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Table of Contents

Track 1: Africa's Economic Governance in the Context of Management Theories and Practices.....	5
An Empirical Investigation of the Predictors of Industrialization in Developing Countries: The Case of Nigeria.....	6
Aderemi, T.A., Bello, B.A., Olanipekun, W.D., Ologbenla, P. and Okoh, J.I.	
Organisational Culture, Succession Planning and Organisational Performance In A Selected Manufacturing Firm In Ogun State.....	7
Ogbari, M.E., Arasomwan, E.J., Olokundun, M.A., and Okurude, T.M.	
The Innovative Use of Arts in E-Education for Sustainable Development in Nigeria.....	8
Anabaraonye, B., Okon, O. E., Okolo, N. V., Onwuzurike, U. & Ewa, B. O.	
Perception of Employment Opportunities among Graduating Students of University of Ilorin, Nigeria.....	8
Oyeyipo, E. J., Oye, O., Olorunmola, J. J., Taiwo-Abdul, T. & Onuwaje, K.	
Effect of Educators' Competence on Students Entrepreneurial Resourcefulness in Combating Youth Unemployment.....	9
Ogbari M. E., Edewor O. J., Efegbudu J. O., Itaire O. A. & Olokundun M.A.	
Survival of Ecommerce Companies in Nigeria – A Conceptual Survey of Drivers of Competitiveness.....	10
Emielu, E. T.	
Nigerian Economic Visions and e-Commerce Alignment: A Critical Assessment.....	11
Akintola K.G & Muritala E.	
Impact Of Taxpro-Max On Revenue Generation In Federal Inland Revenue Service (Firs) South-West, Nigeria.....	12
Fadah D., Akintoye I. R. & Waribo J. Y.	
Track 2: Africa's Economic Governance in the Context of Economic Realities.....	13
Recommendation in E-commerce: Descriptive Analytics Topic Modeling and Recommendations for Future Research.....	14
Afolabi, I., Martins, I., Owoseni, T. & Oputa, K.	
Post covid-19 pandemic realities: Implications for sustainable mobility and transport policy in Nigeria.....	14
Adebayo, I. T. & Ajayi, J. O.	
Manufacturing sector growth and Unemployment in Nigeria.....	15
Okedele, G.I. & Onwuasoeze, C. N.	
Manufacturing Sector Productivity, Institutional Quality and Sustainable Development in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).....	16
Matthew, O. & Ugochukwu, K.	
Impact of Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic on Some Selected Macroeconomic Variable Performances in Nigeria.....	16
Aderemi, T. A., Alao, A. A., Daramola, I. O., Ajagbe, S. T., Adeagbo, A. D. & Omoyele, O. S.	
Track 3: Africa's Economic Governance in the Context of Social Realities.....	18
Post Covid-19 Social Media Customer Engagement: Content Analysis of Instagram	

Accounts Of Selected Nigerian Confectionery Stores.....	19
Odeniyi, T.A., Ogunnaike, O.O., Borishade, T.T. & Jonah, E.P.	
Effects of Covid-19 Lockdown on Conception Rate among Women of Childbearing Age in North Central Nigeria.....	19
Ilesanmi O. D., Igbolekwu C., Odesanmi F. A., & Mkperedem A. A.	
National Identity and Conflict Prevention in Nigeria.....	20
Olusegun D. I., Arisukwu O., Akinola F. O., Mkperedem A. A., & Oyeyipo E. J.	
Perception of Quality of Healthcare Services among NHIS-HMO Enrollees Visiting Selected Hospitals in Lagos, Nigeria.....	21
Mkperedem A.A., Ogunlade, P.B, Igbolekwu C.O., Rasak B., Afolabi A.O. & Olusegun D.I.	
A Critical Review of the Nexus between Climate Change and Threat to Peace.....	22
Pokubo, I.E.	
Stimulating Customer Citizenship Behaviour with Organisational Citizenship Behaviour.....	23
Odeniyi, T.A., Dr. Atolagbe, T., Olajugba, O.J. & Lawal, A.	
Track 4: Africa's Economic Governance in the Context of Science Realities.....	24
A Journal Article on an Investigation of Groundwater Contamination around Nsukka Municipality Dumpsite Using Electrical Resistivity Method.....	25
Olisah Nzemeka C. & Obiekezie T. N.	
Plastic Pollution Education for Sustainable Development in Nigeria.....	25
Anabaraonye, B., Okon. O. E., Okolo, N. V., Olowoyeye, T. & Ewa, B. O.	
The Role of Government in Enhancing Climate Finance and Green Innovations for Sustainable Development in Nigeria.....	26
Nnabuike O. O., Emone, E., Omilabu, A. S. Okafor, C. J. & Anabaraonye, B.	
Renewable Energy Infrastructure Projects for Sustainable Economic Growth in Nigeria.....	27
Olowoyeye, T., Anabaraonye, B. & Nzemeka, C. O.	
The Realities of Retailing in Post Covid 19 Era: The Role of Social Media.....	27
Okeowo, J. & Adegbuyi, O. A.	
Content Analysis of the Impact of Website on Retail Spaces in Covid-19 Period.....	28
Oluwatosin A. F., Worlu, R. E. & Okeowo, J. O.	

