



25Th Annual International Conference and Workshop

**Theme: Family living Survival Amid Mounting
and Threatening Socio-Economic Challenges :
Research Imperatives**

**Workshop Theme : Developing
Research and Grant Writing Skills**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

18th - 21st September 2024
Anyim Pius Anyim Auditorium,
Michael Okpara University of Agriculture,
Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria



HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIA (HERAN)

25th Annual Physical /Virtual International Conference, 2024

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Challenges:Research Imperative.

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HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIA (HERAN)

25th ANNUAL VIRTUAL/PHYSICAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP 2024

LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (LOC)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Chairman | - | Professor Priscilla N. Ezema |
| 2. Secretary | - | Professor Ijeoma - Oji Onu Ekumankama |
| 3. Virtual Administrator | - | Dr. Belinda U. Anyakoha |
| 4. HERAN Admin | - | Mrs. Blessing U. Nwankwo |

HERAN CONFERENCE PROGRAMME 2024

Day 1:	Arrival Wednesday 18th September, 2024
Day 2:	Thursday 19th September, 2024
9:00am	Registration
10:00am	Courtesy Call
11:00 - 12 noon	Opening Ceremony Opening Prayer National Anthem Welcome Address by the LOC Chairman: Professor Priscilla N. Ezema Founder's Goodwill Message: Professor Elizabeth .U. Anyakoha Chairman's Opening Remarks: Vice Chancellor welcome Address and Declaration of the Conference Open: Dr. (Professor Maduebibisi Ofo Iwe.
12:00 - 12:20-	Group Photograph/Health break
12:20 - 12:50-	Keynote Speaker- Professor Alphonsus O. Ovute.
12:50- 1:20-	Lead Paper Presenter- Professor P.N. Okeke
1:25-1:45-	Lunch
1:45-4:00pm-	Concurrent Technical Sessions
4:00pm -	Closing Prayers
Day 3:	Friday 22nd
9:00am-	Registration Continues/Opening prayer
9:30-12:00-	Workshop
12:00- 12:20-	Health break
12:30-2:30-	Concurrent Technical Sessions
2:30-3:30	AGM/Lunch
3:30-4:00pm-	Concurrent Technical Sessions
4:00pm-	Closing Prayer
6:00pm-	Cocktail Party

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001

Standard Size Chart for Clothes based on Anthropometric Statistics of Ghanaian Pre-teen Boys

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Abstract

The study collected anthropometric measurements of pre-teen boys for the purpose of developing a clothing size chart. Six hundred and one (601) basic school boys were selected from the Greater Accra region of Ghana, as subjects, whereas 27 body dimensions were studied. The study adopted the ISO 8559 (2017; 2018) anthropometric measurement protocols. Key dimensions were selected based on strength of correlation among the 27 dimensions. The sizing structure was based on yearly height increment, with age as the main consideration in designating the sizes. The study identified four key dimensions (height, chest, waist, and hips) for the creation of the size chart, and three (3) size variations were created due to the need to cater for the uniquely rapid growth rate of pre-teen children. Through this study, data on anthropometric measurements have been provided and a novel size chart created for preteen boys. The chart provides critical and valuable anthropometric characteristics for garment manufacturers to satisfy the fit and size needs of a growing children's wear market.

002

A Standard Size Chart for Garments based on Anthropometric Statistics of Girls aged 6 to 12 years

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Abstract

This study involved conducted an anthropometric survey of girls aged 6 to 12 (pre-teens) to create a garment size chart. A total of 707 girls were sampled for this study, and measurements were taken for 32 different body dimension based on anthropometric measurement protocols specified in ISO 8559 (1989; 2017). Four key dimensions; height, bust, waist, and hip were identified for designing the size chart, based on the strength of correlation among the 32 dimensions. Additionally, the ICS category 61.020 of the BS 7231 standard (BSI, 1990) related to clothing standards was utilised. The study unveiled distinctive sizes and size ranges for the girls in comparison to girls of similar ages in other countries. This chart offers essential anthropometric attributes that are of utmost importance for local and international manufacturers, enabling them to effectively meet the sizing and fitting needs of the expanding children's wear market.

003

Rejuvenating the Indigenous Textiles Fabric Consumption Using Brand Equity to Address Low Patronage.

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Abstract

This paper investigated dimensions of brand equity influencing consumer buying decision of Ghanaian fabrics. Four dimensions of brand equity, notably, brand awareness, brand association, perceived quality and brand loyalty were investigated and discussed. Significance of the relationships of these dimensions

on consumer purchasing decisions were ascertained and other factors influencing consumer buying decision were explored. A total of 437 respondents were selected using convenience sampling techniques. Multivariate correlational data analysis which included exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modelling using AMOS version 26. Findings revealed that, brand associations and perceived quality significantly influenced purchasing decisions. however, brand loyalty and brand awareness insignificantly influenced purchasing decisions. Given the fact that second-hand products have inundated the textiles marketing sector in most developing countries in Africa, the study provides valuable insight on how the application of brand equity components can help declining local textiles firms to regain market access and promote indigenous local brand to consumers.

004

Longganisa through Utilization of Fertilized Egg as Filling and Jackfruit as Extender

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Abstract

The goal of this study was to determine the acceptability of using balut as a substitute filling and jackfruit as an extender of the popular breakfast viand longganisa with formulations, namely the original, sweet and spicy. Using on a 5-point Hedonic Scale, thirty-four (34) participants—consisting of random balut vending store customers and CSUCC faculty and staff—evaluated the product for taste, texture, color, appearance, and overall acceptability. The spicy formulation was the most preferred and acceptable of the three formulations, with the highest percentage of 50% (n=17) on its appearance, 70.59% (n=24) on its taste, 61.76% (n=21) on its color, and 67.65% (n=23) on its texture. The three formulations are not significantly different based on the customers' age and sex, meaning that neither factor will affect how well the three formulations serve them. Regarding appearance and texture, there are also no significant differences among the formulated products. However, there are significant differences between the three formulations in terms of taste, color, and overall acceptability. The spicy had the highest mean for taste (4.47), appearance (4.24), and overall acceptability (4.38).

005

Assessment of Nutritional Status and Lifestyle Pattern of the Elderly (60-70 years) Residing in Geriatric Home in Enugu state

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Abstract

The study assessed the nutritional status and lifestyle pattern of the elderly residing in geriatric home in Enugu state. Specifically, the study assessed the anthropometric status (weight, height and body mass index) of the respondents; their dietary pattern; lifestyle patterns (smoking, alcohol consumption and physical activity level) and nutritional status (Mini nutritional assessment (MNA) of the respondents residing in in geriatric home in Enugu state, Nigeria. Structured questionnaire was used to obtain information on dietary and lifestyle pattern. Results on anthropometric indices were compared with reference standard. Data collected were analysed and presented as frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation. Result on anthropometry assessment showed that 48.40% of the respondent had normal body mass index, 32.40% overweight while 18.70% were obese. Result on Mini nutritional assessment indicate that 51.10% were at risk of malnutrition. The result on lifestyle pattern showed that only few (13.3%) smokeeveryday. More than half (61.8%) of the respondent do not take alcohol everyday while few (10.6%) take alcohol every day.

006

The Contribution of Urban Agriculture in Tackling Food Insecurity in North Western Nigeria. The Case of Sokoto Metropolis.

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Abstract:

The North-Western region of Nigeria is one of the most food-insecure regions in the country, with over 50% of the population experiencing food insecurity. Urban agriculture has been identified as a potential strategy to improve food security in the region, particularly in urban centers. This research will examine the contribution of urban agriculture to food security in Sokoto metropolis, the capital of Sokoto state. The study will explore the factors that influence the success of urban agriculture, and identify the challenges and opportunities for its expansion. The research will use a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The research objectives are to assess the current state of food insecurity in Sokoto metropolis, To examine the factors that influence the success of urban agriculture in the metropolis, To identify the potential for expanding urban agriculture in the metropolis to improve food security and To recommend policies and programs to support the expansion of urban agriculture. The scope of the research is limited to urban agriculture in Sokoto metropolis.

007

The Roles of Agroforestry Practices in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Sokoto State

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Abstract

According to WMO (World Meteorological Organization), 2024 will be the warmest year of the millennium with an average global temperature reaching approximately 2°C above pre-industrial level portraying climate change. This posed a great threat to a larger percentage of populations in developing countries who relied mostly on agriculture as their main sources of livelihood. Agroforestry, as a land management practice that integrates trees with agricultural crops or livestock, contributes significantly to carbon sequestration through various mechanisms, trees can act as carbon sinks, storing carbon in biomass and soil organic matter. This helps mitigate the impacts of climate change by reducing the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, thus helps to mitigate global warming and its associated impacts. Nigeria's agricultural sector is vulnerable to climate change impacts, including erratic rainfall, droughts, and soil erosion.

008

Nutrition and Its Implication in the Management of Ulcer Disease Among Adults in Nsukka Local Government Area, Enugu State

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Abstract

The study ascertained nutrition and its implication in the management of ulcer disease among adults in the Nsukka local government area, Enugu state. Specifically, the study evaluated the extent to which ulcer patients adopt nutrition in the management of ulcer disease in Nsukka LGA; ascertained how

nutrition impacts the healing process of ulcers among adults in Nsukka LGA; and investigated how the overall well-being of adults living with ulcer disease in Nsukka LGA can be improved through nutrition. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. Two questionnaires were used for data collection. The population for the study was 582 consisting of 520 registered ulcer patients and 62 health workers (Doctors and Nurses). Purposive sampling technique was used to select 143 respondents consisting of 102 ulcer patients and 41 health workers. Mean and Standard deviation were used for data analysis. The findings revealed the following: there was low extent of adoption of nutrition by ulcer patients in the management of ulcer disease in the area ($\bar{X} = 2.14$); nutrition has an impact in the healing process of ulcers among adults in Nsukka LGA ($\bar{X} = 3.02$); and nutrition can improve the overall well-being of adults living with ulcer disease in Nsukka LGA ($\bar{X} = 3.61$).

009

Awareness, Competency and Adoption of Apparel Computer-Aided Design Technology among Clothing and Textile Lecturers in Tertiary Institutions in Enugu State

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Abstract

In Nigeria, particularly among Clothing and Textile lecturers in tertiary institutions, information about Computer Aided Design (CAD) technology remain limited. This study aims to bridge this gap by evaluating the level of awareness, competency, and adoption of apparel CAD technology among Clothing and Textile lecturers in public tertiary institutions in Enugu State. The research employed a descriptive survey design, collecting data from 24 lecturers of clothing and textile units across two universities and three colleges of education in Enugu State. A structured questionnaire that underwent validation and reliability testing was used to gather data. Data analysis involved the use of descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation for analysis. Findings regarding awareness indicated that the respondents possess a strong foundational understanding of apparel CAD technology's meaning and uses. Competency levels among lecturers vary across different skills, with strengths in keyboard shortcuts and basic computer troubleshooting but weaknesses in file management, parametric design, engineering design, and visualization skills. In terms of adoption, most respondents reported using CAD software for apparel and fabric design, with fewer adopting it for pattern making and cutting operations.

010

Stakeholders Awareness of Digital Security as a Test Security Measures for Preventing Large-scale Educational Assessment Breaches in the Cyberspace

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Abstract

This study examined stakeholders' awareness of digital security as a test security measure for preventing large-scale educational assessment breaches in the cyberspace in Nigeria. A descriptive research design guided this study. The study was carried out in North-Central, Nigeria using a sample of 1067 participants. The 'test security and large-scale educational assessment breaches in cyberspace questionnaire (TSLSEABC-Q)' was used for data collection and the overall reliability index of 0.78 was obtained using Cronbach Alpha reliability estimate. Frequency count, mean, standard deviation and ANOVA were used for the analysis. The results of the study revealed low level of stakeholders' awareness of digital security as a test security measure for preventing large-scale educational assessment

breaches in the cyberspace. The study revealed significant difference among stakeholders in their level of awareness of digital security as a test security measure for preventing assessment breaches. The study also revealed that low credibility, reliability, validity, and standard of assessment results are parts of the threats commonly experienced by educational assessment agencies.

011

Teacher-pupil relationship and Academic self-regulation as predictors of emotional difficulties among school age children in Nsukka Urban, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study assessed Teacher-pupil relationship and academic self-regulation as predictors of emotional difficulties among school age children in Nsukka Urban, Nigeria. Data from 478 out of 3,733 respondents were obtained using cross-sectional survey design. Questionnaire for data collection included student version of the Teacher-Student Relationship Scale, Academic Self-Regulation Questionnaire, and the emotional sub-scale of the student's version of Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The questionnaires were adapted and yielded Cronbach's alpha coefficient scores of 0.77, 0.90 and 0.57 respectively. Data obtained were analyzed in IBM-SPSS version 23, using descriptive and inferential statistics at p values ≤ 0.05 . Findings revealed emotional difficulty prevalence of 22.7%. Gender, age, having a best friend, and who the best friend is were significantly associated with emotional difficulty. Instrumental help and conflict aspects of teacher-pupil relationship had significant positive relationship with emotional difficulties. External, identified, and intrinsic motivation aspects of academic self-regulation had a significant negative relationship with emotional difficulty among the children.

012

Consumer Knowledge and Awareness on the Use of Additives in Processed Foods and Their Health Implications

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Abstract

This study assessed the knowledge and awareness on the use of additives in processed foods among undergraduates. Specifically, the study assessed their level of awareness on the existence of additives, knowledge of the functions of common additives used in processed foods, knowledge of the potential health effect of prolonged consumption of additives. The study employed a survey research design with a total of 398 respondents. Results revealed concerning gaps in knowledge: 40% of respondents demonstrated poor understanding of common additive functions, while 77% and 23% exhibited poor and fair awareness, respectively, regarding the health consequences of prolonged consumption of food additives. While majority of the respondents recognized the presence of additives in processed foods, they were unable to identify the additive added to common processed foods. Moreover, a majority (60%) admitted to not scrutinizing food labels for additives before purchasing. Notably, the study found no significant relationships between respondents' socio-demographic characteristics and their knowledge of additive functions in processed foods.

013

Nutrient Composition and Sensory Evaluation of Breakfast Cereals (Flakes) Made from Blends of Maize (*Zea mays*), African Yam Bean (*Sphenostylisstenocarpa*) and Carrot (*Daucuscarrota*) Flours.

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Abstract

The study evaluated the nutrient composition and sensory evaluation of breakfast cereals (flakes) made from blends of maize (*Zea mays*), African yam bean (*Sphenostylisstenocarpa*) and carrot (*Daucuscarrota*) flours. Experimental design was employed for the study. The samples used were purchased from a local market (Ogige) in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu state and processed to flour using standard methods. Four different blends of flour were formulated from the different flours for the production of breakfast cereals with the following ratios SP1; 80:10:10 maize/African yam bean/carrot flour, SP2; 50:30:20 maize/African yam bean/ carrot flour, SP3; 40:40:20 maize/ African yam bean/carrot flours, SP4; 40:55:5 maize/African yam bean and carrot flours. The composite flours were used to produce breakfast cereals. Commercial breakfast cereal was used as the control sample. Sensory evaluation was carried out using 9-point hedonic scoring scale while chemical analysis was carried out in duplicates using standard methods. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Duncan Multiple Range test were used to analyze the collected data. A significant level was considered at $p < 0.05$. The result of the sensory evaluation showed that control was most acceptable for colour (8.44 ± 1.00). In terms of taste, texture, and flavour no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) was recorded among all samples.

014

Energy Poverty: Does Household's Coping Strategies Retard the Environment?

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Abstract

Energy poverty refers to the lack of access to affordable and environmentally clean sources of energy for lighting and cooking. When viewed from the dimension of lack of access to electricity and clean cooking gas, World Bank, (2018) put the figures of energy poor households to about 101 million people in Nigeria. These households seldom rely on environmentally-polluting lighting sources such as kerosene lamps, candles and torches for lighting. Energy poor households resort to alternative sources of energy for cooking through cutting of trees, shrubs and other biomass sources. This act causes erosion in addition to the air pollution arising from the naked flames of burning the biomass. Others make use of air-polluting-combustion generators as a source of electricity. These generators emit black carbon. The black carbon emitted by the combustion of biomass constitutes the second most significant contributor to climate change after carbon dioxide. Black carbon, when it is airborne, warms the planet by absorbing solar radiation more than other greenhouse gases, as well as affects cloud formation and rainfall patterns (Ramanathan and Carmichael 2008; Bond et al. 2013, World Bank, 2014).

