poverty by encouraging small and medium sector and real sector development so as to embrace insurance products. Management of exchange rate and increase in export as well as our foreign reserve will help to stabilize our currency so that insurance business will flourish. Government should embark on ban on the importation of foreign goods to encourage our indigenous companies and stabilize inflation. Economic growths affected every sphere of the real sector activities such as production, distribution and reserve. Therefore real sector and financial sector activities should be reviewed so that economic growth will improve. This improvement is associated with an increase in insurance business activities and insurance premium improvement.

Keywords: Insurance, Macroeconomic variables, Exchange rate, Growth, Premium, Total investment, Inflation.
Contributions of Reinsurance to Insurance Business Growth in Nigeria: A Study of Waica-Re

Nwite Sunday C., Okparaka Vincent C. & Okeume Anthony H.

Abstract

This study was on contribution of reinsurance to insurance business in Nigeria: a study of WAICA-RE. The specific objectives of the study are to examine the contribution of reinsurance payables on insurance business in Nigeria and evaluate contribution of net claims incurred on insurance business in Nigeria. Ex-post facto research design was applied in the study. Secondary data were sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and WAICA-RE annual reports of various years. Ordinary least square regression was used as analytical technique. It was found that reinsurance payables did not significantly contribute to insurance business in Nigeria. However, net claims incurred did significantly contribute to insurance business in Nigeria. Based on the findings it was concluded that based on net claims incurred the reinsurance sector did significantly contribute to insurance business in Nigeria while its reinsurance payables did not. It was recommended that the reinsurance industry should engage in growing its risk pools. This will allow a large number of claims called for on primary insurance firms to be transferred to the reinsurance pool. Also, the reinsurance industry should build new risk pools to attract new customers.

Keywords: Contribution, Reinsurance, Insurance, Economic growth, Insurance business, Cession
Challenges to Accreditation and Quality Assurance in Tertiary Institutions of Education in Nigeria

Jatson Makama Matthew & Timothy Titus
1Department of Business Education, Kaduna State College of Education, Gidan Waya
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Abstract

Education is the bedrock for socio-economic and technological development of any nation. Concern for quality education, therefore, has been in the front burner in most education discourse in Nigeria. This concern stemmed from the persistent low performance caused by commercializing public examinations as well as the turnout of low quality graduates at all levels of the education system. The paper appraises the impact of accreditation exercise in addressing the quality of teacher education in colleges of Education in Nigeria. It also highlights some of the challenges militating against the quality of teachers trained at this level and proffers the way forward. This paper recommends among others, that though there is a redefinition of the lecturers'/teachers trainers' role from the transmitter content to the facilitator of learning, there should be unbiased political will by Governments to fund education in Nigeria to ensure sustainable growth.

Keywords: Accreditation, Quality Assurance, Sustainable growth
Some Reflections on the Federal Character Policy on Recruitment and Placement in Public Service in Nigeria: Implications on Merit and Morality

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Abstract

Nigeria is a heterogeneous state hence the adoption of federalism. Federalism allows for unity in diversity and internal freedom by coordinate units. Unfortunately, the post-colonial state system in Nigeria has put the practice of federalism in jeopardy following misapplication of its principles. The misapplication is manifest in all sections/sectors of the state. It has resulted in real and imagined marginalization, mistrust and violent crisis in some cases. To minimize the consequences, federal character policy was introduced in Nigeria via the 1979 constitution. Pursuant to this constitutional provision, a Federal Character Commission was established by Decree No 34 of 1996 to ensure that the federal character policy is strictly implemented by all government agencies at all levels of government. Unfortunately, the implementation of the policy at the federal level, and in particular, with respect to recruitment and placement has resulted in defeating the objective of the policy. This Study, using secondary source of data reveals that the policy has resulted in the engagement of incompetent hands in the public service. This has resulted in inefficiency, lack of professionalism and low productivity of the Nigeria civil service. The policy has been used to kill the moral of competent and qualified staff and merit has suffered as criteria for effective service delivery in the public service. Pre-bender Politics has over taken merits in recruitment and placement. To correct this anomaly, this paper suggests Nigeria adopts a restructured federal system which would make the component parts autonomous and independent of the centre among others recommendation.