Track 1

**AFRICA'S ECONOMIC
GOVERNANCE IN THE
CONTEXT OF MANAGEMENT
THEORIES AND PRACTICES**

AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PREDICTORS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: THE CASE OF NIGERIA

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Abstract: While examining various variables that could drive industrial development in Nigeria, this study verified the contributions of market size, agricultural output, GDP growth rate, exchange rate, foreign direct investment inflows and trade openness to industrial development via empirical investigation using annual data from 1990 to 2019. The study employed Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) alongside Granger causality test to analyse the collected data. It is important to report the following as the pertinent findings that came out of this study; market size, agricultural output, trade openness, GDP growth rate and exchange rate are not strong variables that have the capacity to drive industrial development in Nigeria. This implies that these factors are not drivers of industrial development in Nigeria. However, FDI inflows is a weak driver of industrial development in Nigeria. In another page, the Granger causality results submitted that among all the determining variables paired with industrial development, it is only availability of huge market that is a vital condition for industrial development in the country. In view of the above, the study makes these recommendations for the Nigerian policymakers that industrial development in Nigeria requires the expansion of the country's market size, production of sufficient agricultural product with value addition, expansion of the country's GDP, controlling exchange rate, export promotion and attraction of more inflows of FDI in the country. Therefore, policy measures should be put in place by the Nigerian policymakers to facilitate the implementation of these recommendations in the country.

Keywords: Industrial Development, GDP, Population, FDI, Trade Openness, Nigeria

ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE, SUCCESSION PLANNING AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE IN A SELECTED MANUFACTURING FIRM IN OGUN STATE

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Abstract: There is a growing need to create a sustainable business and this has spurred the need for effective succession planning. The sustainability and continuity of an organisation does not only depend on adequate succession planning but a lot other factors including organisational performance and organisational culture as established by management scholars. Therefore, the objective of this research has been to uncover the moderating role of Organisational Culture on Succession Planning and Organisational Performance in the manufacturing sector. In order to attain this, this research obtained data from both primary and secondary sources of which 300 questionnaires were distributed to respondents of which 263 of these questionnaires were properly filled and returned. This data was further analysed using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) using the Smart Partial, Least Square analysis. The results obtained indicated that Succession Planning has a significant relationship with Organisational Performance and that Organisational Culture moderates the relationship between Succession Planning and Performance. In order words, if adequate attention is given to Organisational Culture, it will considerably strengthen the relationship between Succession Planning and Organisational Performance.

Keywords: Succession Planning, Organisational Performance, Organisational Culture, Talent Engagement, Mentoring, Coaching, Capacity Building

THE INNOVATIVE USE OF ARTS IN E- EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Arts such as poetry, music, painting and drawing, etc. have helped to shape the human existence and their numerous benefits to the human race cannot be over-emphasized. Artistic works with their therapeutic benefits have been discovered as valuable tools for e- education bringing about sustainable development in Nigeria. This study outlined the numerous benefits and opportunities in e-education. It further identified that arts such as poetry and music are valuable online teaching tools which can be used to help students and teachers in the various educational institutions in Nigeria to understand the impacts of climate change and to learn the adaptation and mitigation strategies for sustainable development. This study is significant as it addresses the very heart of online curriculum delivery, that is, the artistic methods used in e-education for sustainable development in Nigeria. It further recommends that education on the sustainable development goals which is vital in every community and institution in Nigeria today should be done both online and offline.