015

An Assessment of the Factors Hindering Successful Implementation of Family Planning Programs in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract:

This study will assess the factors that hinder the successful implementation of family planning programs in Sokoto state, Nigeria. The study will use a mixed-methods approach, including both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative methods will include secondary data analysis, while the qualitative methods will include in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders. The study will focus on the following factors, Policy and legal framework for family planning in Sokoto state, Availability and accessibility of family planning services, Cultural and religious factors that influence family planning, Economic and social factors that influence family planning. The objectives of the study will be to Determine the current status of family planning programs in Sokoto state, Assess the factors that hinder the successful implementation of family planning programs in the state, Identify the gaps in the current policies and programs related to family planning, make recommendations for improving the policies and programs related to family planning in Sokoto state. The scope of the study will be limited to the state of Sokoto in Nigeria and will focus on the policies and programs that are directly related to family planning.

016

Impacts of Climate Change on Crop and Animal Production: Implications on Food Security for the Survival of Families in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was aimed at determining the impacts of climate change on crop and animal production and the implication on food security for the survival of families in Enugu State, Nigeria. Four research questions and four null hypotheses guided the research. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was 24,000 respondents while the sample of 400 farmers and extension agents were selected using stratified random sampling technique. A 53-item structured questionnaire was used to collect data and it was structured in a 4-points response options of strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D) and strongly disagree (SD). The data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions and t-test statistic to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that emission of greenhouse gases from vehicles, deforestation, industrial emission of chemicals, burning of hydrocarbons, variations in ocean currents and rainfall pattern are the causes of climate change. Climate change has resulted to low crop yield, delayed crop maturation, increased pest and disease incidence and scorching of seedlings.

017

Nutrition Knowledge, Food Diversity and Nutrition Status of Rural Households in Enugu-Ezike Agricultural Zone, Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was carried out to determine the interrelationship between nutrition knowledge, food diversity and nutrition status among the rural households in Enugu-Ezike agricultural zone, Enugu state. Specifically, the study determined the level of nutrition knowledge of the respondents, determined the

level of food diversity of the respondents, determined the nutrition status of the respondents, and the interrelationship among them. A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select a sample size of 96 respondents. Data for this study was collected through the use of a questionnaire which was administered using a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (Kobocollect). The data collected were analyzed and presented using frequencies, percentages and chi-square. The findings revealed that the majority (78.2%) of the respondents had high nutrition knowledge. Very few (5.2%) had high food diversity. However, there was no significant relationship between nutrition knowledge and food diversity $X^2 (3, N=96) = 2.154, P = .341$). The result of the nutrition status revealed that more than half (64.6%) of the respondents had normal weight.

018

Nexus of Livelihood Diversification on Food Security Status Among Rural Households in Agbani Agricultural Zone of Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was carried out to determine the nexus between livelihood diversification and food security among the rural households the Agbani agricultural zone, Enugu state. Specifically, the study ascertained the livelihood diversification strategies of the respondents, determined the livelihood diversification index, determined the food security status of the rural households, and the relationship between livelihood diversification and food security. A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select a sample size of 90 respondents. Data for this study was collected through the use of a questionnaire which was administered using a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (Kobocollect). The data collected were analyzed and presented using frequencies, percentages and chi-square. The findings revealed that the respondents were involved in on-farm and non-farm livelihood diversification strategies such as animal production, agro-processing/value addition, crop production, farm wage labour, trading, construction/contract work, transport services, tailoring, hairdressing etc. The result of the livelihood diversification index shows that the majority (93.3%) of the respondents had a low diversification index.

019

Technical Vocational Education and Training [TVET]: Panacea for Combating Threatening Social-Economic Challenges among Families in Enugu State

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Abstract

This study focused on technical vocational education and training as a panacea for combating threatening social-economic challenges among families in Enugu State. The study is a survey research design conducted at two public Universities. The population for the study was 40 respondents [parents] made up of 15 females and 25 male lecturers of TVET who are married with families. Three research questions and three null hypotheses guided the study. Data generated were analyzed using mean and standard deviation for the research questions and **z-test** statistical tools were used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 significant. Instrument for data collection were questionnaire. All 40 questionnaire administered to the respondents were returned. This represents a return rate of 100%. The study, among other things, found that adequate application of TVET skills in Enugu State can help to combat the threatening social-economic challenges among families in Enugu State. Based on the findings, it was recommended that the government and gifted philanthropists should help to create enabling

environment for families in Enugu State to acquire TVET skills that could help them to overcome threatening social-economic challenges.

020

Ethical Implications of Utilizing Multiple Representations in Artificial Intelligence Systems: A Comprehensive Analysis

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the ethical implications of using multiple representations in artificial intelligence (AI) systems. The study will explore various ethical issues, including transparency, fairness, accountability, and privacy, associated with the use of multiple representations in AI. It will examine how different representation schemes, such as symbolic, sub-symbolic, statistical, and structured representations, impact ethical considerations in AI development and deployment. This research will adopt the exploratory sequential mixed method which enables the collection and analysis of qualitative data to be followed up by the collection and analysis of quantitative data. The study will therefore involve a comprehensive literature review, case studies, and empirical analysis to assess the ethical challenges and potential solutions for integrating multiple representations in AI systems. The findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of the ethical dimensions of AI technologies and provide insights into ethical guidelines and best practices for designing and deploying AI systems that utilize multiple representations.

021

Undergraduates Stress Level Amid Mounting and Threatening Socio-economic Challenges: The Role of Physical Activity

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Abstract

The study's goal was to ascertain stress levels and physical activity levels of undergraduate students of University of Nigeria, Nsukka in the present economic challenges. Analyze their associations with undergraduates' academic levels, father and mother education levels. The study used a descriptive survey research design. Physical activity questionnaire short form and a perceived stress scale were completed by 439 randomly selected participants. The result revealed that one tenth, more than half and above one tenth had low, moderate and high stress. Moreover, the percentages with low, moderate, and high levels of physical activity were, respectively, above one fifth, above half, and less than one tenth. Chi-square test on the stress levels of undergraduates revealed no association between academic level, father's and mother's education level and stress levels. Also, undergraduates academic level and father's education levels had no significant association with their levels of physical activity, but mother's education level had substantial association with their physical activity levels. It was suggested that university management support undergraduates' regular participation in physical activity as a stress-reduction strategy.

022

Smallholder Commercialization: What Drives the Household Welfare of Smallholder Rice Farmers in Southeast Nigeria?

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Abstract

Commercial transformation of subsistence farming and increased smallholder market participation are crucial in ensuring sustainable household food security and poverty reduction amidst the growing socio-economic challenges in Nigeria. However, efforts to accelerate smallholder rice farmers' welfare in Southeast Nigeria have not been successful due to a lack of empirical evidence on the key factors that will drive household welfare policies. The study evaluated the market participation index and examined the drivers of smallholder rice farmers' household welfare. Multistage sampling techniques were used in the selection of 288 smallholder rice farming households. Primary data were collected from the respondents with the aid of a semi-structured questionnaire. The market participation index and ordinary least square regression were used to realize the objectives. The results of the market participation index of 0.73 showed that the farmers were semi-commercialized. Furthermore, the result of the socio-economic and institutional determinants of smallholder rice farmers' household welfare showed that the drivers of market participation were the educational status of the household head, household size, access to fertilizer, rice output, the quantity of rice sold, cooperative membership and distance to an established market.

023

Yam Farmers Access and Use of ICT in Ebonyi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study assessed yam farmers' access and use of ICTs in Ebonyi State, Nigeria. Multistage sampling procedure and purposive sampling technique was used in selecting respondents for the study. Eighty yam farmers constituted the population for the study. Data was collected using structured interview schedule. Data was analyzed using percentages, charts and mean scores. Results show that greater proportion (41.3%) of the respondents completed secondary school. Data revealed that the majority (98.8%) of the respondents indicated family members/Relatives as their source of agricultural information while greater proportion (44.2%) of the respondents had 1-10 years of farming experience. The majority (67.5%) of the respondents had moderate knowledge (21-30 scores) of ICT use. Also, the ICT tool accessible to respondents include: radio set ($\bar{X}=2.450$), television ($\bar{X}=2.200$), computer system ($\bar{X}=0.962$), internet ($\bar{X}=1.525$), social media ($\bar{X}=1.513$). The ICT used by the respondents includes: radio set ($\bar{X}=1.975$), television ($\bar{X}=1.775$), Mobile phone ($\bar{X}=2.025$). Government through extension agencies and research stations should prioritize dissemination of agricultural innovative ideas to farmers in order to curtail farmers reliance on farm experiences for production.

024

Spatial Determinants of Fertility Rate and Child Survival in Nigeria's Geopolitical Zones

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Abstract

This study examines the spatial determinants of fertility rate and child survival in the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. Data were sourced from the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey report (NDHS, 2018). By employing two probit models and one OLS technique, the study outcome indicates that women from the South-south and South-west have significantly lower fertility rates compared to women in other geopolitical zones in Nigeria. However, women from North-west were found to have the highest fertility rate. The second finding of the study disclosed that the child parent education level, their wealth level and their occupation has a positive impact on the child survival. Finally, the study results further disclose that households size has a positive impact on the child's weight. Given these outcomes the study thus suggests that there is a need for women of child-bearing age, most especially those in northern part of Nigeria to be well educated on issues related to child's health. This educational awareness is to be focused on the issues relating to infant's nutritional needs, values of immunization, and vaccinations.

025

Socio-economic and Demographic Disparities in the Knowledge, Access and Utilization of Malaria Treatment among Pregnant Women in Nigeria

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Abstract

Malaria pose is a threat and health hazards to many people having wide spread in nature. Pregnant women and children below 5 are the most vulnerable groups. This study is poised to estimate the disparity in the knowledge, access and utilization of malaria treatment among pregnant women by socio-economic indicators, and to investigate the factors affecting knowledge, access and utilization of malaria treatment in Nigeria. The logistic regression model was used to analyse the data, from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2018). The study expects the results to show socio-economic and demographic variation in the knowledge, access and utilization of malaria treatment by identifying region(s) with highest and lowest. The study expects that the logistic regression will corroborate the findings of the disparity in malaria treatment such that higher education, richer households, living in urban centres, currently pregnant, and being older women are expected to increase the chances of having more knowledge and seeking treatment more among pregnant women. It is recommended, more enlightenment campaigns to be undertaken in those regions with lower percentages of women seeking treatment on the dangers of malaria in pregnancy.

026

Drivers of entrepreneurship in Nigeria: A multinomial logistic approach

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Abstract

The discuss of micro, small and medium scale enterprises (MSMSEs) is common to policymakers and researchers. This is because MSMSEs have helped economies to grow through income generation, creation of employment, reduction of poverty, etc. This study investigated the determinants of entrepreneurship in Nigeria using a multi-nomial logistic regression model for analysis from the

Enterprise data of 2014. The results show that capital borrowed from non-bank financial institutions has a positive and significant relationship with business ownership; credit purchases from suppliers also has a positive and significant relationship with entrepreneurship; fixed assets funded by bank borrowing is a strong factor for entrepreneurship. It is recommended that banks should encourage private business borrowing by lending at a low-interest rate; more credit from suppliers is encouraged, but entrepreneurs should sustain this relationship by paying back loans; policies for easy access to finance by small firms should be designed and implemented.

027

Herbicide Information Needs of Farmers in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined herbicide information needs of farmers in Enugu State, Nigeria. A multistage sampling procedure was used to select 200 farmers for the study. Data were collected using a structured interview schedule and were analyzed using frequency, percentage and exploratory factor analysis. The majority (89.0%) of the farmers grow maize while 70% grow cocoyam. The majority (90.0%) of the farmers has poor herbicide practices and their major sources of information on herbicide usage were friends (71.0%), neighbours(69.0%) and agricultural extension agents (16.5%). On the farmers' knowledge level on herbicide use, 91.5% had moderate knowledge while Only 8.5% had high knowledge. The farmers perceived constraints to assessing information on herbicide usage were financial constraints, communication constraint and ignorance constraint. Farmers perceived areas of information needs were on herbicide hygiene, personal protective measures, herbicide specification and herbicide poisoning. The study concluded that farmer used non institutional sources for information on herbicide. It is recommended that government and NGOs should train input suppliers on best practices on herbicide usage as these agro-dealers are often farmers' primary points of contact for both agro-inputs and technical farming advice.

028

Nutrient Composition and Sensory Profile of Fufu Composite Produced from Fermented Cassava Flour and Mungbean Malt Flour Supplementation

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Abstract

This study evaluated the nutrient composition and sensory properties of composite fufu prepared from fermented cassava flour and mungbeanmalt flour. The rated cassava was dried, milled and sieved to obtain the flour. Mungbeangrain were cleaned, steeped in water for 90 minand malted for 72 hours, sundried, dehulled, winnowed, finely milled and sieved to obtain the flour. The samples were blended in the ratios: 100%, 90:10, 80:20, 70:30), and 60:40 for fermented cassava andmungbean malt flour, respectively and used to prepare composite fufu which were analyzed for proximate composition, antinutrient content and sensory properties. The blends have protein contents which varied from 6.55-14.93%, ash-0.60-1.01% and fibre -0.73-1.08% which were significantly ($p<0.05$) higher than control (100% cassava fufu flour) but had moisture content (12.09-12.76%) which did not show any significant ($p>0.05$) difference from the cassava fufu flour. The carbohydrate content (64.00-83.45%) of composite

fufu flour was significantly ($p < 0.05$) lower than 100% cassava fufu flour. There was no significant ($p > 0.05$) difference in sensory scores of the blend with 10% mungbean malt supplementation and 100% cassava fufu flour.

029

Influences of Remittance and Governance Institutions on Infrastructural Development in Africa: Evidence from Panel Data Analysis

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Abstract

This study investigates how individual governance institutions and remittances are influencing infrastructural development in Africa using a panel of 31 African economies from 2011 to 2020. The specific objective is to investigate how remittance and individual governance institutions are influencing infrastructural development in Africa used panel system GMM approach. Apart from the core variables of our interest in the model, the study is controlled with other variables such as human capital, foreign direct investment, international tourism and GDP per capita. The result revealed that remittance is a relevant driver of infrastructural development in Africa. Also that individual governance institutions such as government effectiveness (ge), rule of law (rl) and regulatory quality (rq) promote infrastructural development in Africa while the effect of control of corruption (cfc), voice and accountability (vc) and political stability and absence of violence/terrorism (polst) are mainly muted. Our conclusion is that policymaking bodies in Africa should come together to promote remittance and ensure that overall governance institutions are adequately improved to achieve infrastructural development in Africa.

030

Digital Technology Application Issues, Attitude and Practices in Classroom Instruction Using the TPACK Model among Secondary School Economics Teachers in Delta State

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Abstract

The study focused on digital technology application issues, attitudes and practices in classroom instruction using the TPACK (Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge) Model among Secondary School Economics teachers in Delta State. Specifically, it determined issues affecting teacher digital application, attitude to responsiveness to technology, and practices in classroom instruction which was done using the TPACK Model to identify technological knowledge, pedagogical knowledge and content knowledge in a digital classroom. The study has three research questions and two hypotheses. A descriptive survey design was used for this study. The population of this study was seventy-five (75) Economics teachers in Delta State. A questionnaire was used to collect the data. Data were analysed using mean, standard deviation and t-test to test hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings reveal that there were issues that affected digital technological use issues in classroom instruction among which were competency in usage and access to the needed technology; teacher's attitudes toward digital technology in classroom teaching were poor ($\bar{X}=2.48$) and their practices relatively low responsiveness ($\bar{X}= 2.29$). It is recommended that Economics teachers should adapt to changing trend of technology especially in pedagogy.

031

Dietary Pattern and Nutritional Status of Undergraduates in Adeyemi Federal University of Education, Ondo State, Nigeria.

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Abstract

The study examines the dietary pattern and nutritional status of undergraduates in Adeyemi Federal University of Education, Ondo. The purpose of the study is to assess the nutritional status, physical activity level, dietary pattern and factors associated with dietary pattern of undergraduates. The research study adopted descriptive survey research design. Data were collected using questionnaire. Findings reveal that the nutritional status of students varies, indicating 17.9% to be underweight, 48.9% had normal weight, 24.3% were overweight while 8.9% were obese. The study revealed that 80.3% of the students skips meal which is mostly Lunch. Other findings are factors such as availability, social media, stress, peer influence, family background/cultural beliefs and convenience that influence students' dietary pattern and thus their nutritional status. It was recommended that school management should organize enlightenment program on appropriate dietary practice, students should engage in regular recreational and physical activities.