Keywords: Federalism, Civil Service, Recruitment, Placement, Federal Character Policy
Maximising the Utilisation of the Military for Efficient Security Delivery in the Midst of Complexities of the Resent Post Modern Era

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Abstract

This paper attempts on various ways by which the military of some developed countries like Nigeria respond to situations at different times of their needs; especially as it relates to the security of their domain to foster development. The result of which have in no small measure brought succour, relative peace, and hope of existence. Hence, fostering harmony, unity and smooth running of their various governments. The sociological approach is adopted in view of the traditional focal point generated by this paper, to portray the military as it should be in an ideal situation as a solution for peace and civil stability for attainment of real security that can efficiently police our states for maximum security. Identifying the major roles and the herculean task of the military in the mist of complexities that are related to this present post-modern era, developing countries of which Nigeria is a major point of reference. Effort was geared towards; among others the stemming of crises posed by religion, ethnicity, the ones generated by the activities of insurgents, separatists, insurrectionists, just to mention but few. How it has translated substantially to the present level of the overall development of our endeared nation – Nigeria. With due regards to the tasks before the military, it was recommended among others that: the military should be efficiently funded, and should make its presence known more in the suburbs, villages and sparsely habited forest areas as this area are used as breeding grounds for criminals who are later sent to the populace to wreck havoc. In conclusion, the paper envisages that the solution this paper will proffer will reduce the state of insecurity reflecting in the form of insurgency in Nigeria and the world at large.

Keywords: Complexities, Maximize, Military, Post Modern Era, Security, Utilization
Exploring the Essential Teacher Education Curriculum in the Perspective of Life Long Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

Teacher Education, both pre and in service programmes, are offered in the country by different teacher institution as declared in the National Policy on Education. However, although commendable efforts have been made, yet much needs to be desired in the context of lifelong education. This paper examined life-long education and its adaption in teacher education. The paper further discusses the policy and practices of life-long education and innovative approaches which includes mentoring, peer-tutoring etc which geared towards the production of highly motivated, conscientious and efficient classroom teachers for all level of educational system. Recommendations were made to reposition teacher education in Nigeria for better productivity. The paper concluded that teacher education requires special consideration, therefore, teachers should be afforded the opportunity to constantly update their knowledge and skills through different innovative approaches.

Keywords: Lifelong education, Teacher education, Peace.
Fadama-Irrigation and its Impact on Rural Development on the Jos Plateau

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Abstract

Fadama –irrigation is an artificial watering of land in flood plains. This so-called Fadama farming involved small-scale production of vegetables and other crops-Irish potatoes, coco yam, wheat, maize and other crop during the dry season. This method of farming has impacted on rural areas on the Jos-Plateau. It has helped to boost the socio-economic development of rural communities on the Jos-Plateau. This study will attempt to assess the impact of the Fadama irrigation on rural development on the Jos-Plateau. The study generated data from array of both published and unpublished materials such as text books, journal papers, newspapers, magazines, internet materials, seminar and conference papers and a lot of others. The main instrument used to generate data was interview. In interpreting our data, the relationship between the Fadama irrigation and the incidence of rural transformation on the Jos-Plateau was established at both theoretical and empirical level. Empirically, we used a qualitative and historical method that was critical and analytical in providing details. This was further complemented by descriptive and qualitative analysis. It was established that Fadama irrigation has tremendously impacted on rural development on the Jos-Plateau. Recommendations such as modernizing of the practice, farmer’s education, provision of subsidy, expansion of market, improved storage facilities and many more were proffered.

Keywords: Fadama, Irrigation, Rural development and Food production
Impact of Financial Performance on Corporate Social Responsibility of Listed Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the effect of financial performance on corporate social responsibility (CSR) of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria. The correlation research design was adopted based on positivist approach. Secondary data were extracted from thirteen listed banks in the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) from (2013-2017) and analyzed using panel multiple regression technique. The result of the panel corrected standard error (PCSE) regression model showed that return on asset is positively associated with CSR at 1% level of significant. In contrast, return on equity and earnings per share were negatively related to the CSR and significant at 10% and 1% respectively. The paper therefore concludes that, financial performance as significant impact on corporate social responsibility of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria. In line with the findings, the paper recommends among others, the government, regulatory bodies and others stakeholders should try and encourage the management and shareholders of deposit money banks in Nigeria through recognition, acknowledgment, award, reward and motivate those banks that render social responsibility to the society to further increase competition among them under this umbrella. Management of banks should re-think, strategize, stand and re-informing themselves against unnecessary outsourcing by reconsiders and weights the both positive and negative aspect of CSR in the banking environment. Bank managers should try and determine their corporate social responsibilities proportion to return on asset which in the long-run will bounce back and increase their profitability, using CSR disclosure checklist: Environment, workplace, community and market place.