Keywords: Arts, Climate Change, E- Education, Nigeria, Sustainable Development

PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AMONG GRADUATING STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Education is a basic tool to ensuring development in any society. In Nigeria, Education has taken a different approach due to the perception of students on the need to be educated. Due to the vital importance of Education to any society, it is indeed worthy to access the perception of student on employability after school. The study therefore examine the perception of undergraduate students on job employability after school. The study design was survey where multi-staged sampling techniques were used to select 150 respondents. Quantitative method of data collection which used descriptive method of data analysis to access the perception of employment opportunities among graduating students of University of Ilorin was employed. Respondents were equally drawn from the five dominant colleges in the University. The study found out that larger percentage of respondents 94% see employment in Nigeria as a product of one's social class, economic status, affiliation or relationship to the upper class. The dominant perception shows that employment in Nigeria is based on ascription and not achievement. Few respondents believe employment is possible without connection in Nigeria, but on the general note, such chances is limited. It is recommended that to ensure sustainable development, competency should be celebrated rather than connection and socio-economic class. This will encourage and motivate students with quality skills to put in effort to bring about change and development. Where vacancies exist, quality of service delivery should be priority in order to reduce the inequality between the different social classes and crime rate.

Keywords: Employment opportunity, class, Education, inequality

**EFFECT OF EDUCATORS' COMPETENCE ON STUDENTS
ENTREPRENEURIAL RESOURCEFULNESS IN
COMBATING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT**

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ABSTRACT

Troubled by the alarming unemployment rate in the country, particularly among graduates, many tertiary institutions have been stressing entrepreneurial education to equip their students with relevant entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurial resourcefulness is one of the vital skills needed in entrepreneurship. Educators competence and quality of teaching is one of the means of achieving quality education (SDG 4) in order to promote youth employment, education and training which is one of the outcome targets of decent work and economic growth (SDG 8). As a result, this research focused on determining the effect of educators' competence on undergraduate students' entrepreneurial resourcefulness. The sample frame includes 300 to 500 level students at Covenant University. A total number of 258 copies of questionnaires were administered during the study, and 258 copies was received, with the response rate of 100%. The data was analyzed using regression analysis. The result of the study showed that competence of an entrepreneurship educator fosters entrepreneurial resourcefulness among students. In conclusion, undergraduate students' entrepreneurial resourcefulness is influenced by the competence of the educator. Therefore, increase in the supply of qualified [teachers](#) and competent educators to train students and youths to be resourceful entrepreneurs will help combat unemployment in Nigeria.

Keywords: educators' competence, entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurial resourcefulness, sustainable development, undergraduate student, youth unemployment

SURVIVAL OF ECOMMERCE COMPANIES IN NIGERIA – A CONCEPTUAL SURVEY OF DRIVERS OF COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Ecommerce contributes significantly to economic growth and development in countries where it thrives. It is also being touted to be a major lever of post-Covid recovery in developing economies, especially in rekindling acceleration toward the Sustainable Development Goals. A thriving Nigerian Ecommerce delivers a multiplier effect that is likely to boost entrepreneurship, create jobs, and increase government revenue via taxes. However, despite its

teeming population, the Nigerian Ecommerce space is bedeviled by peculiar challenges that seemed to have caused it to lag many African countries, including much smaller ones. Studies have focused on ecommerce adoption in Nigeria, but there has been little work on survival of the companies, given the challenges. This paper attempts a conceptual survey of the drivers of competitiveness in Nigeria's Ecommerce. Following a narrative literature review, six propositions are highlighted for consideration. The study provides a conceptual groundwork for further studies and contributes to understanding the of Ecommerce business strategy in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Ecommerce in Nigeria; Competitiveness; Resource-Based View; Technology-Organisation-Environment*