032

Measuring the extent of applying e-learning in teaching and learning agricultural science in senior secondary schools in Nsukka Metropolis

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Abstract

The study assessed extent to which e-learning is applied in teaching and learning agricultural science in senior secondary schools in Nsukka Metropolis. The study adopted survey research design. Population comprised of 36 principals and 132 agricultural science teachers in public owned secondary schools in the study area. The instrument for data collection was questionnaire. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. It was found that: e-learning was utilized to moderate extent in three ways, lowly utilized in five ways and very lowly utilized in two ways; e-learning was utilized to moderate extent in one way, lowly utilized in five ways and very lowly utilized in four ways; e-learning was utilized to moderate extent in four ways and very lowly utilized in three ways; and e-learning in teaching agricultural science in secondary schools in Nsukka metropolis. It was recommended that; curriculum planners should inculcate e-learning into all agricultural education teacher programmesso that teachers could acquire skills on use e-learning resources in lesson preparation and presentation.

033

Raising the Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy among Home Economic Education Student-Parents: Cognitive Behavioural Therapy Perspective

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Abstract

The study examined the impact of cognitive behavior coaching on South-East Nigerian students' entrepreneurial self-efficacy. This is a pretest and posttest with a follow-up group randomized control design. A total of 119 student-parents from Universities and Colleges of Education were measured and

screened using an entrepreneurial self-efficacy scale and inclusion criteria. The repeated measures of Analysis of Variance statistical approach was used to statistically assess the data gathered from the pretest, post-test, and follow-up test. Using partial eta square, the impact of the Cognitive behaviour coaching on entrepreneurial self-efficacy was documented. Univariate analysis was used to examine the follow-up data. The findings demonstrated that Cognitive behaviour coaching significantly impacted the entrepreneurial self-efficacy of student-parents in South-East Nigerian universities and colleges of education. A follow-up finding revealed that the intervention significantly impacted participants' levels of entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Therefore, Cognitive behaviour coaching is an effective entrepreneurship strategy that improves the self-efficacy of student-parents.

034

Parental Involvement as Correlate of Secondary School Students' Resilience and Science Process Skills in Chemistry Practicals

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Abstract

The study investigated parental involvement as correlate of secondary school students' resilience and science process skills in Chemistry practicals. The study was carried out in Imo State, Nigeria. Correlational research design was deployed in the study. Two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. A total of 500 students formed the sample of the study. The instruments deployed were Parental Involvement Scale (PIS), Students' Resilience Scale (SRS) and Students' Science Process Skills Inventory (SSPSI). The reliability of the instruments was determined using Cronbach Alpha method, and the overall coefficient of 0.85 was obtained. Data were analysed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation from Simple linear regressions. Results revealed that there is a positive, high and significant relationship between parental involvement and students' resilience in chemistry practicals. Also, there is a positive, high and significant relationship between parental involvement and students' science process skills in chemistry practical. It was recommended, among others, that counseling services should be provided to parents to encourage them on how to be actively involved in their wards in academic activities at home.

035

Prevalence and Patterns of Passive Tobacco Smoking among Youths in Enugu North Senatorial District, Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated prevalence, and patterns of passive tobacco smoking among youths in Enugu North Senatorial District, Enugu State, Nigeria. The cross-sectional survey research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study consisted of 615,813 youths in Enugu North senatorial district. The sample size was 600 youths drawn using multi-stage sampling technique. The instrument used for data collection was a structured Prevalence, and Patterns of Tobacco Smoking Questionnaire (PREPTSQ). Data analysis was done using frequency, percentage, and logistic regression. Results revealed that the prevalence of prevalence of passive smoking among youths was moderate (33.5%).

The youths reported being exposed to tobacco smoking mostly in the public places (50.8%), followed by work places(32.3%), and home (31.6%) in the past 30 days. The youths reported not smoking tobacco at all (48.4%) mostly, followed by smoking weekly (39.7%), and smoking daily (12.0%). The youths reported being exposed to tobacco smoking mostly weekly (52.1%), followed by daily (23.9%), and not smoking tobacco at all (23.9%). Gender (OR = .442, $p = .000 < .05$) and place of residence (OR = .546, $p = .003 < .05$) were significantly associated with passive tobacco smoking among youths.

036

Influence of Gender And Age on Employability Skill Acquisition in Garment Making Among Students of Adult Education in Home Economics in University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

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Abstract

The study focused on influence of gender and age on employability skill acquisition in garment making among sandwich students of Home Economics programme, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Three purposes and research questions guided the study. The study adopted survey research design. Population for the study was 142 sandwich students of Home Economics Education in University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The instrument for data collection was questionnaire. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Findings show that: the level of employability skills in acquisition in garment making among the students were high in eight areas. Gender has an influence on employability skills acquisition in garment making among students as female students had a higher mean compared to their male counterparts; and age has no influence on employability skills acquisition of the students. Recommendations include developing and enforcing gender inclusive policies in vocational education to ensure equal opportunities and support for both for both male and female students.

037

Healthy Nutritional Practices among Unemployed Women of Childbearing Age in Ohaozara L.G.A in Ebonyi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The main purpose for this study was to determine the nutritional practices among women of childbearing age in Ohaozara L.G.A in Ebonyi State. With a special emphasis on their level of knowledge of adequate nutrition, nutritional practices, factors that influence availability of adequate nutrition and solutions to the challenges of acquiring adequate nutrition. Four (4) research questions were answered. Related literature and some empirical studies were reviewed. The study employed a survey research design and the population consisted of 3600 respondents with a randomly selected sample size of 360. A modified 4 - point response scale made up of 40 structured questionnaire items was used in generating data for the study, while the instrument was face validated by three experts. The data collected was analyzed using statistical mean (\bar{X}) and standard deviation. The findings revealed among others that there is a poor level of knowledge of adequate nutrition and poor nutritional practices among women of childbearing age in the area. It was recommended, among others, that cost of utilization of maternal health services should not be expensive, especially for pregnant and nursing mothers who are not employed.

038

Causes and Prevention of Health Hazards in Food Industries in Osun State of Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the causes and prevention of health hazards in food industries in Osun State of Nigeria. The purpose of the study is to examine the concept of food industries, identified health hazards, found out the causes of health hazards and examined preventive measures of health hazards in food industries. This study adopted descriptive survey research design. The research was conducted using survey questionnaire containing 48 items. The major findings revealed that some of the factors affecting food industry include quality of food, cold weather reaction affect the workers in frozen food industries, lack of proper cooking equipment, lack of training and knowledge of the employees, irregular inspection and maintenance of equipment and facilities, implementation of good manufacturing practices. Based on the findings, the study therefore recommended that there should be a proper sanitation around the food industries both outside and inside the premises, adequate storage, regular power supply and effective communication on safety measure.

039

Nutritional Status, Prevalence of Hypertension and Diabetes among Shuttle Drivers in University of Nigeria Nsukka (UNN).

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Abstract

The study assessed the nutritional status, prevalence of hypertension and diabetes among shuttle drivers in University of Nigeria Nsukka (UNN). Study comprised of 420 Shuttle drivers who gave their consent. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Anthropometric measurements (weight and height) were taken using bathroom scale and height meter respectively, hip and waist circumference was measured using a tension tape. M2 Basic Sphygmomanometer and Accu-check glucometer were used for data collection on blood pressure level and fasting blood glucose level respectively. Data were analyzed using means, standard deviation, frequencies, cross-tabulation, percentages, Chi-square, t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient. Result show 42.4% of respondents were between ages of 41-50 years. Dietary patterns show starchy fruits, roots, and tubers (70%) were mainly consumed. Majority (72.4%) of respondents had medium dietary diversity score. Most (89.8%) of respondents consumed alcoholic drinks and 72.9% did not exercise, 23.6 percent had normal BMI, 50.7 percent were overweight; most (65.7%) of respondents had high health risk; 10.2 percent had pre-hypertension and 11.7% were hypertensive; 16.7 percent were pre-diabetic, 1.2% was diabetic. Hypertension was more prevalent than diabetes. Periodic medical check-up should be encouraged.

040

Vocational and Technical Education as a Panacea for Curbing Socio-Economic Challenges in Gombe State

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Abstract

The study examined Vocational and Technical Education (VTE) as a panacea for curbing socio-economic challenges in Gombe State. Two objectives, two research questions and two hypotheses were guided the research. The study adopted survey research design. Questionnaire was used for data

collection. Population was made up of VTE students and lecturers. Data were analyzed using frequency, mean, standard deviation and chi-square at 0.05 level of significance. Findings show dearth of instructional personnel of VTE and insufficient of up-to-date training facilities. These have various effects on effective curbing socio-economic challenges. It was concluded that with proper investment in VTE many socio-economic challenges will be addressed because individuals will acquire employable skills. The study recommends that curriculum of VTE should be broadened with qualified instructional personnel.

041

Nutrient Composition and Sensory Evaluation of a Cereal-Based Non-Alcoholic Beverage Produced From Sprouted Sorghum (*Sorghum Bicolor*) and Millet (*Pennisetum Glaucum*) Supplemented With Soybean (*Glycin Max*), Sweetened With Dates

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Abstract

The study evaluated nutritional and sensory properties of cereal-based non-alcoholic beverage produced from sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) and Millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*) supplemented with soybean (*Glycine max*) and sweetened with dates. Specifically, it determined proximate, minerals (magnesium, calcium & iron), vitamins (B₁, B₂ and B₆) and sensory properties of the beverage. The materials were appropriately prepared, stored in airtight bottles then kept inside refrigerator at 4°C prior to analyses. The samples were subjected to chemical analysis using standard methods and an organoleptic test template of 9-point hedonic scale was used. Data were analysed using means and standard deviations. A statistical significance (p<0.05) difference was observed in the crude protein, crude fat, moisture, ash, and carbohydrate contents among the samples. There was no fibre found in any sample. Sprouted cereal based non-alcoholic beverage (sorghum and millet) + soymilk 70:30 had the highest increase in folate, thiamin and riboflavin 23.39mg/100g, 0.61mg/100g & 0.16mg/100g respectively. It also had a significant increase in calcium (122.24mg/100g) and magnesium (17.37mg/100g). Sensory qualities revealed there were significant differences (p<0.05), among the samples.

042

Nutrient Composition and Sensory Evaluation of Stiff Dough Samples Produced From Plantain Flour

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Abstract

The study determined nutrient composition and sensory attributes of stiff dough samples produced from plantain flour dried using different preservation methods. It was experimental research. Freshly harvested unripe plantain were purchased at Aiyetoro market, Epe. The unripe plantain was peeled, washed, sliced and dried using sun drying, shade drying and oven drying (Sample A, B & C). Dried samples were milled into flour. Nutrient composition of the milled flour and sensory evaluation of stiff dough produced from milled flour were determined using standard methods. Data was analysed using mean, standard deviation and ANOVA. Findings reveal protein content ranging from 5.0 to 5.5%, fat 1.5%, moisture 10.5 to 13.1%, ash 3.5 to 3.8%, crude fibre c 5.2 to 6.2% and carbohydrate 78.3 to

80.5%. Microbial count was least in oven dried flour (1,000CFU/g) as compared to 50,000 CFU/g and 20,000CFU/g in sun and shade dried samples respectively. Iron content ranged from 2.5mg to 2.8 mg. Sensory evaluation revealed that sample C highest value for colour, aroma, taste, mouth feel and general acceptability.

043

Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Marriages and Impact on Child Upbringing in Ondo East Local Government of Ondo State.

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Abstract

This research studied the impact of domestic violence on child upbringing in Ondo East local Government Area (LGA) of Ondo State. Survey research design was used. Four research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. Population of the study was made up of 74,758 adult men and women in the LGA. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Data were analyzed using descriptive (frequency, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (t-test). Findings revealed that the types of domestic violence in marriages include neglect ($X \geq 3.38$), denial ($X \geq 2.95$) and excessive use of power for control ($X \geq 3.35$), however respondents disagree with women are raped by husbands ($X \geq 1.66$) and men are bullied by their wives ($X \geq 1.12$). Some of the factors responsible for domestic violence are jealousy ($X \geq 3.61$), polygamy ($X \geq 4.00$) among others. The mostly affected by domestic violence in marriages are children ($X \geq 4.00$), unemployed partners ($X \geq 3.90$) and uneducated women ($X \geq 3.72$). There is a significant difference in the mean responses on the factors responsible for domestic violence among fathers and mothers ($t\text{-cal}=4.32 > T\text{-tab}=2.31$).

044

Examining Effects of Campus-Based Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Programme on Undergraduates' Outcomes in a Nigerian Public University

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Abstract

This study was conducted at Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria to evaluate impacts of a 4-month campus-based rehabilitation programme on undergraduate students' (1) substance use frequency, (2) risk perception of substance use, and (3) coping mechanisms. The study was framed within the context of Transtheoretical Model of Behaviour Change, and Relapse Prevention Model. The rehabilitation programme was designed to address participants' stage of change, identify high-risk triggers and situations, strengthen adaptive coping responses, develop individualized relapse prevention plans, and implement cognitive-behavioural strategies targeting maintenance of behaviour change over time. Pre-test-post-test design was employed. Undergraduate students ($n=116$) who met inclusion criteria voluntarily participated in 4-month rehabilitation programme at Federal University Oye-Ekiti. Substance abuse questionnaire was utilized to access information from participants at two time points, before and after intervention. Mean, standard deviation, and t-tests were used for data analyses. Results revealed significant positive changes in: substance use frequency, risk perception and coping mechanism ($p < 0.001$).

045

Preventive Measures of Harmful Sexual Behaviours among Secondary School Athletes in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu State: Implications for Family Health

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Abstract

The study focused on knowledge of preventive measures of harmful sexual behaviours among secondary school athletes in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu state. Three specific objectives with corresponding research questions guided the study. Survey design was used. Population consisted 1,989 secondary school athletes in Nsukka LGA. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Frequencies, percentages and Chi-square were used for data analysis. Results show that athletes have high level of knowledge of preventive measures of harmful sexual behaviour regardless of gender. Athletes in boy's only schools have very high level of knowledge of preventive measures of harmful sexual behaviours compared to those in girl's only and co-educational schools. The study recommends gender appropriate sex education to begin in family settings to enhance prevention of harmful sexual behaviours among athletes.

046

Proximate Analysis, Physical Property and Sensory Evaluation of Infant Complementary Food Made From Maize, African Yambean and Carrot Flour Blends.

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to determine proximate, Functional and sensory properties of complementary foods developed from maize, African yam bean and carrot flour blends. flour blends were produced from the blends of maize (MF), African yam bean (AYBF), and carrot (CF) flours in the ratios of 100:0:0(A), 95:5:0(B), 90:5:5(C), 80:15:5(D), 70:20:10 (E) and 65:30:5(F) with 100% maize flour as control. Formulated complementary flour blends were analysed for their proximate, functional and sensory properties. Proximate composition of complementary flours blends revealed a range of 2.90% - 6.24% moisture, 2.25 % - 2.80% ash, 6.60% - 8.84% fat, 11. 20% - 14.00% protein, 8.30% - 21.06% crude fibre and 49.30% - 65.20% carbohydrate. A significant ($P < 0.05$) increase in the Crude protein, ash and carbohydrate contents of the samples was observed as the level of AYBF and CF substitution increased. The blends containing 70% MF, 20% AYBF 10% CF had significant ($P < 0.05$) higher fat and crude fiber contents. Functional analysis of samples showed a significant ($P < 0.05$) increase in the oil absorption Capacity (2.50 - 4.50g/ml), Solubility 5.60-7.30% and bulk density 0.73-0.84% with a corresponding decrease in Gel time (73.00-53.50) as the proportion of AYBF and CF substitution increased.

047

Implications of Deforestation on Security Challenge in Sabon Birni Local Government, Sokoto State

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Abstract

Sabon Birni is among the area that is facing security problems such as banditry, cattle's rustlers, insurgency etc. Forest serves as hide out of criminals in the area, while deforestation dealing with the indiscriminate falling down of trees by the peoples whose take it as business of making charcoal as well

as fire woods. Such people can create a lot of security problem in tackling the security problems in Sabon Birni Local Government Area of Sokoto state by proving the criminals' necessary items in the forest such as drugs, food and drinks and even informing them what is moving around the towns in other to allow them in to the forest and take firewood. This paper discussed the concept of security and presented some of its importance as related to insecurity specifically. This paper focus on how to avoid firewood transporter in the forest and used them in fighting security problems in spatial distributions. By using the outcomes of this study, the insecurity in this area are going to be control. The paper recommended that, government should attach vigilante with security in fighting insecurity.