Keywords: Return on asset, Return on equity, Earnings per share, Firm age and Corporate Social Responsibility
Comparative Studies of the Effect of Calcium Oxide (CAO) and Zeolite Catalyst (ZSM5) on Waste Plastics Pyrolysis


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Abstract

The study examines the comparative studies of the effect of calcium oxide (CaO) and zeolite catalyst on waste plastic pyrolysis. The primary objectives of the study are characterization of CaO and zeolite catalyst using XRF and XRD, waste plastic pyrolysis using CaO and zeolite catalyst, and optimization of the parameters of pyrolysis using CaO and zeolite catalyst. The ERD and XRF analysis shows that the crystal structure of zeolite corresponds to those of ZSM-5 a silica to alumina ratio of 29.48 while the CaO catalyst contains mainly CaO in its crystal structure with 98.848% CaO. The waste plastic pyrolysis was successfully carried out. The optimization study shows that the optimum values of pyrolysis temperature, heating rate and catalyst type for maximum oil yield are 597 °C temperature and 29.909 °C/min heating rate using zeolite catalyst type to give a maximum waste plastic pyrolysis oil yield of 58.385% while 600 °C and 30 oC/min using CaO catalyst type give a yield of 54.868% which shows that the yield obtained with CaO as catalyst is relatively comparable to that obtained using zeolite. The study also shows that there was no much significant difference in the yield of CaO and zeolite at the established optimum condition for both catalyst type. Therefore, considering cost of zeolite CaO could be useful as catalyst for waste plastic pyrolysis.

Keywords: Comparative Studies, Calcium Oxide (CaO), Zeolite Catalyst (ZSM5), Waste Plastics Pyrolysis
Branding Tourism for Sustainable National Growth and Development

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Abstract

Tourism is conceptualized as the business of providing accommodation, food, and entertainment for people who are on tours and travels. It is an economic activity like any other economic activity which has the quickest economic development; domestically and internationally. Its dimensions are very large, its location varied and its benefits scattered over large segment of the population. The potentials of attractions both naturally and anthropological are made for the growth and transformation of a nation. This could be seen from its paradigm/model sector for the balance of payment, development of non-industrial areas, employment opportunity and general economic development and growth. Moreover, its development and growth cannot be overemphasized on the transformation of a nation likewise its rural rebranding for the improvement of living standard of rural dwellers and the entire nation.

Keywords: Rebranding, Tourism, Paradigm, Growth, Development. Transformation and Nation
Exploring the Security Challenges in Hospitality and Tourism in Nigeria

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Abstract

Tourism is said to be a business of providing travel, accommodation, food, entertainment for the people who are on travel (Mohamed 2007). Among the consumer variables that affect one's buying behaviour are his mental constructs like: attitude perception, motives and learning. (Kolawole 2011). However, once a consumer is not motivated to buy a product because of some factors that are related to insecurity, much will not be expected in the industry. More so, on the international scene, Nigeria is viewed as a country that is richly blessed culturally. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization, international tourist's arrivals slumped by 1.3 percent in 2001. The changing attitudes of travelers in the wake of various attacks were reflected in the manner in which a number of independent travelers dealt with the fear of insecurity. Likewise, in Nigeria, the aspirations and hopes towards a greater Nigeria in tourism receipts has been an illusion. Disunity festers among different ethnic groups and incessant bombing has enveloped the country. As it is now, human lives as well as properties are not properly protected: tourists and foreign investors would consider it a very huge risk coming into the country to invest. Nigeria is continuously losing millions of Naira from these developments and the gains can only be possible when peace and security is restored to the land.

Keywords: Tourism, Insecurity, Hospitality and Challenges
Environmental Management and Recreational Facilities Usage: A Study of Kainji Lake National Park

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Abstract

Assessment of Environmental and Recreation Facility Maintenance was carried out in Kainji Lake National Park. Questionnaire method of data collection was employed to collect the data needed. Purposive and simple random techniques were adopted to sample respondents in the study area. One hundred questionnaires were designed and administered. The data collected were analyzed through simple percentage and presented in table and charts. However, the results showed that recreation facilities are 99% present, while swimming pool is 65% functional. The study showed that visitors came there three times in a week indicating 44% of the respondents while on maintenance of the park environment and the facilities indicated 94% and 88% of the respondents respectively. The study further recommended the followings facilities basketball pitch. Hockey game, volley ball and well-constructed swimming pool.