NIGERIAN ECONOMIC VISIONS AND E-COMMERCE ALIGNMENT: A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

The Nigerian vision 2020 was that by year 2020, Nigeria would be one of the 20 largest economies in the world. But the vision was never realized. Having failed to realize this vision 2020, the Federal Government of Nigeria came up with another vision termed "The Agenda 2050". The aim of the agenda is that by 2050, 100 millions of Nigerians would have been lifted out of poverty given the World Bank's projection that Nigeria will become the world's third most populous country by 2050 with over 400 million people. The focus of the Agenda are to address the major constraints to Nigeria's growth and competitiveness, such as inadequate power supply, weak infrastructure, structural transformation of the economy from mono-product to a diversified, industrialized economy, investment in human capital in order to transform the Nigerian people into active agents for growth and national development and sustainable development. It is an understatement to say that the world has become a global village. Therefore to achieve the vision, there is the need to align the vision with the global best practices. Nigeria should as a matter of urgency embrace ecommerce as a solid bedrock of economic development. This research aims to investigate how Nigeria has been fair in global

ecommerce towards not failing again on the Agenda 2050. This paper is written to sensitize the Federal Government of Nigeria on the need to align their vision with e-commerce in order to meet the economic and population projection challenges of the country by year 2050.

Keywords: ecommerce, e-payment, cybersecurity, Internet, gateway

IMPACT OF TAXPRO-MAX ON REVENUE GENERATION IN FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE SERVICE (FIRS) SOUTH-WEST, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) established TaxPro-Max as part of its initiatives to modernize tax administration, tax management software, and ease tax compliance in Nigeria. This research was conducted to determine how TaxPro-Max adoption would affect Nigerian FIRS tax remittance using online taxes and online returns filing to ascertain the relationship between TaxPro-Max and FIRS tax remittance. The study which used survey design had its population as the Federal Inland Revenue Service staff in South-West Nigeria and found that TaxProMax adoption improved FIRS's ability to generate internal revenue and remit taxes.

Keywords: TaxPro-Max, Online Taxes, Online Returns Filing, Tax Remittance

Track 2

**AFRICA'S ECONOMIC
GOVERNANCE IN THE
CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC
REALITIES**

ICASuD 2022

RECOMMENDATION IN E-COMMERCE: DESCRIPTIVE ANALYTICS TOPIC MODELING AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find the current trends in recommendation systems in e-commerce. It also aims to find the most relevant terms, authors, and more using descriptive analytics, topic modeling, and manual review. There were two sets of data used for the analysis. The first from the Scopus database and second was a set of 65 literature manually retrieved. A co-occurrence network, was extracted to present the bibliometrix analysis result. The Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) was used for topic modeling and it extracted 10 best topics from the first dataset, which shows where further research can be done. For the second dataset, the documents were manually reviewed to bring out the future research trend in recommendation in e-commerce. This revealed a need to use hybrid approaches in implementing the recommendation systems and incorporating more properties of items to make better recommendations.

Keywords: E-commerce, recommendation systems, Latent Dirichlet Allocation, Topic modeling, content based.

POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC REALITIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT POLICY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The transportation system in Nigeria is no doubt in a poor state and grossly inadequate to cater for the increasing demand placed on it while the Covid-19 pandemic has further shown the infrastructural deficits in the nation's transport system and the inability of the system to support the sustainable development goals. This paper examines the post Covid-19 pandemic realities and public transportation in Nigeria through a review of literature and the implications for sustainable mobility and transport policy. The poor design and construction of transport infrastructural facilities has remained a systemic problem with no major improvements for facilities that can support green mobility such walking, cycling, e-scooting. This is essentially important in the era of climate change where decarbonization is central to achieving sustainability. Furthermore, safety is another fundamental issue not taken seriously as this has consequence for sustainable transport in Nigeria considering the level of insecurity related to

use of transport infrastructure by the public. These issues have implications for the existing and proposed transport policy, hence the need to incorporate policies and feasible solutions based on the new realities of the post Covid-19 era into the proposed transport policy such as the provision of sustainable transport infrastructure/facilities that will promote and encourage a shift from the use of private cars to sustainable mobility options of walking, cycling, ride sharing, public transport system and the adoption of electric vehicles.

Keywords: Covid-19, Policy making, Sustainability, Transportation

MANUFACTURING SECTOR GROWTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The continuous increase in the rate of unemployment has remained one of the major macroeconomic challenges faced by African countries including Nigeria. However, one of the sustainable development goals of the United Nations is to drastically reduce the rate of unemployment in every country, region, and continent by 2030. Hence the need to find a solution to the problem of unemployment in Africa. Manufacturing sector is found to be one of the real sectors with the capacity to contribute to the level of economic growth. This study, therefore, investigates the relationship between manufacturing sector growth and unemployment in Africa, particularly Nigeria. This study employs ARDL bounds test and ARDL estimation technique to measure the relationship between manufacturing sector growth and unemployment. The study finds that there is no long run relationship between the variables employed in the model of estimation. The study further finds that there is a negative but insignificant relationship between manufacturing sector growth and unemployment. The study also finds that inflation positively impacts on the rate of unemployment. The study hence recommends the development of the manufacturing sector to enhance its capability to reduce unemployment in Nigeria. The study also suggests that the interest rate on savings be increased to reduce the rate of inflation and thus, cause reduction in the rate of unemployment.