048

Entrepreneurship, Wealth Creation and Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria

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Abstract

Although tremendous achievement has been recorded with most design entrepreneurship programs, entrepreneurship in economic development is substantial which invariably create wealth and alleviate poverty, despite the fact that inappropriate policy framework remain a stumbling block to most developing economy, which Nigeria can't be an exception a recent world bank report indicate that poverty rate in Nigeria has increased by 46% in 2023 which represent that about 104 million peoples are in poverty. Thus, goal no 1 of the SDG ensure to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. This study examines the interrelationships between entrepreneurship, wealth creation and poverty alleviation in 20 developing countries with available data from 1997 to 2022, using DOLS and FMOLS estimators. The result show that entrepreneurship have significant positive long run effect on wealth creation and poverty alleviation while importation have negative long run effects on employment. It is pertinent to note that policy makers in developing countries to devise appropriate policies that will promote good entrepreneurship programs.

049

Analyzing the Influence of Financial Intelligence on Sustainable Resource Management: A Cross-Industry Empirical Study

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Abstract

Financial intelligence is crucial for decision-making in families as the optimal management of financial resources is indispensable for better decision-making and overall family sustainability. This research aims to investigate the intricate relationship between financial intelligence and sustainable resource development and management across various industries. The study delved into how effective financial intelligence practices can contribute to optimizing resource utilization, promoting economic growth, and ensuring long-term environmental and social sustainability by engendering better decision-making in families. Survey research method was used to collect data for the study while data obtained was analyzed using correlation coefficient. Findings from the study showed that there was a significant positive relationship between financial intelligence and consumer decision-making. From empirical analysis, the research will explore the key financial intelligence indicators that correlate with successful resource development and management strategies. The findings of this study have the potential to inform families, policymakers, businesses, and investors on enhancing financial decision-making for sustainable resource development.

050

The Utilization of Computer Networking Tools by Administrative Officers in Nigerian Colleges of Education: A Case Study of Federal Colleges of Ehamufu

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Abstract

This study investigated the utilization of computer networking tools by administrative officers in Nigerian Colleges of Education, with a focus on Federal Colleges of Ehamufu. The research aims to identify commonly used networking tools, its impact on administrative processes, explore the challenges faced by administrative officers in adopting and utilizing ICT tools, and propose possible solutions. A survey research design will be employed, with 171 respondents serving as the study population. Total sampling techniques will be utilized due to the manageable size. Data will be collected through a 40-item structured questionnaire titled "Administrative Officers Networking Tools Needs Questionnaire (AONTNQ)." Research assistants will be involved in administering the instruments. Mean, standard deviation, and t-tests will be employed for data analysis. Expected findings indicate a lack of essential networking tools such as routers, network interface cards, and modems in administrative offices of colleges of education. Administrative officers encounter numerous challenges while attempting to utilize the limited available networking tools. Hypotheses will be tested, including whether there is a significant difference between the mean scores of male and female administrative officers regarding networking skills needs.

051

Effect of Incorporating Peanut Skin on the Phytochemical and Nutrient Composition of Peanut Butter.

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Abstract

This study evaluated the effect of incorporation of peanut skin powder on some quality characteristics of stored peanut butter. The peanut butter samples incorporated with peanut skins at varying levels (0%, 1%, 2%, and 3%) were produced. The peanut butter samples were labeled, PNB0, PNB1, PNB2 and PNB3 respectively. Proximate, phytochemical, antioxidant, mineral determination and sensory evaluation were evaluated using standard methods. Fat content ranges from (52.83%-60.94%) with sample PNB1 having the highest percent and sample PNB3 having the lowest percent. Sample PNB2 has the highest protein content of 26.98% while sample PNB0 has the lowest protein content of 22.28%. The phytochemicals show the result for phenol ranging from 64.25 mgGAE/100g for PNB1 and highest value in PNB3 with 86.79 mgGAE/100g. Mg and Zn increased from 58.41-65.91 mg/100g and 0.95-2.25mg/100g for PNB0 having the lowest values and PNB3 having the highest values respectively. Sensory evaluation scores for color, spreadability, consistency and overall acceptability varied from 7.00-7.40, 6.25-7.20, 6.90-7.10 and 6.20-7.65 from PNB0-PNB3 respectively. PNB3 had the highest overall acceptability score.

052

Assessment of Ball Dresses Produced from Indigenous Fabrics (Ankara) as Substitute to Foreign Stuff

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Abstract

The major purpose of the study was to assess Ball dresses produced from indigenous fabrics (Ankara) as substitute to foreign made. The research adopted Development and Research (R & D) research design. The Study was carried out using primary school pupils between the ages of 6-12. from primary 1-3 in Prince Abubakar Audu University staff school. Three research questions were developed and answered by the study. The study population was 50 pupils, and three models were selected using purposive sampling technique. Three instruments were used for the collection of data for the study. The finding of the work shows the judges assessed the suitability of the fabric and fit of the dresses produced from the Ankara fabric and the rating of the judges had indications that Ankara fabric when properly selected will be suitable for producing ball dresses. From the results of the study, it is recommended that seamstresses take up the opportunity for large scale production as the fabrics can be easily accessed, reduces cost of production and that parents go for locally produced ball dresses as they are less expensive to afford and can be made according to a client's preference.

053

Factors Influencing Clothing Issues on Family Housing Challenges Among Dwellers of Oyo Community

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Abstract

This study examined factors influencing clothing issues on family housing challenges among dwellers of Oyo Community. This paper aims at causes, effects and perceived measures that can be taken to address issues on family challenges in relation to clothing. The study adopted descriptive survey research design among selected families in Afijio, Atiba, Oyo East and Oyo West local government areas of Oyo State. The population comprised of all families within the selected areas of the study. Only one hundred and thirty eight (138) families that were willingly responded during the study were purposively selected and used as sample size for the study. Data were analyzed using frequency counts, percentages and chi-square statistics. Structured questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. Results showed that majority (79%) were of the opinion that clothing issues must be focused on family wellness, major causes of family challenges based on economic standard of different families (82%) while majority (90.3%) indicated that weather conditions determine the choice and use of appropriate clothing. Data revealed that there is significant relationship between factors influencing clothing issues and age ($\chi^2 = 13.411$), sex ($\chi^2 = 11.04$), education ($\chi^2 = 8.49$) and religion ($\chi^2 = 10.014$).

054

Effect of Malting and Extrusion on the Nutritional Properties of Extrudates from Flour Blends of Malted Brown Rice and Pigeon Pea

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Abstract

There is lack of investigations regarding the impact of malting on the nutritional properties of extruded foods which has more nutritional value in unextruded form. Pigeon pea and brown rice were malted

and processed into flour blends and extruded under various conditions of feed moisture level (15- 20), composition (8 - 30%), and barrel temperature (100- 130 °C) utilizing response surface approach in Box-Behnken design. The nutritional factors considered were protein, ash, fat and polyphenol. The protein content ranged from 16.41- 23.63 %, fat (2.00- 3.00 g), ash (1.19- 2.02 g), and polyphenol (468.44 to 1471 µg GAE/g). Malting contributed to increase in protein content of extrudates through synthesis of new seedlings and nucleic acids over breakdown of storage proteins and their levels increased with high feed composition during extrusion. Fats reduced during malting because of the hydrolysis and consumption of fats as an energy source for biochemical reactions but increased with increased barrel temperature which extracted more of the residual fat. The malting process increased the polyphenol content of extrudates through cell wall disruption, leading to the increased release of bound phenolic acids.

055

Efficacy of Dyes Extracted From Henna (Masrasdi) Leave for Colouring Cotton Fabric in Colleges of Education in Anambra State

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Abstract

The study assessed the dye and colouring potential of the extracts from henna leave (masrasdi). Specifically, the study extracted dyes from henna leave using two different extraction techniques which is Boiling and acetone organic solvent also tested for washing fastness properties of the extracted dye. The study adopted experimental research design/cum observational techniques. The sample of the study comprised of 22 Home Economics Lecturers in two Colleges of Education in Anambra State that offer Home Economics. Questionnaire designed by the researchers and validated by three experts in Home Economics and measurement and evaluation was used for data collection. The reliability of the instruments was determined using Crombach Alpha which yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.85. The extracted dyes were applied on cotton fabric treated with alum and the colours after dyeing, yielded yellowish and deep yellow respectively. It was therefore concluded that the process of the extraction was eco-friendly. The dyes obtained have the potential which can be used as a source of textile dyeing. It was therefore recommended that efforts should be made towards producing material dyes as they are eco-friendly and can be produced in different shades of clothing colouration for teaching clothing and textiles in Colleges of Education.

056

Predictors of Participatory Learning in Reproductive Health Education among Teens in a Nigerian Rural Community: Implications for Reproductive Health Counseling

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Abstract

This study examined predictive factors of participatory learning in reproductive health education (RHE) among 85 senior secondary students (aged 13-19 years) from two schools in the rural community of Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State Nigeria who participated in a five-day RHE intervention programme. Voluntary sampling was utilized to select participants from the target population. Researcher-designed Reproductive Health Education Participation Questionnaire (RHE-Q) with reliability (Cronbach's alpha = 0.89) was instrument used for data collection. Multiple linear regression was used for data analyses, and to test the hypothesis of no significant interaction effects between socio-demographic parameters and teens' participation in RHE programme. It was found that models significantly predicted all

outcome variables, with comfort in discussing sexuality ($\beta = 0.457$) and positive teacher perceptions ($\beta = 0.325$) consistently correlating with greater participation and explaining 35.6-48.6% of variance in participatory behaviours. Furthermore, the null hypothesis was retained in that there were no significant interaction effects between students' age (15.3-16.8 years [$\beta = 0.086$, $p = 0.310$]), school nature (single-sex vs co-educational [$\beta = 0.054$, $p = 0.522$]), school type (private vs public [$\beta = 0.027$, $p = 0.749$]), and gender (male vs female [$\beta = 0.103$, $p = 0.213$]) and their self-reported reproductive health education participation scores.

057

The Female Breadwinner in a Contemporary Nigerian Society: Issues, Challenges, and the Role of Social Media

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Abstract

The evolving role of female breadwinners in contemporary Nigerian society challenges traditional gender norms and socioeconomic dynamics. This research explores the multifaceted experiences of female breadwinners, examining the societal, cultural, and economic factors contributing to their rise. Drawing on literature highlighting increased female educational attainment and shifting labor market dynamics, the study investigates the specific challenges faced by female breadwinners in Nigeria, including the balancing act between work and family responsibilities, societal expectations, and gender stereotypes. Moreover, it explores the influence of social media platforms on the perceptions, experiences, and self-identity of female breadwinners, acknowledging the potential for both empowerment and disempowerment. Through qualitative research methods, this study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the complexities surrounding female breadwinners in Nigeria and the role of social media in shaping their narratives. Ultimately, the research seeks to inform policy interventions and societal initiatives aimed at fostering gender equality and supporting the empowerment of female breadwinners in Nigerian society.

058

Examining the Effects of Rising Food Prices on Household Welfare in Southeast Nigeria

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Abstract

The rising food prices pose a significant threat to household welfare in Southeast Nigeria, a region grappling with complex challenges like climate change, infrastructure deficiencies, and insecurity. The main aim of this study is to explore the multifaceted consequences of this phenomenon, drawing insights from residents' perspectives. The study involved 300 respondents selected using a multistage sampling method. Data was collected through a survey and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean scores, percentages and frequency counts, and inferential statistics such as logit regression. The result reveals that the majority (88%) agreed that the rising food prices reduce households' food consumption, and exacerbate poverty (92%) thereby pushing households towards negative coping

mechanisms (91%) with detrimental consequences. Equally, the result reveals a 74% and 67% reduction in households' dietary diversity and essential nutrient intake respectively, particularly among low-income households, leading to malnutrition and health complications. Furthermore, the study highlights that the impact of the rising food prices varies significantly across different groups with greater vulnerability of rural populations due to limited credit, extension service and market access, over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture, and poor adoption of improved agricultural technologies.

059

Exploring Household Economic Resilience: Budgeting and Resource Allocation Strategies in Managing Economic Hardship in Nigeria.

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Abstract

This study investigated the strategies employed by households in managing their financial resources amidst economic challenges. Utilizing a descriptive survey design, data were gathered from a sample comprising 300 men and 291 women residing in the Obio Akpo local area of Rivers State. The data collection instrument consisted of 21 structured questionnaires. Statistical analyses, including measures of central tendency, standard deviation, and t-tests, were employed. Results indicated that effective financial budgeting, strategic resource allocation, and adept financial management are pivotal in navigating household finances during periods of economic adversity in Nigeria. Additionally, the study identified a nexus between economic hardship and prevailing issues such as diminished living standards, elevated poverty rates, and heightened unemployment levels within households. Recommendations underscored the imperative for governmental and financial institutions to furnish Nigerian households with microfinance opportunities tailored for small-scale entrepreneurial endeavors.

060

Investigating the Economic Consequence of Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa Households: Evidence from a Dynamic Panel Model

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Abstract

This study examines the economic consequence of terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) households with a panel of 38 countries between 2010 and 2020. Specifically, the study examined the impact of terrorism on economic growth, international tourism demand, income inequality, unemployment rate, and inflation rate. The study employed the two-step system GMM and quantile regression for the estimation. The results show that terrorism has had a significant negative impact on economic growth in SSA. Similarly, the study results indicate that terrorism impacts negatively on international tourism demand, widens the income gap, and increases the rate of unemployment and inflation in SSA. Furthermore, the two governance institution indicators employed in the study (government effectiveness and control of corruption) shows a significant negative impact on economic growth in the zone, while credit to the private sector and human capital had performed abysmally in the zones' growth trajectory. These findings were further supported by the quantile regression results. The study employed both system GMM model and quantile regression in the analysis.

061

Cultural Influence of Local Food Heritage on Sustainable Development in Nigeria with Reference to Enugu Region.

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Abstract

This article explored relations between cultural value and local food heritage for sustainable development regions using Enugu region as a case study. It discusses the potential to advance a cultural approach to sustainable development of regions by examining the local food heritage, relating them to cultural values. Based on empirical research, the article identify the cultural values and analyze the relationship with the identified local food heritage for sustainable regional planning and development. It also highlights the challenges to local food heritage in the region. The study utilized primary data from 380 community elders, traders, and relevant institutions; ministry of arts and culture, ministry of agriculture through interview, field observation, focus group discuss and questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS and Pearson product moment correlation. Findings identified the major local food heritage and cultural values. The local food had statistically significant influence on the cultural values. The Pearson correlation result (P-value = 0.000), shows strong correlation between the local food heritage and cultural values for sustainable regional planning and development.

062

Entrepreneurship, Wealth Creation and Poverty Alleviation: The Role of Ceramic Education

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Abstract

It is in the public domain that rather than Nigeria to invest in manpower development via good foundation in our educational system in order to tap from the abundant natural resources endowed us by nature, that we are busy laying foundation for white collar's job and building cathedrals for places of worships. This paper believes that with determination to come out of the woods, that effective foundation for Entrepreneurship, wealth creation and employability the place of ceramic education cannot be over emphasized. It therefore, tries to identify where we have missed it. It further examines the importance of ceramic education vis-à-vis its related abundant mineral deposit cutting across the length and breadth of the nation for more jobs creation among the teeming youths. Conclusion and further recommendations are proffered.

063

Management of Peace Education for Sustainable National Development

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Abstract

To meet effectively the challenges of our time, all levels of education deserves a radically different education that will make them understand global problems, acquire skills to resolve conflicts, struggle for justice, live by international standards of human rights. All parts of the world, countries, communities and societies at large that form the educational system as an essential element in creating a culture of peace. Peace education is no doubt a deliberate attempt to educate children and adults in the dynamics of conflict and the promotion of peacemaking skills in homes, schools, and communities throughout the world, using all the channels and instruments of socialization. It is transformation through the acquisition of skills that empower the school child to see and maintain peace not only within the school environment, but most importantly in the larger society. Peace education needs to be accepted in all levels of education, formal or informal. It evokes the climate of freedom from fear, intimidation and harassment, oppression and brutalization by external forces or agents. No society will develop without having a peaceful coexistence and the love for one another among its populace.

064

Challenges of Aging Population in Era of Poor Payment of Retirement Benefits in South-South Geopolitical Zone Of Nigeria

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the challenges of aging population in era of poor payment of retirement benefits in South-South Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. The population for the study was drawn from six (6) states of the South-South Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria namely Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers. Five hundred and sixteen (516) retirees were randomly selected using cluster sampling technique. The instrument used for the collection of data was tagged challenged Aged population Era of Poor Payment Retirement Benefit (CAPEOPPRB). The data collected were statistically analyzed using mean, standard deviation and t-test at 0.05 significant level. The study revealed that retirees or aging population have basic characteristics, challenges, experienced certain trends on retirement benefit payment and evolved ways of coping with the challenges. Recommendations were made based on the results.