Keywords: Environment, Maintenance, Recreation, Facilities, Usage and Park
Adsorption of Spill Crude Oil from Aqueous Solution Using Organo Modified Bentonite Clay

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Abstract

The study of the adsorption of crude oil from aqueous solution using organomodified bentonite clay. The primary objective of the study is to developed organo modified bentonite clay adsorbent, to characterized the developed organo modified bentonite clay adsorbent and to study the adsorption efficiency of the developed adsorbent in adsorption of crude oil from aqueous solution. The XRD, SEM/EDX and FTIR analysis, shows that the crystal structure of the organomodified bentonite clay comprises mainly quartz and albite with small amounts of microline silicates and found that the organomodified bentonite clay were remarkably altered by forming more holes and cracks with more exfoliated, loose, and curled layers for oxalic acid pretreated organomodified bentonite clay and confirm the intercalation alkylammonium in the interlayer of galleries of the bentonite clay. The adsorption study shows maximum removal of 97.518% at 60 min, maximum removal of 98.050% at 75 °C, maximum removal of 94.681% at 2g and maximum removal at a pH of 9 of crude oil from contaminated water use the produce acid pretreated organomodified clay. Therefore, pretreatment of organomodified clay with organic acid such as oxalic acid cold improved the adsorption capacity of organomodified bentonite clay. The results show that organomodified bentonite clay is a promising technology adsorbent for the removal of crude oil from contaminated wastewater

Keywords: Adsorption, Spill Crude Oil, Aqueous Solution, Organo Modified Bentonite Clay
An Examination of Leisure and Tourism Students' Experience After Educational Trip to Cross-River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

In every educational trip to tourism destination engaged by an individual, experience matters as visitors want to have something to remember about the place visited which they could share with others. Counting on this excursion starts from origin to destination including activities, as the tourist destinations tend to offer both positive and negative understanding on excursions. The purpose of this study was to examine the experience of leisure of tourism students during a recent educational trip to Cross-River State, Nigeria. It explicitly attempts to assess how the students share their experience with others after the trip. Two hypotheses were tested to determine the relationship between leisure and tourism students' experience during educational trip to Cross-River state and the authenticity of the experienced destination; and the experience shared on leisure by tourism students after the educational trip. Data was collected via quantitative method. Respondents were randomly selected from male and female students who participated in the educational trip; forty-nine valid questionnaires were obtained and used for the study. Descriptive statistics was adopted using mean and standard deviation, while chi-square test and tables of demographic variables of statistical package of social sciences (SPSS) was used for analysis. Expectedly, the study would arouse interests of leisure and tourism students in tertiary institutions owing to its enormous benefits to knowledge and practical understanding of their field of study; and this could further encourage students of other programs on the importance of educational field trip and the possibility of adopting such in their departments and in the curriculum in order to boost their knowledge. Findings revealed that there is an association between students' experience during the educational trip and the authenticity of the experienced destination; and the experience shared by the student's after the educational trip to Cross-River State depends on satisfaction (experience derived). It suggests that students should seek more information on destinations to visit for more varieties of attractions and other alternative needs for an educational field trip that would make tourists more satisfactory.

Keywords: Experience, Educational Trip, Leisure and Tourism students, Knowledge, Activities
Issues and Challenges of Physical Environment to Children Development Pattern in Bauchi Private Schools

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Abstract

The declining Educational Standards in Nigerian Public Schools have brought about the emergence of Private Schools in the country. This makes the operation of such Private Schools to be a lucrative business. However, it has been observed that various house development patterns have been converted to Private Schools for children in Bauchi. As a result, there is a significant change in the conventional standard school setting, in which the layout has been distorted negatively. The space needed for children to learn and play around in the school physical environment is constrained. This paper therefore identified that one of the most important forgotten thing that is the issue of physical environment in which the child lives, which has a tremendous impact on his development pattern was not predesigned but adopted based on the case study methodology at carefully selected three Private Schools; A, B and C in Bauchi. It is therefore recommended that some of the contributions of conducive physical environment to child's development pattern needs to be revamped by the stakeholders in Bauchi Education Zone for a Sustainable Development.

Keywords: Child, Country, Environment, House, Learning & Stakeholders