Keywords: Autoregressive Distributed lag (ARDL), ARDL Bounds test, Inflation, Manufacturing sector growth, Unemployment

MANUFACTURING SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY, INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

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Abstract

Sustainable development entails that the present generation's economic activities should not be at the expense of the natural environment. Natural resources must be efficiently used to ensure that future generations can meet their own needs. The manufacturing sector is a key enabler of economic growth and development. The sector contributes to the creation of jobs and exports in an economy, it is critical to ensure that it operates efficiently. The quality of institutions available in an economy determines the business environment and efficient use of resources. This study, therefore, examines the relationships between the manufacturing sector, institutional quality and sustainable development in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The study employs fixed effect regression and finds that the interactive effect of the manufacturing sector output and institutional quality ensures a greater effect of the manufacturing sector in fostering sustainable development. Some control variables including inflation rate, financial development, national per capita income and natural resource rent were employed. The study recommends that relevant policymakers generate policies to improve the institutional infrastructure that enables the manufacturing sector to thrive.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Manufacturing Sector Output, Institutions, ECOWAS, Interaction Effect

IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC ON SOME SELECTED MACROECONOMIC VARIABLE PERFORMANCES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Since the advent of COVID-19, the global economy has been facing unprecedented challenges. Against this backdrop, this study examined the spillovers of COVID-19 on some critical Nigerian macroeconomic variables within the periods of March, 2020 and July 2022. The study utilized relevant information from Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) and World Health Organization (WHO) on Covid-19 cases and we likewise gathered information from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) on exchange rate, interest rate and inflation rate. Consequently, after subjecting the data to the various econometric analyses, the following significant findings were drawn from this study; COVID-19 confirmed cases and exchange rate had a positive and significant relationship in Nigeria. Similarly, COVID-19 death cases had a positive but insignificant relationship with exchange rate. Meanwhile, COVID-19 recovery cases had a negative but significant relationship with exchange rate. Furthermore, COVID-19 confirmed cases and COVID-19 death cases had a positive relationship with interest rate in Nigeria. However, COVID-19 confirmed cases had an insignificant impact on interest rate but COVID-19 death cases had an impact that is significant. COVID-19 confirmed cases and inflation rate had a positive and significant relationship in Nigeria. In addition, COVID-19 pandemic Granger caused the macroeconomic variables such as exchange rate and interest rate respectively in Nigeria. Therefore, it could be argued in this study that the COVID-19 pandemic affected Nigeria's exchange rate, interest rate, and inflation rate. Based on these findings, the study recommends that the policymakers in Nigeria should embark on policy measures such as stricter fiscal and monetary policies that will ensure the stability of exchange rate, interest rate, inflation rate in the midst of this ongoing pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Exchange rate, Interest rate, Inflation rate

Track 3

AFRICA'S ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL REALITIES

POST COVID-19 SOCIAL MEDIA CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF INSTAGRAM ACCOUNTS OF SELECTED NIGERIAN CONFECTIONERY STORES

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Abstract

The study aimed at the identification of the types and formats of various posts posted by online confectionery stores in Nigeria and the reactions of social media to these posts across three years; 2019, 2020 and 2021 (Pre-Covid Lockdown, During Lockdown and after Lockdown). Two Confectionery stores were analyzed. Quantitative content analysis was used. In 2019–2021, communication between confectionery businesses and social media users was studied. The outcome illustrates that customer engagement varied across the analyzed years. For flour confectionery, Posts that produced the most engagements were posts in the Others and Benefit category. Video posts get higher engagement across years and categories. Others and Benefit received the most likes and comments on video and photos posts in 2019. Other and Benefits had the most likes and comments in 2020. 2021's most liked and commented category was Others. Others and Contest postings generated the most engagement for the analyzed sugar confectionery store. Video posts get higher engagement across years and categories. Others and Contest received the most likes and comments for both video and photos post in 2019. Contest and Others had the most likes and comments in 2020. In 2021, News and Contest has the most likes and comments. Analyzed confectionery establishments can boost social media engagement by employing the post categories and format seen in the results, especially during and after worldwide crises like the Covid-19 Pandemic. The findings show that the guidelines helped manage Instagram activities effectively and successfully.