065

Household Decision-Making Dynamics as Predictors of Maternal Healthcare Utilization among Childbearing Mothers in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of household decision-making dynamics on maternal healthcare utilization among 512 childbearing mothers in Enugu State, Nigeria. A multi-stage cluster sampling method was used for selection. Data was collected through a questionnaire and analyzed using statistical methods including: frequency, percentage, and multivariable regression and correlation analysis. After controlling for co-founding factors, the study found that women with moderate autonomy had 1.58 higher odds of utilization compared to those with low autonomy (95% CI: 1.12 - 2.23, $p=0.009$). Those with high autonomy had 2.34 higher odds (95% CI: 1.64 - 3.34, $p<0.001$). Increased spousal support was associated with 1.15 higher odds of utilization (95% CI: 1.08 - 1.23, $p<0.001$). Women with moderate power in the household had 1.77 higher odds (95% CI: 1.24 - 2.52, $p=0.002$), while those with high power had 2.41 higher odds (95% CI: 1.68 - 3.47, $p<0.001$). Certain sociocultural practices were linked to 35% lower odds of utilization (Adjusted OR=0.65, 95% CI: 0.46 - 0.92, $p=0.016$). Age showed a positive correlation with utilization, with a stronger association for adolescent mothers (15-19 years; $r = 0.60$, $p < 0.001$) than young adults (20-34 years; $r = 0.42$, $p < 0.001$).

066

Serum Mineral Level of Diarrhoea Induced Young Male Albino Rats Fed Maize And Soy Bean Meal Incorporated With Pulverized *Pterocarpus Santalinoides* Leaf

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Abstract

The study examined effect of pulverized *Pterocarpus santalinoides* leaves incorporated in maize and soy bean meal of diarrhoea induced young male albino rats. Twenty-five healthy young male albino rats that weighed 25-65 grams were used. Rats were randomly distributed into 5 groups (with 5 rats in each groups). The rats were allowed to acclimatize for seven days. Rats was induced with 1 ml of castor oil after a midnight fasting on the eight day of acclimatization, 30 minutes after inducement of diarrhoea, the rats were observed for six hours, treatment of the rats commenced with group A (70% of maize and 30% of soybean), group B (70% of maize and 30% of soybean), group C (70% of maize, 30% of soybean and 0.5mg of loperamide), group D (70% of maize, 30% of soybean and 3g of *Pterocarpus Santalinoides*) and group E (70% of maize, 30% of soybean and 5g of *Pterocarpus Santalinoides*). Antidiarrhoea activity were observed with a significant difference in groups D and E, treated with the experimental meal pellet with *Pterocarpus santalinoides* leaf. It was concluded that incorporation of *Pterocarpus santalinoides* in meal of children may provide a great prospect for treating diarrhoea.

067

Comparative Analysis of Chemical Composition of *Ogiri* Produced from Castor Bean (*Ricinus communis*) and Soyabean (*Glycine max*) Seeds

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Abstract

This study analyzed and compared the chemical compositions of ogiri made from castor bean and soyabean seeds. The seeds were sorted, rinsed, cooked, fermented, and mashed. The samples were coded as 'OC' (castor bean ogiri) and 'OS' (soyabean ogiri). Samples were analysed for proximate, vitamin, mineral, phytochemical, and anti-nutrient composition using standard methods. Data were analyzed using means, standard deviations and ANOVA. Significant difference was accepted at $p < 0.05$. Proximate analysis revealed that sample OS (63.86%) contained significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher moisture level than OC (41.14%). Crude fat was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher in OC (12.75%) when compared with OS (2.00%). Protein ranged from 20.2 - 22.90% in OC and OS respectively. OS had higher vitamin B₁ content (0.08 mg) when compared with OC (0.07 mg). Zinc was 0.49 mg in OC and 0.62 mg in OS. Iron was higher (32.42 mg) in OS than when compared to OC (32.35 mg). The flavonoid content of the samples was higher (1.50%) in OS and lower (1.20%) in OC. Phytate content of OC (0.14 %) was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than that of OS (0.06%). It is, therefore, possible to produce ogiri from soyabean seeds, with comparable nutritional quality to ogiri produced from castor seeds.

068

E-Learning and Its Challenges in Nigeria

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Abstract

Knowledge, education and learning are strongly linked with society and its evolution. One cannot teach or learn nowadays the same way as a century ago. More particularly, the quick and deep changes brought by ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) have a strong influence on knowledge, teaching, learning. But pupils themselves are changing and evolving decade after decade. And education must permanently adapt to the new generations of pupils. In terms of information, communication, computers, and technology, youngsters have new abilities, new approaches, and new concepts. Certainly education has to take this into account, particularly at a time when pupils seem to be more competent than teachers in technological abilities! But the new generation of today and tomorrow cannot be described only through technology. We have to take into account other parameters. This paper would critically look at the history of e-learning in Nigeria, e-learning; pedagogical approaches to e-learning, types of e-learning, the needs for e-learning in Nigeria, major challenges to e-learning in Nigeria, recommendation and conclusion,.

069

The Impact of Farmers-Herders Conflict on Food Security in North Central Nigeria

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Abstract

The agricultural landscape of North Central Nigeria is marked by the coexistence of farmers and herders, whose livelihoods intersect in a delicate balance of land use and resource sharing. However, this harmony is increasingly disrupted by conflicts arising from competition over land, water, and grazing rights, often with underlying religious dimensions. The purpose of this study was to examine the multifaceted impacts of the farmers-herders conflict on the region's food security as perceived by farmers. It is a qualitative investigation in which semi-structured interview was used to gather data for the study. Thirty five (35) participants were recruited using purposive and snowball sampling techniques. Thematic analysis was used in explicating the data. Six dominant themes and 15 sub-themes were identified. The sub-themes, which were perspectives of the farmers on the impact of farmer-herder conflict on food security in North central Nigeria, include halting of farming activities, disruption in food distribution, Unaffordability of balanced meals, and reduced income/purchasing power, among others. The findings highlight the urgent need for conflict resolution strategies, policy interventions, and community-based initiatives to mitigate the impact of the farmers-herders conflict on food security and pave the way for a more resilient and equitable agricultural sector in the region.

070

The Impact of Insecurity on Tourism in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

Northern Nigeria, with its rich cultural heritage, historical sites, and natural attractions, has long held promise as a tourist destination. However, the region's potential for tourism development is hindered by persistent challenges of insecurity. The purpose of this paper is to explore the effects of insecurity on tourism in Northern Nigeria as perceived by managers of tourist centres. A descriptive survey design was used for the investigation. Subjects were 108 managers of tourist centres in North Central Nigeria, who responded to a 35-item questionnaire. The questionnaire was face-validated by three experts and pre-tested. Data were analysed using frequency, percentage and mean. Results revealed that closure of tourism centres, job losses in the tourism sector, and weakening of community resilience were major impacts of insecurity on tourism. The findings reveal the need for strategic interventions to address insecurity and promote sustainable tourism development in Northern Nigeria.

071

Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Behavior of Large and Small Farms in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

Growing number of scientific studies indicates that the world is warming and will continue to warm as the concentration of greenhouse gases rises in future. In Nigeria, agriculture remains an important sector that contributes to food security. Projections of the impact of climate change on agriculture showed that crop yield will decline with change in climate. Northern Nigeria is expected to be harder hit due to its geographical location of the region. The major objective of this study was to measure the sensitivities and adaptation options of farms to climate change based on size. Climatic records for Northern Nigeria from 1980-2020 and cross sectional survey of farms across the area were used as data for the study. Eight states were purposively selected and in each state respondents were randomly selected. A total 483 respondents were used in the analyses of the study. Farms were categorized into small and large farms. Ricardian model was used to estimate the sensitivities and adaptation choices of farms based on size. Preliminary result suggests that small farms are more sensitive to higher temperature compared to large farms.

072

Financial Literacy and Resource Management: Coping Strategies of Students in Adeyemi College of Education Ondo during Economic Recession and Their Implication for Family Living

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Abstract

This study explores the financial literacy and resource management strategies employed by students in Colleges of Education. Specifically, it determined their sources of income, causes of financial stress, and money management practices necessary for financial crises prevention. It employed survey research design. 391 respondents were randomly and proportionately selected. Data was collected using a questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis. Results reveal that allowances, salaries from job etc. are sources of income with ($\bar{X} \geq 2.50$), while sickness, accident, impromptu contribution and dues, social activities and so on ($\bar{X} \geq 2.50$) causes of financial stress. Also, inability to save; high debt; spending habits; among others, are ($\bar{X} \geq 2.50$) to be factors making students be the cause of their financial ruin. It was also agreed by the respondents that, introduction of financial literacy courses; orientation for fresh men on financial management skills, among others ($\bar{X} \geq 2.50$) are practices that can help to prevent financial crises. Hypotheses test reveal causes of financial stress ($p=0.496$) and money management practices ($p=0.651$) were not significantly related based on gender.

073

Changing Trends in Traditional Fabrics and Dresses among the Tiv Women in Central Nigeria

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Abstract

The wave of globalization that has cut across the world has impacted the social and cultural landscapes of different societies around the world. Traditional platforms and cultural factors have all been affected by the waves of globalization. In the area of traditional fabrics and dresses, modernization has swept across the traditional styles and designs of how they are made among women generally. This study

examines the changing trends in traditional fabrics and dresses among Tiv women in north-central Nigeria. The study maintains that certain sociocultural factors and external influence have introduced new styles and designs using traditional dresses that are common among the Tiv sociocultural milieu. Using a multidisciplinary approach of content analysis, the study attempts to bring to light the traditional fabrics and dresses used among women in Tiv society. It states further that certain characteristics, designs and styles using traditional fabrics and dresses are changing due to globalization. The study recommends that there should be a blend of both traditional and modern fabrics and dresses to produce beautiful designs and styles for women in Tiv society.

074

Curtailing the Socio-Economic Challenges in the Hospitality and Tourism Industry of Bauchi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper titled “curtailing the socio-economic challenges in the hospitality and tourism industry of Bauchi state”. One of the objectives of the study is to determine the ways used in curtailing socio-economic challenges in Hospitality and Tourism industry and the research question is what are the ways used in curtailing socio-economic challenges in the Hospitality and Tourism industry in Bauchi state Nigeria. The paper also examines the socio-economic aspects of the development of Hospitality and Tourism in Bauchi state, describes the social and economic aspects of the development of the Hospitality and Tourism industries in recent times. The necessary organizational and economic conditions which increase the volume of domestic tourism through administrative, fiscal and social measures, proposes mechanisms to stimulate national Hospitality and Tourism development to achieve the key indicators of Hospitality and Tourism development. The research design will adopt a qualitative approach with the aid of a self-structured questionnaire as a research instrument to be administered to a sample of 150 Hospitality and Tourism personnels randomly in Bauchi state Nigeria. The expected result will be analyze using frequency and mean distribution.

075

Influence of Resource Management on Goal Attainment of Technical and Vocational Education in Public Technical Schools in Imo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined the influence of resource management on goal attainment of technical and vocational education in public technical schools in Imo State, Nigeria. The study was guided by three specific purposes, three research questions and corresponding hypotheses. The population for the study comprised of 21 technical school principals and vice principals. Due to the manageable number of the population, the entire respondents were used for the study. The instrument used for data collection was Resource Management and Goal Attainment of Technical and Vocational Education Questionnaire (RMGATVEQ) which was developed by the researcher based on the literature reviewed. The instrument was validated by three experts while the overall reliability co-efficient of 0.86 was obtained using the Cronbach Alpha reliability technique which is an indication that it was highly reliable. The data collected from the respondents were analyzed using mean and standard deviations while ANOVA was used to test the hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed that resource planning, resource

allocation and resource utilization greatly influence goal attainment of technical and vocational education in public technical schools in Imo State, Nigeria.

076

Role of Food Vendors in Sokoto Metropolis in Promoting Food Hygiene in the Society for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Food hygiene is an important component in enhancing good health in any society. This is so because hygienic food helps to prevent human bodies from infections which will give birth to diseases. Food vendors are part of the society who help to either provide healthy food or harmful one to the society through their practices. Since food vendors sell different foods to the society, it is important that their handling practices meet laid down rules of health practitioners. It is upon this background that this paper examines the role of food vendors and their practices in Sokoto metropolis. The paper found out that some food vendors operate in dirty environments, some mix decompose materials with fresh ones, do not cover some of the foods they sell and as such it become contaminated with dust etc. This paper recommends that food hygiene education should be introduced for the different stakeholders and food vendors in Sokoto Metropolis.

077

Management of University Education for Human Capital Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The management of university education plays a pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of human capital development in Nigeria, a nation undergoing rapid socio-economic transformation. This systematic review examines the multifaceted dimensions of managing university education to foster human capital development within the Nigerian context. The paper explains the concept of management, principles of educational management, concept of educational management, roles of educational management in human capital development. Furthermore, the paper explores concept of human resource planning, purpose of human capital planning, stages of human capital planning, concept of human capital development, and Human Capital Theory. Moreover, the paper further highlights concept of University Education, roles of university education in human capital development, the challenges, strategies, and policy frameworks employed in managing university education for optimal human capital outcomes and finally the paper made the number of recommendations.

078

Couples' Perception of the Role of Effective Communication in Maintaining a Mutually-Growth Fostering Relationship

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Abstract

The study adopted qualitative design using the focus group method to ascertain couples' perception of the role of effective communication in building and maintaining a mutually growth-fostering

relationship. The focus group discussion guide was used to generate data from 10 heterogeneous couples in Oye Ekiti who were married, engaged and in relationship. Ethical considerations were observed as approval was obtained from the discussants to commence the study. Responses were thematized into the five good things of relational-culture theory and analyzed using NVivo. Findings showed that the larger percentage of the couples desired more intimacy because their relationship was good and they were satisfied. This gave them a sense of zest and stirred commitment to sustain the healthy relationship. Couples, however, did not know how to get a clearer knowledge of themselves and their partners as a good thing of a mutually-growth fostering relationship. Couples, again, did not link productivity to relationship matters. However, they believed that knowing one is loved and appreciated can increase ones sense of worth.

079

Effect of Agricultural Sector Development on Quality of Life in Nigeria

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Abstract

African's economy is struggling to leverage the continental's vast wealth in natural resources in order to displace the poor quality of life that affects more than half of its population. The resource curse syndrome identified as the coexistence of vast wealth in natural resources and extreme poverty could be part of the reasons why the resources in Nigeria does not trickle down to address her economic growth sustainability needs. On this premise, this study will examine the differential effect of agricultural sector development on quality of Life in Nigeria. The innovation of this study is two folds, first, to examine these relationships in four distinct measures of quality of life which include measure of human development and liveability, measure of deprivation, measure of environmental degradation, and measure of governance quality; and second, to ascertain the asymmetric effect in the relationship. Nonlinear autoregressive distributed lag model will be employed for the study with annual time series covering the period 1985 to 2022. The data will be sourced from the World Development Indicators, the World Governance Indicators, and the National Bureau of Statistics.

080

Comparison of the Anthropometric Indices, Factors Affecting Fluid Intake and Hydration Biomarkers of Pregnant Women (20-35 Years) In Selected Public Hospitals in Nsukka Local Government Area

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to compare the anthropometric indices, fluid intake and the hydration biomarkers of pregnant women (20-35 years) in selected hospitals in Nsukka Local Government Area, of Enugu state, Nigeria. A cross-sectional study was employed among 310 pregnant women and sub-samples of 90 and 32 respondents were used for the fluid intake study and the serum osmolality tests, respectively. Anthropometric indices of the respondents were assessed using standard methods. The total drinking fluids from water and beverages were obtained using a 3-day fluid record questionnaire. A refractometer and serum osmolality were used to ascertain the urine specific gravity (USG) and blood sodium, glucose and Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) concentrations, respectively. Data were analyzed using mean, ANOVA and Chi-square at $p < 0.05$. The results shows that among others Nsukka Health Centre had more (57.42%) normal weight respondents compared to 19.38% for Bishop Shanahan hospital and (40.54%) for Medical Centre. Mean total fluid intake were 9559.83 L \pm 2614.16 for Medical Centre, 7734.86 L \pm 2094.41 for Nsukka Health Centre and 8786.43 L \pm 2750.06 for Bishop Shanahan hospital.