Keywords: Content analysis, e-commerce, Instagram, customer engagement, marketing, social media

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN ON CONCEPTION RATE AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 lockdown constituted a serious disruption of virtually all aspect of the society. It may have also resulted to increase in unintended conception rate since many couples were compelled to stay home together by the lockdown. This research therefore examined the effects of COVID-19 pandemic lockdown on of conception rate in North Central, Nigeria. This paper took an assessment of the peoples' perception on the rate of unintended pregnancy recorded

during the period of lockdown in comparison with the months before and months after the ease of covid-19 lockdown. The study adopted both primary and secondary methods of data collection in the process of gathering information for this study. Primary data were generated through a well-structured questionnaire that was administered manually and electronically, while the secondary took the form of generating data from antenatal records from the selected hospitals. The paper concludes by recommending need for government to come up with strategies in terms of health facilities and education system to cope with the drastic increase in conceptions as occasioned by the covid-19 lockdown especially with the majority of these pregnancies that were unintended.

Keywords: Conception rate, Covid-19 lockdown, Birth Rate, Child Bearing Age, Fertility Rate, North Central Nigeria

NATIONAL IDENTITY AND CONFLICT PREVENTION IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

In the field of Conflict Resolution, the impact of National identity is yet to be fully explored as one of the major key elements of conflict prevention. The study seeks to examine the relationship between national identity and conflict prevention rather than conflict resolution which has been the main focus of many scholars. It seeks to examine the root causes of the prevailing conflict in Nigeria, assess other mechanisms needed for curbing conflict in Nigeria and propose solutions to the prevailing conflict situation in the society. Using the descriptive survey design, through the coding and analysis of 150 purposively selected and administered questionnaires, this study explores the transformative moments in the lives of Nigerians. It demonstrates a connection between National identity and conflict prevention. This work also is a product of a desk study that draws on various primary and secondary sources. The study discovers the lapses in the various efforts channeled toward conflict prevention by Nigerian Security Forces in maintaining law and order in the society. The research work equally found

that Nigeria's conflicts are both religious and political in nature. The efforts to control the state by some ethnic (majority group) and resistance by minority group has fueled the crisis in the nation. Finally, the study concludes by stressing the positive effects of National identity on conflict prevention, and recommends that emphasis should be placed on national identity as a way of conflict prevention rather than the seemingly fruitless efforts placed on ammunition and expansion of security forces.

Keywords: National Identity; Conflict, Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution, Patriotism, Nationalism

PERCEPTION OF QUALITY OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES AMONG NHIS-HMO ENROLLEES VISITING SELECTED HOSPITALS IN LAGOS, NIGERIA

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Abstract:

Assessing and communicating healthcare services quality involves a detailed assessment of relevant and consensual variables that show the complex nature of health care. The Nigerian National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is a government initiative aiming towards ensuring all citizens healthcare needs are provided for at a reasonable cost. This study objective was to examine how enrollees perceived the quality of healthcare services during visits to selected hospitals in Lagos, Nigeria. Anchored on the structural functionalist theory, the study triangulated between quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (in-depth interview (IDIs)) method. Using simple random and convenient sampling technique, a total of 252 questionnaires and 9 in-depth interviews were used to elicit data from selected respondents across 9 healthcare facilities in 3 local government areas. 26.3% of the respondents disagreed to humane treatment, 29% confirmed lack of prompt attention; while 59.9% of the enrollees asserted that Healthcare Facility's (HCFs) were competent in providing healthcare services, unexplainable long waiting queues was lamented by 56.4%. While, 50.0% majority of the respondents had a positive perception rate, a significant 29% and 21% had a negative and average perception. Unlike tangible products which can be inspected for consistency during manufacturing process and subsequently, IDIs responses showed healthcare services is more often than not incorporeal objects that have no material existence. Chi-Square result shows significant correlations from the group comparisons exists between quality of healthcare services and enrollees perception ($P < 0.01$, $\chi^2(16) = 32.051$) and the Spearman's correlation was positive at .183. Enrollees provided insights into *what* they considered significant in quality service and *how* they perceive quality of such services accessed making for relevant recommendations like access to low quality services complaint and need to work to correct the grossly skewed allocation of enrollees across HCFs in order to limit the long waiting queue.