081

Impact of N-Power Social Empowerment Programme on Youth Employment in Cross River State

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Abstract

The N-Power programme is one of the social empowerment programme of President Muhammadu Buhari, to empower Nigerian youths for prosperity. The programme was launched on the 8th of June, 2016, to tackle issues of youth joblessness and improve the social development of young people in Nigeria. N-Power addresses the challenge of youth unemployment by providing a structure for large-scale and relevant work skills acquisition and development while linking its core and outcomes to fixing inadequate public services and stimulating the larger economy. With the increasing level of unemployment in Nigeria, the attention of scholars and indeed the general public is drawn to evaluate the impact of the programme after 7 years of implementation. This study aims to evaluate the significant impact of the N-Power social employment programme on youth employment in Cross River State. This is an empirical study. Data are obtained from a cross population of unemployed youths in the state. The chi-square statistical technique is used in testing the hypotheses stated to guide the study. The findings show that the programme has been significant in supporting skill development and youth employment, but not complemented with the needed infrastructure that supports business development.

082

Technical and Vocational Education and Training for enhancing fulfillment and Quality of family life among TVET Practitioners in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated how TVET practitioners in Nigeria could improve their family life's quality and fulfillment through Technical and Vocational Education and Training. The study posed two research questions. The study also employed a descriptive survey design. Structured questionnaire served as the data gathering instrument. The sample size was 150, made up of 100 households and 50 individuals chosen from a population of 1200 academic and non-academic staff of the colleges of education in Northern Nigeria using multi-stage sampling approaches. The research questions were addressed using the mean and standard deviation, and the hypotheses of no significant difference at the 0.05 level of significance were tested using the t-test. The majority of the individual fulfillment questions had mean responses above 2.50, whereas the quality of family life items had mean responses of 3.57, 2.71, and 4.00, respectively. There was no significant difference in the mean response of households and individuals as per the stated hypotheses. It demonstrated that Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is a field with promising qualities for acquiring skills that can enhance personal satisfaction and raise standard of living.

083

Assessment of Healthy Daily Nutrition Awareness and Practices among Farm Households in Afikpo North Local Government Area, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.

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Abstract

This study assessed farm household's level of awareness and practice of healthy daily nutrition in Afikpo North Local Government Area (LGA) of Ebonyi State, Nigeria. Multistage sampling technique was used to collect primary data. Analytical tools such as descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression were used to analyzed data from 100 respondents. Results showed that the farm households were aware of required daily carbohydrate for adult the most, source their food mainly from own production and eat twice a day, this involves consumption of variety of vegetable, fruit, and protein. Farming household head's age, gender, marital status, educational level, income, farming experience and household size were significant factors in determining the practice of healthy daily nutrition in the study area. Healthy daily nutrition awareness and practice in the study area can be improved through intensifying efforts to increase rural household income, educational level as well as sensitization of households on family planning and benefits of healthy daily nutrition.

084

Selected Micronutrient Assessment of Ready-To-Eat Breakfast Meal from Blends of Maize, Soybean and Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato

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Abstract

The study evaluated selected micronutrient content of ready-to-eat breakfast meal from blends of maize, soybean and orange-fleshed sweet potato flours using flaking process. Maize, soybean and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes were processed into flours. The flours were blended in the following ratios for maize, soybean and orange-fleshed sweet potato (100:0:0, 80:10:10, 70:10:20, 60:0:30, 50:10:40) to get five different samples designated as MSOA, MSOB, MSOC, MSOD and MSOE respectively. The flour blends were processed into ready-to-eat breakfast meal. The samples were analysed for selected micronutrients content. Significant ($p < 0.05$) differences existed in all the vitamins analysed. Pro-vitamin A ranged from 0.23 - 3.13mg/100g, vitamin E ranged from 0.67-1.59mg/100g, vitamin B9 ranged from 0.02- 0.04mg/100g and vitamin C ranged from 0.90-1.49mg/100g. All the studied vitamins increased as the level of orange-fleshed sweet potato increased. Mineral contents also differed ($p < 0.05$) significantly and recorded the following ranges calcium 32.17-93.04mg/100g, magnesium 23.56 - 34.89mg/100g, phosphorus 52.21-61.49mg/100g and manganese 0.99 - 1.39mg/100g.

085

Nutrient Composition and Sensory Evaluation of Energy Drink Made From Blend of Rice, Sorghum and Millet Malt.

By

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Abstract

A simple process technology for producing high protein and energy density beverage from blend of malted rice, sorghum and millet was developed and produced in this study. The cereal grains were

subjected to malting for a period of 48 hours for (sorghum and millet) and 72 hours for rice. Kilned and milled into grits. The cereals were blended in the ratio 50:50:50 respectively. Food additives such as food flavour and sweetening agents (ginger, caramel and table sugar) were incorporated into the blend to enhance sensory scores of the malt beverages. The result of this study shows that sample A (50% millet malt: 50% sorghum malt: 50% rice malt) has higher nutrient composition compared sample B (100% sorghum malt). The data was analyzed using Chi-Square. The result of the statistical analysis shows that there is a significant difference between sample A and sample B. Sample A were more preferable to sample B.

086

Inclusion of Interior Decorative Piece in Fashion and Designing Business for Socio-Economic Enhancement of Fashion Designers in Omoku, Rivers State.

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Abstract

The study investigates on inclusion of interior decorative piece in fashion and designing business for socio-economic enhancement of fashion designers in Omoku, Rivers State. Three objectives, research question and hypotheses guided the study. The study was a survey research design. The population comprised of all one hundred and seventeen (117) registered fashion designers domicile in omoku community, (Desk officer, Association of fashion and designers omoku, branch). No sample was done as the population was small. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by three experts. Data were analyzed using mean, standard deviation and t-test to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significant. Findings revealed that types of interior decorative Piece includes: Curtains (3.10+1.48, 3.15+ 3.15 +1.48), draperies (3.06+ 1.36, 3.04 +1.63), door mat, (2.89+1.03, 2.96+1.16), throw pillow, (3.25+ 1.78, 3.15+ 1.19), and ways of acquiring interior decorative piece are: Apprentice, (3.27 +1.67, 3.36 +1.47), Real life practice, (3.40+ 1.87, 3.39 + 1.51), Supportive trainer (2.39+0.54, 2.23+ 0.31+0.24), Adequate Communication, (2.68+1.40, 2.54 1.35) also benefit of acquiring decorative skill, are: Carrier advancement, (3.23+ 1.73, 3.18+1.76), Self-employment, (3.45+1.84, 3.34+ 1.64), Resilience, (2.78+1.63, 2.74+1. 53), Diverse job opportunities, (2.88+1.45, 2.87+1.51), Increased income, (3.37+1.96, 3.56+1.65) among others.

087

Green Energy Innovations among Recreation and Tourism Service Providers in Nigeria: Implications for Public Health Education

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Abstract

Nigeria is indifferent regarding embracing green energy innovations. The few green energy innovations that are available seem not to be utilized especially among recreation and tourism service providers. This study determined level of utilization and barriers to utilization of green energy innovations among recreation and tourism service providers in Nigeria. Cross-sectional research design was used. The multi-stage sampling procedure was employed to select 394 respondents out of 5,392 recreation service providers. Pretested and validated researchers' structured questionnaire (R=.87) was used for data

collection. Frequencies and percentages were used to answer the research questions while logistic regression was used to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 alpha level. The findings of the study revealed that cost of green energy, government policies, technical maturity, environmental sustainability, ignorance, lack of green energy related skills and technical know-how among others were the reported barriers to green energy innovations in Enugu State. The study concluded that barriers that affect the utilization of green energy innovations abound but can be mitigated.

088

Implications of Marital Conflicts and Family Instability on Work Performance of Secondary School Teachers in Ondo West Local Government Area.

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Abstract

This study centered on the implications of marital conflicts and family instability on work performance of secondary school teachers in Ondo West Local Government Area (LGA). Descriptive research design was used. Population of the study consisted of all secondary school teachers in Ondo West Local Government Area. Data were analyzed using percentages, and mean (X). Findings reveal that family instability is a common family issue among teachers with mean score of $X=3.45$. The result also shows that there is hardly any family that has not witnessed or experienced marital conflicts and family instability with the mean score of 3.87. Also, the study revealed that the major causes of marital conflicts and family instability among teachers in secondary schools in LGA include communication gap among couples and poor level of exposure of spouses and that third party influence and intrusion of in-laws from both families.

089

Proximate and Energy Composition of Formulated Complementary Flour Blends Produced From Maize, Soybean, Periwinkle, Carrot and Underutilized Ózè Seeds (*Bosqueia Angolensis*).

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Abstract

The study used crop going into extinction, animal protein source and vegetable to formulate composite blends, which can provide the needed nutrients for nourishing infants and children. Pearson's method was adopted in formulating blend 1 (roasted ózè blend), blend 2 (boiled ózè blend) and blend 3 (sprouted ózè blend), which involved the use of a predetermined protein level of the food materials and some fixed ingredients. The blends contained processed periwinkle and carrots flours as fixed ingredients while each food had soybean, maize and either roasted, boiled or sprouted processed ózè seed flours in varying ratios. Proximate analysis of the formulated foods were determined using Standard methods. Data were analyzed using means, standard deviations and ANOVA. Proximate composition of the formulated foods (per 100 g) showed low moisture levels of 9.44 - 10.28%, high crude protein contents that ranged from 12.47 to 13.84% and carbohydrate values of 60.74% being the least to 62.87% the highest. Significant amounts of fats (6.32- 7.82%) were also found in the blends. The energy densities of the formulated foods were comparable when 5 g oil was added and ranged from 405.34 - 411.14 kcal.

090

Effect of Toasting Temperature and Time on the Proximate and Phytochemicals Composition of Soybeans Powder

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Abstract

The study was aimed at evaluating the effect of different toasting temperatures and time on the phytochemicals and antioxidants properties of soybean flour. Soybean were toasted and at temperature of 140°C and 160°C for 10mins and 20mins respectively. The proximate, micronutrients and phytochemical properties were evaluated using standard analytical methods. The result obtained from the samples of varied toasted soybean showed significant ($p<0.05$) different. The proximate moisture, protein, carbohydrate, fat, fiber and ash ranged from 1.20 to 3.59, 36.16 to 39.54, 37.83 to 43.96%, 13 to 15.84%, 0.30 to 1.23 %, 3.1 to 3.90 % at temperature of 140°C and 160°C for 10mins and 20mins respectively. The total phenol and flavonoids increased from 37.64mg/100g to 42.55mg/100g and 7.6mg/100g to 30.6mg/100g for 10 and 20 mins at the temperature of 140°C and 160°C respectively. Toasting caused a significant ($p<0.05$) decrease in alkaloids (1.03mg/100g to 2.23mg/100g) and tannin (235mg/100g to 276mg/100g) levels of the seed flour. The vitamin E content ranged from 19.16mg/100g to 27.92mg/100g. Toasting caused a significant increase among ($p<0.05$) the varied samples.

091

Accusations of Witchcraft Against Children in Nigeria: An Evaluation of the Role of Child Protection Services and Law Enforcement Agencies.

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Abstract

Vulnerable and defenseless children have become victims of witchcraft stigmatization and abuse in Nigeria. The stigmatization of children as witches and the resultant child rights abuse is becoming prevalent in Nigeria and is getting worrisome. These children once labeled are subjected to violations that leave them physically and verbally abused, psychologically traumatized and sexually molested. This paper examines the plights of children branded as witches in Nigeria. It further assesses the role played by Child Protection Services and Law Enforcement Agencies in safeguarding these children. It recommends that existing laws and regulations on child rights be implemented to protect children. The paper concludes that urgent response be made from government and all members of the society to protect affected children.

092

Assessment of Nutritional Diversity and Nutritional Status of Teachers in Ondo West Local Government Area of Ondo State.

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Abstract

This study evaluated the nutritional diversity and nutritional status of teachers in Ondo West Local Government Area of Ondo State. Three (3) research questions guided the study and two (2) null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Descriptive research design was adopted as the design of the study. The population of the study comprised all the secondary school

teachers in Ondo West Local Government Area of Ondo State. The total estimated population is nine hundred and eighty (980). The sample size of two hundred and twenty-five (225) was randomly selected using Taro Yamene. A structured questionnaire was used to elicit responses from the respondents. The instrument was validated to determine the internal consistency of the items and coefficient of stability. Split half reliability was used to determine the consistency and a correlation coefficient of 0.80 was obtained. Data collected was analyzed using both descriptive (frequency, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistical (One way Anova). Findings from the study revealed that teachers with specific health conditions made food choices based on their dietary requirements and restrictions ($X \geq 3.65$). The level of nutritional knowledge of teachers is on high level with mean of ($X \geq 3.71$).

093

Gender Effects of Agricultural Cropping Works Amid Mounting and Threatening Economic Condition in Kebbi State

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Abstract

Increasing women and men's access to mechanized farming tools could reduce energy exertion and improve their nutritional status. The introduction of new equipments also account for the physical differences between women and men and its implications on work burdens. When new technologies are introduced, men might take over the tasks previously assigned to women. Women do not lose control over the proceeds of the agricultural products they were previously responsible for. Mechanization could displace farmers who are poor and low skilled and consequently reducing their incomes and nutritional status. While increased agricultural production could improve nutritional status by increasing agricultural income and food. The gain in nutritional status could be offset by an increase in work effort of doing agricultural work. Results suggest that it is possible that, access to equipment reduced effort for one production activity but increased work for other activities in the production process such as in harvesting. Furthermore, it was found that, women in households with a hand powered sprayer is positively related to time spent in weeding, fertilizing, and non-harvest activities, while it is negatively correlated for men.

094

Prevalence and Predictors of Stunting and Underweight Among Under-Five Children in Early Child Care Centers, Enugu State

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Abstract

The study investigated prevalence and predictors of stunting and underweight among under-five children in Enugu State. Three research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. Survey design was used. The population consisted of 494,421 under-five children. Questionnaire and UNICEF anthropometric scale were used for data collection. Frequency count, percentages and logistic regressions were used for data analysis. Findings revealed that 62.5% and 29.6% of under-fives in Enugu State were stunted and underweight respectively. Gender, age in months, and child's birth position were significant predictors of stunting among under-five children, while father's education, mother's education, age on months, and child's birth position were significant predictors of underweight ($p < .05$).

095

Interaction Effect of Pattern Drafting Methods on the Achievement, Interest and Knowledge Retention of Home Economics Students in Universities in South East, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study focused on interaction effect of pattern drafting methods on achievement, interest and knowledge retention of Home Economics students in Universities in Southeast, Nigeria. Three research questions and three null hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted quasi experimental design. The population for the study was 58 second- and third-year undergraduate Home Economics Education students in Universities that offer Home Economics Education in South East, Nigeria. Three instruments were utilized for data collection. Data were analysed using mean, standard deviation and Analyses of covariance (ANCOVA) at 0.05 level of significance. The results also showed that age has significant effect in the mean achievement, interest and retention of students taught pattern drafting. Among the recommendations made was that curriculum planners and lecturers should make effort to adopt the use of CAD as one of the instructional methods in teaching pattern drafting. Furthermore, it was recommended among others that Nigeria Universities commission (NUC) should allocate more time for in-service training of Home Economics lecturers on integration of CAD to empower them, thus enable its application in the classroom to enhance student's achievement, interest and retention.

096

The Role of Non-Farm Activities in Poverty Alleviation in Sokoto State

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Abstract:

The role of non-farm activities in poverty alleviation in Sokoto state has been a topic of growing interest in recent years. Sokoto is one of the poorest states in Nigeria, with a high incidence of poverty and limited economic opportunities. However, it has been noted that non-farm activities, such as petty trading, handicrafts, and services can play a significant role in reducing poverty. This is because they can provide a source of income and help to create employment opportunities, particularly for women and youth. The study will investigate the role of non-farm activities in poverty alleviation in Sokoto state. The study will employ both qualitative and quantitative methods in data collection. Qualitative methods will include in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders such as farmers, traders, and community leaders. Quantitative methods will include the use of household surveys to collect data on the characteristics of households and their participation in non-farm activities. The data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics and econometric models to estimate the impact of non-farm activities on poverty.

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Perceived Impact of Online Infidelity on the Sustainability of Marriage Institution in Enugu Urban, Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper ascertained the impact of online infidelity on the sustainability of marriage institution in Enugu urban. Specifically, It determined the causes of online infidelity, ascertained forms of online infidelity, determined the consequences of online infidelity, and proffered solutions to online infidelity in Enugu urban Nigeria. The study adopted survey research design. The population of the study was comprised of nine thousand (9000) married couples who are computer literate in Enugu urban. The sample was made up of 900 married men and women randomly drawn from the population,. A structural questionnaire which was validated by an expert from the Department of Home Science and Management was used to elicit information from the respondents. The internal consistency of the instrument was computed using Cronbach alpha and reliability co-efficient if 0.77 was obtained. Data were analyzed using mean. The result if the study revealed that online infidelity keeps couples away from each other, prevent intimacy, causes couples to be emotionally distant from one another and usually creates communication gap between them among other things.

098

An Examination of the Socio-Economic Factors Triggering Gender Based Violence in Sokoto State.

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Abstract:

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a pervasive and persistent problem in Sokoto state, Nigeria. A variety of socioeconomic factors, including poverty, unemployment, lack of education, and patriarchal social norms, have been linked to the perpetuation of GBV. This study will examine the impact of these factors on the incidence of GBV, using qualitative and quantitative research methods. The study aims to identify the most significant socioeconomic factors, and to recommend interventions that can address them. The scope of the study is to examine the socioeconomic factors contributing to GBV in Sokoto state, with a focus on the following objectives, To understand the prevalence and nature of GBV in Sokoto state, To identify the most significant socioeconomic factors contributing to GBV, To assess the impact of socioeconomic factors on the experiences of women and girls who have experienced GBV, and To develop recommendations for interventions to address the socioeconomic factors contributing to GBV. The study will be conducted over a period of 12 months, and will be conducted in collaboration with local organizations working on GBV. The study is limited in scope to Sokoto state, and does not include other states in Nigeria.

099

Mortality Risk Management Practices Among Poultry Farmers in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract:

The study ascertained mortality risk management practices among poultry farmers in Enugu State, Nigeria. Multistage sampling procedure was used to select sixty (60) poultry farmers. Data were collected using structured interview schedule. Data were analyzed using mean, frequency and

percentage. The results average age and household size of the farmers were 35 years and 5 persons, respectively. Majority (88.3%) of the farmers reared 20-500 birds and 40.3% of them earned above ₦100000 per year. Results also reveal major mortality risk sources faced by farmers to include; heat stress (95.0%) and excessive cold/harmattan (91.7%), farmers have a positive attitude towards mortality risks management practices. Further majority (97.5%) of the farmers have high knowledge on mortality risk management practices while 2.5% have a moderate knowledge on mortality risk management practices. Mortality risk management practices include among others, clean water and proper ventilation to prevent health issues (\bar{x} =4.87), monitor and control the feed quality of birds to reduce the risk of health issues (\bar{x} = 4.82). Major challenges faced by farmers on mortality risk management practices include; costly insurance coverages (\bar{x} =1.95), fluctuations in feed prices (\bar{x} =1.88), inadequate facilities and technologies (\bar{x} =1.78) and others.

100

Safety Practices Adopted by Pre-school Administrators and Teachers in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated safety practices adopted by preschool administrators and teachers in Enugu State, Nigeria. The study was a cross-sectional survey of 400 administrators and 660 teachers randomly selected in multi stages from public and private preschools in the state. A pre-validated questionnaire was used to collect data. Data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The administrators only ensured adequate ventilation and light (63%), and controlled noise (66%) in the schools. The teachers showed a higher commitment to safety than the administrators. In the classroom, the teachers adhered to all the safety practices apart from posting safety rules and signs on the wall (48.2%). They also ensured that all the playground and rest room safety precautions are taken except prompt repair of damaged bowls (29.5%). Constraints observed include lack of training for preschool workers on safety (mean = 3.05), inadequate child/adult ratio (mean = 2.98), unavailability of documented safety policy (mean = 2.98), lack of fund to repair faulty facilities (mean = 3.16) and unavailability of adequate safety facilities (mean = 3.12). The major remedy identified was government's renewed commitment to preschool safety.

101

Impact of Banditry on Women's Participation in Agricultural Activities in Sokoto State

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Abstract:

This research analyzes the impact of banditry on women's participation in agricultural activities in Sokoto state, Nigeria. The objectives of the study were To understand the extent of women's participation in agricultural activities in Sokoto state, before and after the increase in banditry, To assess the impact of banditry on women's ability to engage in agricultural activities, including productivity, income, and access to markets, To identify the strategies used by women farmers to cope with the threat of banditry and adapt their farming practices accordingly. And to identify the barriers to women's participation in agricultural activities, including cultural, economic, and political factors. The study used a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, including surveys and interviews with women farmers and other stakeholders in the agricultural sector. The findings show that women's participation in agricultural activities has been negatively impacted by banditry, with some women reporting reduced productivity, loss of income, and limited access to markets. The study also finds that women farmers have adapted their farming practices in response to the threat of banditry, such as reducing the size of their farms and switching to less valuable crops.

102

**Entrepreneurship At Home Among Purdah Women, A Strategy In
Poverty Alleviation In Sokoto State, Nigeria.**

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Abstract

Barriers to women's entrepreneurial pursuits are numerous, but the one that appears to be dominant is accessibility to growth capital in Nigeria, Particularly in Sokoto State considering its unassuming level of economic development. The subject of women involvement in small scale production has become imperative especially when the roles of women are being redefined in the global socio-political and economic framework. The objective of this study, therefore, is to determine the role of women entrepreneurs in the development of Small-Scale enterprises at home in Sokoto state. Purdah women among Muslim in Hausa land are frequently perceived as oppressed and subjugated people with marginal, or even counterproductive, economic role in the society. This paper explores various opportunity among women in curtailing the present economic hardship in Nigeria. It argues that the purdah women can fully participate in various small-scale business in their households for self-reliance, it also argues that Islam does not inhibit economic activities among women as well as discouraging being idle in the society. A total of 270 respondents constituted sample of this study. Data collected were analyzed using percentage and frequency count.

103

**Demand Analysis of Garden Egg Leaf (Solanum Aubergine) For Food Security among Households in
Owerri Metropolis Imo State, Nigeria.**

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Abstract

The study analyzed the demand for garden egg leaf (*solanum aubergine*) among households in Owerri Metropolis Imo State. Multi-stage sampling was used to select 300 respondents. Data were collected with questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings reveal that Garden egg leaf had a monthly budget share expenditure of ₦2753.33. Oha leaf, fluted pumpkin and bitter leaf were the most preferred vegetables which ranked 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively. Regression result showed that own price, price of water leaf, price of fluted pumpkin, price of bitter leaf, price of amaranthus, monthly income, marital status, household size, level of education and occupation were significant at 1% and 5% and greatly influenced the demand for garden egg leaf in the study area. The own price and income elasticity was found to be -0.06 and -0.18 respectively. The cross price elasticities of water leaf and fluted pumpkin were found to be 0.10 and 0.13 while the cross price elasticities of Bitter leaf and Amaranthus were found to be -0.20 and -0.11.

104

**Impact of Agricultural Extension Service among Rural Farmers on Food Security in Cross River State,
Nigeria**

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Abstract

Agricultural extension service facilitates the transfer of knowledge and good practices to farmers. The traditional agricultural extension is mainly done by an extension officer visiting a farmer or farmer field

schools. This is seen to have a positive impact on innovations and food security in rural areas. This study sets out to investigate the Impact of agricultural extension service on food security in Cross River State, Nigeria. The study adopts descriptive statistics and simple percentages for evaluation. Data was collected from 300 rural farmers who are beneficiaries of the Cross River State agricultural extension service. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as simple percentages, frequency distribution and table, and simple regression at 0.05 level of significance. The finding showed that agricultural extension services have a significant impact on food production among rural farmers in the State. The study recommends the need to enhance innovations for rural farmers as a strategy for improving their output and achieving food security.

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The Menace of Boko Haram and Its Effect on Hospitality and Tourism Patronage (A Cases Study of Jos Metropolitan Council of Plateau State, Nigeria)

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Abstract

It has been noticed that most hospitality industry is not having up to 40% occupancy in their business. This has necessitated this research theme: "The menace of Boko Haram and its effect on hospitality and tourism patronage" (A case study of Jos Metropolitan Council of Plateau State, Nigeria). A total of 140 copies of questionnaire were administered and 130 were returned. Simple percentage was used in the analysis of the data. It was concluded that there are negative effects on the hotel patronage because of insecurity. Tourists that were able to still make it were not able to access most outlets in the immediate vicinity, we then recommended that the state government in collaboration with the owners of hospitality industries should ensure proper security training for the security personnel. All effort should be made to cater for the welfare of the displaced individuals.

106

Comparative Assessment of Some Selected Bread Brands in Ondo State, Nigeria, For Public Acceptability

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Abstract

The study examined the level of acceptability of five different bread brands in Akure, Ondo state. The bread brands are oyato bread, omoorokibread, Fortunate Tumbo bread. The bread samples were randomly selected and purchased. Fresh from bakery. Proximate composition and sensory evaluation of these breads were conducted. The study revealed that the ingredients used by bakers of the selected breads are common to all of them except those that are not using flavors and additives. FUTA Bread used preservatives and improver and had the highest protein content. Findings: The FUTA bread was rated best as regards crust color ($x=8.25$), crumb color ($x=8.1$), aroma ($x=8.55$), taste ($x=7.95$) and overall acceptability ($x=8.35$). there was no significant different in the bread samples foyato with respect to crust, crumb, aroma, taste, texture and overall acceptability. Bread uses the best range of ingredients:

flour, yeast, sugar, salt, fat, water, improper, flavor and preservatives. This is to recommended that FUTA should endeavor to set up production point in all the two local government of Akure city of the university in order to meet the bread demand of the students.

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Consumption Pattern of Antioxidant-Rich Foods among Middle-Aged Adults in Calabar South Local Government Area of Cross River State.

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Abstract

This study examined the knowledge and pattern of consumption of antioxidant-rich foods among middle-aged adults in Calabar South Local Government Area (LGA) of Cross River State. It was a cross-sectional survey. Data was collected using questionnaire. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentages, mean, standard deviations and Chi-square. Significance was accepted at ± 0.05 . Findings of the study revealed that more than half 229 (57.3%) of the respondents had poor knowledge of antioxidant-rich foods; while, the majority 244 (61%) consumes antioxidant-rich foods. High cost of food, poverty, food scarcity, and culture were factors that affects consumption. There is a statistically significant relationship between knowledge and consumption of antioxidant-rich foods among the respondents ($p < 0.05$). It is recommended, among others, that various stakeholders should include creating awareness of the importance of consuming antioxidant-rich foods through nutrition education.

108

Examining Sports as Approach for Enhancing Health and Wellbeing of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Structured sports activities enhance attainment and sustenance of sound mind and healthy body; however, this is non-existent among the vulnerable in Nigeria even with 2012 policy. Therefore, examining sports as an approach for enhancing health and wellbeing of IDPs in Nigeria becomes pertinent. Thirty-two IDPs camp officials and fifteen physical educators participated in the in-depth interview. Employing NVivo 11 pro, qualitative data were coded and thematically analyzed and data presented in verbatim quotes. Participants reported benefits structured sports activities offer but non-existent in IDPs camps. Lack of funds, space, and physical education professionals were stated as hindrances to structured sports activities in the camps. Results show high possibility of integrating sports activities as psychosocial support for IDPs. Therefore Nigeria government needs to urgently develop blueprint of sports programme for wellbeing and re-integration of IDPs. This is vital to the achievement of the vision of Nigeria National Policy on IDPs 2012. The ministry overseeing IDPs must showcase practical synergy between policy and practice.

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Entrepreneurial Mindset Development in Agricultural Production: An Imperative for Enhancing Food Security among University Workers in Public Universities in South-East, Nigeria.

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Abstract

The study determined entrepreneurial mindset development in agricultural production as an imperative for enhancing food security among university workers in South-East, Nigeria. The study was guided by three research questions and three null hypotheses. A descriptive survey research design was adopted and it was conducted in Federal Universities in South East, Nigeria. Population comprised of agricultural lecturers and entrepreneurship lecturers in Federal Universities in South East, Nigeria. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Mean, standard deviation and t-test statistic were used to analyze data. Findings reveal 15 lucrative areas of agricultural production in which university workers can develop entrepreneurial mindset in for sustainable food security, 10 benefits of developing entrepreneurial mindset in agricultural production, and 12 strategies for effective engagement in agricultural production among university workers. The study recommends among others, that university administrators should allocate available lands to staff interested in agricultural production.

110

Assessment of Bankers Attitude towards Hypertension Preventive Practices in Commercial Banks in Enugu North Senatorial District, Enugu State

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Abstract

The study assessed the attitude of bankers towards hypertension preventive practices in Enugu North Senatorial District, Enugu State. Descriptive survey research design was used. The population for the study comprised 686 in 29 commercial banks. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Mean, standard deviations and analysis of variance were used data analysis. Results show that bankers possess positive attitude ($\bar{x}=2.69$, $SD = .47$) towards hypertension preventive practices. Bankers aged 30-44 years had higher positive attitude than those aged less than 30 years and 45 years and above. There were significant differences in bankers' attitude towards hypertension preventive practices based on age ($F(2,673) = 5.117$, $p = .006$) and level of education ($F(2,673) = 3.759$, $p = .024$). The study recommends that health educators and other health care related workers should periodically educate bankers on their attitude towards hypertension and other health problems through seminars on improvement on healthy living.

111

Food Security, Nutrition, Tourism and Hospitality Industry as determinants of Living Survival among Adolescents in Akinyele Local Government Area of Oyo State.

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Abstract

This study investigate the food security, nutrition, tourism and hospitality industry as determinants of living survival among adolescents in Akinyele Local Government Area (LGA) of Oyo State. Descriptive research design was adopted. Population was made up of adolescents in the LGA. Questionnaire was used to elicit data. A total of 150 copies of questionnaire were administered on the selected

respondents. Pearson Product Moment Analysis (PPMC) and simple percentage analysis were used to test the four hypotheses. Findings revealed that all the independent variables (food security, nutrition, tourism and hospitality industry) were highly significant to the realization of the dependent variable (living survival). It was recommended that the LGA should lay more emphasis on food security. Also, the media houses should enlighten people on the essence of nutrition.

112

Comparative Evaluation of Acha, Pigeon Pea, and Oyster Mushroom Flour Blends on Amino Acid Profiles: Economic and Health Benefit

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Abstract

This research investigated comparative evaluation of acha (*Digitariaexilis*), pigeon pea (*Cajanuscajan*) and oyster mushroom (*Pleurotostreatus*) on amino acid profiles to determine the best blend with the highest amino acid contents. The protein value of composite flours of different blends of four formulations were tested: Sample 101 contained only acha, while samples 102 contained 75% acha, 20% pigeon peas, and 5% mushroom; sample 103 contained 70% acha, 20% pigeon peas, and 10% mushroom, and sample 104 contained 65% acha, 20% pigeon peas and 15% mushroom, all expressed in mg/L, with means and standard deviations for each blend. A completely randomized design (CRD) was used. For amino acids profile, Leucine levels increased from 9.400 ± 0.005 mg/L in Sample 102 to 10.016 ± 0.005 mg/L in Sample 104 with significant differences ($p < 0.05$). Concentration of essential amino acid, and essential amino acid score based on FAO/WHO (1973) standard, increased as pigeon pea and oyster mushroom were increased with threonine ranging from 0.986 ± 0.003 mg/L in Sample 101 to 1.130 ± 0.005 mg/L in Sample 104, showing significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

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Evaluation of Gluten-free Breakfast Cereals Produced from Pigeon Pea, Acha and Oyster Mushroom: Benefits for Diabetic Patients.

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Abstract

This paper evaluated gluten-free breakfast cereals produced from pigeon pea (*Cajanuscajan*), acha (*Digitariaexilis*) and oyster mushroom (*Pleurotostreatus*). Four formulations were evaluated: 101 (100% acha), 102 (75% acha, 20% pigeon peas, 5% mushroom), 103 (70% acha, 20% pigeon peas, 10% mushroom), and 104 (65% acha, 20% pigeon peas, 15% mushroom), with means and standard deviations for each blend. A completely randomized design (CRD) was used, the means were separated using the Duncan multiple range test and significance was accepted at $p < 0.05$. Mineral, functional and sensory were evaluated, the colour ranged from 5.11 ± 0.57 (sample 101) to 5.44 ± 1.40 (sample 104) showing significant differences ($p < 0.05$). The Bulk density (g/m) was high in sample 104 but reduced in sample 101, 102, 103, swelling capacity were not significantly different ($p > 0.05$) across all values. They were significantly different ($p < 0.05$) in water absorption capacity (ml/g) and oil absorption (ml/g) capacity across samples. Calcium (mg/g) contents were relatively high in the sample 101 and decreased in the sample 102, 103 and 104 and were significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

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Gender and Media Coverage of Climate Change in Nigeria

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Abstract

Climate change is a global discourse due to its impact on earth. But there is paucity of scholarly findings on its impacts among genders. This study was aimed at bridging the knowledge gap. It specifically assessed the gender and media coverage of climate change in Nigeria. It adopted a purposive sampling procedure, while applying cognitive dissonance and agenda setting theories. Questionnaire prepared on Google form was distributed across 37 WhatsApp groups but only 390 journalists who filled it were chosen as the sample size as recommended by Glenn (1992). Its key objectives were: to assess the media coverage of climate change in Nigeria; identify the place of gender in media coverage of climate change; and ascertain the influence of location and sources to media reporting of gender-based climate change stories in Nigeria. The findings showed that gender is not given adequate consideration in media reports of climate change in Nigeria.