Keywords: Perception, Quality, Healthcare facility, NHIS-HMO, Enrollees, Healthcare service

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE NEXUS BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND THREAT TO PEACE

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines a critical review of scholarly works on the relationship between climate change and threat to peace. This study sought to explore the nexus between climate change and threat to the peace of humanity as well as examine the impact of climate change on the lives of people. The study makes use of disaster theory as its theoretical bedrock, to explain the relationship between climate change and threat to peace. Textual analysis was utilized in evaluating, examining and interpreting the secondary data collected from journals, publications of scholarly works and online materials. The key findings of the study discloses that the peace of humanity is being threatened by climate change and has more of a negative effect on human life in terms of causing conflicts, scarcity of essential resources, migration of people, violence, poverty, diseases and ultimately death. The study recommends, among others that since the global North are the major releasers of greenhouse gases that induces climate change and since developing countries are affected the most by climate change, effective reputable organizations such as the Green Climate Fund, The United Nations, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Climate Investment Funds and many more, should effect the transfer of funds from the global North to the global South, in other to help them adapt and limit the effects of climate change. This research concludes that climate change has an adversely negative effects and posit a threat to peace, thus various measures can be taken to adapt and control these effects.

Keywords: Climate change, threat, peace, Disaster, Conflict

STIMULATING CUSTOMER CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR WITH ORGANISATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR

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Abstract

This article x-rays the conceptual definitions and explanations of Customer Citizenship Behaviour (CCB) and Organisational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB). It employed the Attachment and Social Exchange theories in explaining the reasons for customer-organisation relations, the conditions applicable for such associations, and their implications in business. With the evaluation of published research and secondary sources in the study area, this article highlights how Organisational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) facilitates or reinvigorates Customer Citizenship Behaviour (CCB) to engender customer satisfaction and loyalty. The paper finds that organisational employee behaviours such as courtesy, altruism, sportsmanship, civic virtues, and conscientiousness can win customers' loyalty. The article concludes that organisations and firms can ensure that their customers are satisfied and loyal by putting things in place to make staff and employees exhibit OCB qualities which will in turn affect customers positively and get them to exhibit CCM qualities that are valuable to any organization.

Keywords: Customer, Organisation, Business, Behaviours, Citizenship

Track 4

AFRICA'S ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF SCIENCE REALITIES

ICASuD 2022

A JOURNAL ARTICLE ON AN INVESTIGATION OF GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION AROUND NSUKKA MUNICIPALITY DUMPSITE USING ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY METHOD

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Abstract

Electrical resistivity method was conducted around a solid waste dumpsite at Nsukka in Nsukka L.G.A of Enugu State, Nigeria to investigate the level of groundwater contamination. Eight (8) vertical electrical Sounding (VES) using Schlumberger array and six (6) 2D resistivity imaging using Wenner array were conducted using a digital read out resistivity meter (ABEM SAS 1000) to acquire data in the area. A contaminant leachate plume was delineated in 2D resistivity sections as low resistivity zones while the VES shows the depth of aquifer. In 2D pseudosections where bluish colours with low resistivities (less than $20.80\Omega m$) with the depth ranging from 1.28m to 17.1m in the Line 1 and 2 are seen as contaminated zones. The rest of the lines are not contaminated because of their high resistivities (greater than $20.80\Omega m$). The result of the electrical resistivity survey also showed 4 - 5 layers geo-electric sections and an AA and AK type sounding curves. The VES result shows that VES 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B which are carried out at 25m and 75m along line 1 & 2 respectively of the Wenner lines showed signs of contamination with low resistivity values less than $20.80\Omega m$ complementing the Wenner results. The contamination has not yet got to where the aquifer is located on the lines. Since the depth to the aquifer ranges from 30.26m to 155.43m while maximum depth of contamination is 17.1m. It is believed that the leachate has not percolated down to the aquiferous zones as such aquifers are presumed to be free.

Keywords: aquifer, aquiferous zone, pseudosection, geoelectric section, vertical electrical sounding, 2d resistivity imaging

PLASTIC POLLUTION EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Plastic pollution has become a global nuisance that can affect and alter the natural processes, affect the livelihood of millions of people, habitats and natural processes. It also has the ability to reduce ecosystem's ability to adapt to climate change. Plastic pollution is currently impacting negatively on health, environment and the economy of Nigeria. The impacts of plastic pollution are also felt on Nigeria's educational sector. There is therefore, a great need to adapt proper plastic waste management strategies which include plastic waste recycling and plastic pollution education to eradicate the menace of plastic pollution in Nigeria. This study identified the great need for plastic pollution education across various communities, cities and institutions in Nigeria. It further identified plastic recycling as one of the major strategies for eradicating plastic pollution and mitigating climate change in Nigeria. The study also recommended the innovative tool of poetry, educational blogs, advocacy and sensitization, among others for innovative use in plastic pollution education for sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Climate Change, Education, Plastic Pollution, Poetry, Sustainable Development

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN ENHANCING CLIMATE FINANCE AND GREEN INNOVATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study defines the concept of poverty, climate finance and green innovations. It further explores the critical role the government can play in eradicating poverty by enhancing climate finance and green innovations for sustainable development in Nigeria. Climate finance will play a major role in eradicating poverty, ensuring climate action and sustainable development in Nigeria. This study highlights how climate finance will enhance green innovations which will enhance the green economy and spur sustainable development in Nigeria. This study

further recommends that the government should play its role in enhancing climate finance and green innovations in Nigeria.

Keywords: Climate Change, Climate Finance, Economic Growth, Green Innovations, Sustainable Development

RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study identified the green entrepreneurial opportunities in the renewable energy industry for entrepreneurs in Nigeria. It also identified that the use of renewable energy which is one of the climate change mitigation strategies will help to enhance good health and well-being, and increase environmental sustainability for sustainable economic growth in Nigeria. It further recommended that more impact investment strategies should be employed towards the renewable energy infrastructure projects in Nigeria thereby achieving sustainable economic growth. It concluded with the call for an appropriate policy framework by the government to further enhance Nigeria's renewable energy infrastructure projects.

Keywords: Climate Change, Economic Growth, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Development

THE REALITIES OF RETAILING IN POST COVID 19 ERA: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract

This paper, the research on the realities of retailing in post Covid-19 era; the role of social media has been reviewed and summarized. The study relied on extant literature to explore the topic. The information was gathered from several articles. A total of 50 periodicals and international conferences are reviewed, with material from each of these sources. The search for relevant articles was focused on journal articles that have undergone peer review as well as books, government publications, conference proceedings, and other pertinent material. Findings showed that social media had a considerable influence on retail outcomes during customer journey in five important categories, which are: awareness, customer intentions, purchase, loyalty, and advocacy. This study concludes that the adoption and successful exploitation of social media have a favourable impact on the outcomes of these emphasized areas of retail. This study recommends that merchants should leverage on social networks and invest in digital capacity to adapt and keep with trends in social media.

Keywords: Covid-19, Consumer, Retail, Social media

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF WEBSITE ON RETAIL SPACES IN COVID 19 PERIOD

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Abstract

In this work, the research on the Impact of Website on Retail Spaces in Covid 19 Period analysis has been evaluated and summarised. In order to investigate the subject, the study looked at previous research. The data was compiled after reviewing relevant and related literature and empirical study. There are a total of fifty papers and international conferences that are analysed, and content from each of these sources is included in the review. The search for relevant materials concentrated mostly on journal articles that had been evaluated by other experts in the field, in addition to books, government publications, conference proceedings, and any other related information. 50 articles were selected from numerous research available relating and relevant to this study. Codes and themes were coined from this 50 articles. Atlas It software was adopted as analytical tool to analyse the contents of the selected relevant articles. The findings demonstrated that websites have a significant influence on retail operations and that this influence will continue to modify the paradigm both before and after

the issue of COVID 19. According to the findings of this study, retailers who adapt and successfully utilise websites see a rise in their overall sales and profits, which helps to ensure the continued existence of small businesses. According to the findings of this study, retail establishments should take advantage of the power offered by consumers' websites in order to profitably meet the needs of their customers.

Keywords: Customer Loyalty, Retail, Covid 19, Customers satisfaction, Website quality

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