115

Implications of Family Instability on Social Competence of Adolescents in Uyo Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State

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Abstract

The implications of family instability on social competence of adolescents in Uyo Local Government Area, Nigeria was established in this study. Data for the study were obtained from 326 adolescents using a two-stage sampling technique and were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Scientist (SPSS). Results unveiled that 19.3% of adolescents had a low family stability and 80.7% had high family instability. Findings also showed that 44.8% of adolescents had a low social competence and 52.2% had high social competence. The correlation results disclosed that a significant relationship exists between family instability and social competence ($r=0.11$, $p<0.05$). It shows that as the rate of family instability increases, social competence is greatly affected. Based on the findings of the study it is recommended that among other things government and non-government agencies should promote awareness and accessibility to community resources that can assist families facing instability, such as mental health services, support groups, and educational programs.

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Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Workplace Productivity among Primary School Teachers in Calabar South, Cross River State

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Abstract

According to the 2018 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, 31 percent of women between the ages of 15 and 49 have experienced physical violence while 9 percent have experienced sexual violence. This

study investigated effects of gender-based violence on workplace productivity among primary school teachers in Calabar South, Cross River State. A survey research design is adopted. A sample of 100 respondents, was drawn from teachers in 10 primary schools in the study area from the source of primary data. The data are analyzed using a chi-square statistical technique at a 0.05 level of significance. Results show that victims of gender-based violence experience physical and mental harm that leads to increased absenteeism and further decreased workplace productivity. The study concludes and recommends the need for the government and human rights activists to ensure the implementation of the Cross River Domestic Violence and Maltreatment of Widows' Prohibition Law, 2014.

117

Teachers' Perceived Usefulness of Social Media in Mathematics Instruction in Colleges of Education in Enugu State: A Pragmatic Approach to Combating Socio-Economic Challenges

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Abstract

This study investigated perceived usefulness of social media in mathematics teaching and learning in colleges of education in Enugu State with a view to determining how families can leverage social media to address socio-economic challenges. The study was guided by two research questions and two hypotheses. The design of the study was descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was all the teachers and students in the Department of Mathematics in the public Colleges of Education in Enugu State. Instrument for data collection was questionnaire. Findings of the study show that both teachers and students who are also part of the families have high perception on the usefulness of social media in mathematics education, raising hope of improving productivity in mathematics education based on shared ideas, knowledge and skills through social media. Male teachers exhibited higher levels of social media use and perceived usefulness.

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Proximate Composition of Cake Produced From Irish Potatoes and Soybean Flour Blends

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Abstract

The study determined the proximate composition of cake produced from Irish potato and soybean flour blends. Irish potato and soybean were separately processed into flours using appropriate procedures. The Irish potato and soybean flours were blended to ratios of 90:10, 80:20, 70:30, 60:40, and 50:50 samples and 100% wheat flour was used as control. The formulated samples were used to produce cakes. The cake samples were analyzed for proximate properties using standard methods and sensory evaluation was carried by a 20 man panel made up of lecturers and students. Data were analyzed using mean, ANOVA and Duncan multiple range test. Results of proximate composition of the cake sample showed that moisture content ranged from 6.82 to 8.82%, ash 1.54 to 1.77%, fat 1.65 to 3.91%, protein 5.22 to 16.70%, crude fiber 1.7 to 1.21%, carbohydrate 71.56 to 81.76% respectively. There was no significant ($p < 0.05$) difference between samples in terms ash content of cake. Sensory properties revealed color ranged from 4.45 to 8.41, aroma 4.66 to 7.65, taste 4.77 to 7.50, texture 4.61 to 7.31, and overall acceptability 4.61 to 7.75. All the samples showed no significant ($p < 0.05$) difference in color, taste, aroma, and texture.

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Perceived Influence of Quick Wealth Acquisition Syndrome Among Male Undergraduates in Three Selected Faculties in University of Nigeria, Nsukka

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Abstract

The study determined underlying factors that contribute to quick wealth acquisition, consequences and curbing among undergraduates of University of Nigeria, Nsukka. It adopted survey research design. Population was 790 male students in the faculties of Engineering, Arts and Pharmacy for 2021/2022 session. Questionnaire was used to obtain data. Data were analyzed using *mean* and standard deviation. Findings show that peer pressure, social media, financial insecurity among others are underlying factors that contribute to quick wealth acquisition syndrome. Consequences of quick wealth acquisition syndrome among male undergraduates include feeling increased academic pressure, anxiety related to efforts to acquire wealth quickly, among others. Corrective measures to curb negativity of quick wealth acquisition syndrome among male undergraduates include promoting financial literacy programs through workshops, encouraging mentorship programs that promote responsible financial acquisition among others.

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Competency Needs of Home Economics Teachers for Entrepreneurial Skills Development of Junior Secondary School Students in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area, Rivers State

Moses Ubom Victoria

Abstract

The study evolved the competency needs of Home Economics teachers for inculcation of entrepreneurial skills acquisition in junior secondary school (JSS) students in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area (LGA), Rivers State. Specifically, it determined leadership; guidance; teaching and pedagogy; and personal and professional competency needs of Home economic teachers for Home economic teachers in JSS. The study was a descriptive survey design. The population of the study comprised a population of 73 Home economics teachers in the study area. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Mean, Standard deviation and z-test were used for data analysis. The study found that teachers need skills to inspiring and motivating students, show leadership and mentorship, create supportive learning environment, among others. They also should be able to: think creatively and outside the box, communicate and present skills; role-model entrepreneurial behavior, use effective teaching methods and strategies; design engaging and interactive lesson plans; integrate technology into learning. These are some of the competency needs of Home Economics teachers for entrepreneurial skills development of junior secondary school students in LGA. The study recommends that Home Economics teachers should get in-service training regularly.

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Dietary Patterns and Assessment of Nutritional Status of People Living With HIV Attending Voluntary Counselling and Testing in Oron, Akwa Ibom State

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Abstract

Understanding the dietary patterns and nutritional status of individuals living with HIV/AIDS undergoing voluntary counselling and testing is crucial for effective management of the disease. This study aimed to assess the dietary patterns and nutritional status of people living with HIV attending voluntary counselling and testing in Oron, Akwa Ibom State. Respondents were drawn from four health facilities: General Hospital Iquita Oron, Eyoabasi Health Centre, Esinufot Health Center, and Health Centre Uya Oro. A structured questionnaire with 7 sections was administered, data generated was analyzed using SPSS version 20 here descriptive statistics were performed to establish trends and patterns. The findings revealed a connection between income levels and dietary habits, with a majority being low-income earners. Participants exhibited health-conscious behaviors, which included high abstinence from smoking (93.24%) and alcohol consumption (87.83%), engagement in physical activity (68.92%), a high dietary diversity score (92%), and a healthy BMI with 66.22% having a BMI below 25.

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Micronutrients, Phytochemicals and Sensory Evaluation of Soymilk and Zobo Beverages Fortified with Bitter Kola Powder

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Abstract

This study determined vitamin, minerals, phytochemicals and sensory attributes of soymilk and zobo beverages fortified with bitter kola powder (BKP). Bitter kola was sorted, weighed, washed, cut, oven-dried at 50°C, peeled, milled into powder (BKP) and stored. An acute toxicity test on BKP was performed before a pilot sensory evaluation to determine safe levels for beverage formulation. Dates were also processed into powder. Soymilk (SBK₅₀₀, SBK₆₀₀) and zobo drinks (ZBK₂₀₀, ZBK₄₀₀) were prepared using conventional methods, fortified with BKP at ratios of 200:1, 167:1, 500:1, and 250:1 (v/w) and sweetened with five grams of date powder. Standard methods were used to determine chemical compositions and sensory properties of samples. Data were analyzed using means and standard deviation. Results indicate that Vitamin E (1.87-7.10 mg), manganese (0.02-0.03 mg), copper (0.01 mg) and selenium (0.57-0.81 µg) were present in appreciable amounts in the fortified beverages. Phytochemicals included alkaloids, tannins and anthocyanin with increases in chemical compositions being dose-dependent. Samples SBK₅₀₀ and ZBK₄₀₀ had significantly ($p < 0.05$) highest (5.87) and lowest (4.37) mean scores in general acceptability, respectively. Bitter kola powder fortified soymilk and zobo beverages were sources of Vitamin E, Mn, Cu, Se, alkaloids, anthocyanin, contained low levels of tannins, had improved sensory attributes and good overall acceptability.

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Influence of Social Media on the Awareness of Fertility-Related Health Information and the Attitude of Users' Towards in Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Information

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine extent social media users' are aware of fertility-related health information, examine the extent users' are knowledgeable about In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) information and determine their attitude towards In Vitro Fertilization information. Media dependency theory as well as Diffusion Innovation theory served as theoretical framework while the survey research design served as the methodology for the study with questionnaire being the data gathering instrument. With people living in Port Harcourt metropolis as the scope/population for the study, 384 residents made up the sample size for the study. Findings of the analysis revealed that social media users are to a great extent aware and knowledgeable about the various fertility-related health information disseminated across various social media platforms. The findings of the study revealed that the respondents have a receptive attitude towards IVF information as they are willing to encourage couples with fertility issues to accept and give it a try.

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Chemical Composition of Christmas Bush (*Chromolaena odorata*), Cathedral Bells (*Bryophyllumpinnatum*) and Water Leaf (*Talinumtriangulare*) Aqueous Leaf Extracts

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Abstract

The study determined the chemical composition of Christmas bush, cathedral bells and water leaf aqueous leaf extracts. Specifically, proximate, some minerals (zinc, iron, copper and selenium), vitamins (Pro vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin E and vitamin K) and anti-nutrient (tannins, oxalate and phytate) content of the extracts were determined. Fresh leaves of Christmas bush and cathedral bells were harvested while water leaf was bought. The leaves were processed into extracts and analysed using standard methods. The collected data were analysed using One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and results presented as mean and Standard Deviation. Results revealed moisture range of 94.37 to 95.65%, protein 1.62 to 3.14%, fat 0.98 to 1.57%, ash 0.38 to 0.79%, fiber trace, carbohydrate 0.03 to 1.49%, pro - vitamin A 4.43 to 15.41 retinol equivalent, vitamin C 3.61 to 5.16 mg, vitamin E 2.46 to 2.66 mg, vitamin K 0.05 to 0.91 mg, zinc 0.26 to 0.74 mg, iron 0.02 to 1.23 mg, copper 0.01 to 0.02 mg, selenium 2.54 to 27.97 mg, tannin 11.76 to 86.75 mg, oxalate 8.93 to 20.69 mg and phytate 0.89 to 3.98 mg.

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Phytochemical Composition and Effect of *Chromolaena Odorata*, *Bryophyllum Pinnatum* and *Talinum Triangulare* Leaf Extracts on Liver Enzymes of Ulcer-Induced Adult Male Wistar Rats

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Abstract

The study examined the phytochemical composition and effect of Christmas bush (*Chromolaena odorata*) cathedral bells (*Bryophyllum pinnatum*) and water leaf (*Talinum triangulare*) leaf extracts on liver enzymes of ulcer-induced adult male wistar rats. Fresh leaves of Christmas bush, cathedral bells and water leaf were processed into extracts. Part of the extracts was used for phytochemical determination using standard methods while the remaining was used for the rat study. Seventy two adult male wistar rats were randomly assigned to nine groups of eight rats each for the study. Ulcer was induced with indomethacin and two rats from each group sacrificed to confirm the ulcer induction after which treatment commenced. Different doses of the extracts were administered orally to the rats for a period of 14 days. Blood samples were collected on day four (day of ulcer confirmation) and day 18th (last day of treatment) for determination of the effect of the extracts on the liver enzymes: alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP). One way analysis of variance was used for the phytochemical analysis while data on liver enzymes was analysed using paired sample t-test. The results showed appreciable phytochemical contents: alkaloid 0.65 to 0.97 mg, flavonoid 25.47 to 86.70 mg, terpenoid 2.83 to 10.23 mg, saponin 0.92 to 1.55 mg, while the liver enzymes of the extracts treated rats demonstrated reduction in ALT, AST and ALP levels.

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Sack Farming Cultivation as Alternative Means for Sustainable Food Production and Survival Among Urban Dwellers in Enugu State, Nigeria.

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Abstract

The study examined crops suitable for sack farming; operations required for successful sack farming; and benefits of sack farming cultivation to urban dwellers. The study adopted survey research design. Three research questions guided the study. The population for the study consisted of 120 crop farmers randomly drawn from the three agricultural zones in Enugu State (Nsukka, Awgu and Enugu). Questionnaire was used for data collection. It was face validated by three experts in the field of Agriculture. Cronbach alpha reliability method was used to determine the internal consistency of the instrument and a reliability coefficient of 0.81 was obtained. Data were analysed using mean and standard deviation. The results revealed 18 crops suitable for sack cultivation; 10 operations required for successful sack farming; and 11 benefits of sack farming to urban dwellers in Enugu State.

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Poverty Alleviation through Repositioning of Home Economics for Sustainable Education in Nsukka Local Government Area

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Abstract

This study investigated causes of poverty and ways of repositioning Home Economics to enhance the lives of people of Nsukka Local Government. A sample of 150 people was drawn from the population of 309, 633 population of the Nsukka Local Government Area (LGA). Descriptive survey research design was used for the study. Questionnaires was used for data collection. Data were analyzed using mean, standard deviation and frequency. The study revealed that children from poor families suffer persistent frequent and severe health problems. The high rate of poverty breeds corruption and all sorts of social vices and it increases paternal mortality. Various careers were identified from the study that will help reduce the rate of poverty and increase the rate of employment in the society. Such careers were drawn from catering, garment construction and craft works.

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Evaluation of Nutrient Composition of Spice Product from Turmeric Root (*Curcuma longa*)

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Abstract

The study was carried out to evaluate the nutrient composition of spice produced from turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) root. The nutrients, antinutrients and phytochemical composition of turmeric root, the dry and fresh turmeric plant were determined on both dry and fresh weight basis. The fresh turmeric roots were bought from Ogige market Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria. The fresh samples were divided into two portions. One portion was cleaned, dried and hammer-milled into fine flour while the second portion was wet milled. Data generated from all samples for analysis were subjected to analysis of variance and means where significant ($p < 0.05$) were separated with Fischer's least significant difference using statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 13.0. the dry sample had higher ($p < 0.05$) proximate value more than the fresh sample and low moisture ($p > 0.05$). both samples had high percentage of micronutrients especially the dry sample. The dry sample had higher ($p < 0.05$) micronutrients than the fresh root. The fresh root had higher ($p < 0.05$) level of iron and phosphorous than the fresh sample. The both samples had higher traces of phytate, tannin and cyanide.

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Sensory Analyses of Maize-Soya Grits Meal For Optimal Utilization, Consumerism of Soya Beans and Sustainability of Adequate Family Diet Amid Social- Economic Challenges.

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Abstract

This study investigated the acceptability of Maize- soya grits meal pottage and their optimal nutritional profiles balance and affordability were conducted to provide valuable insights into the potential nutritional advantages and cost benefit advantage offered by incorporating soya beans grits in maize-grits meal. Such insights are vital for consumers among family members in making informed decisions

regarding dietary adaptations in this socio economic challenging period. Sensory evaluations such as visual appeal, including taste, texture, aroma etc were also conducted using semi-trained panelists of targeted consumers from staffs and students of faculty of Agriculture Federal University Gashua Yobe State. The findings of this research show that adapted maize -soya grit meal pottage formulated from blends of legumes and cereal enhances both the nutritional content and the palatability of the meal among staffs and students by elucidating both the nutrient content and sensory qualities. This study has significant implications for family nutrition, optimal utilization and consumerism of soya beans and sustainability of adequate family diet for healthy living amid social- economic challenges

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Clothing and Textile Innovations for Family Survival: Adapting to Socio-Economic Challenges

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Abstract

This paper explored the role of clothing and textile innovations in enhancing family survival amidst socio-economic challenges. As families face increasing economic pressures, innovative approaches in the clothing and textile sector have emerged as critical solutions for improving livelihoods, reducing costs, and promoting sustainability. The paper examined key innovations such as sustainable textiles, smart clothing, digital fabrication, and multifunctional designs, highlighting their potential to generate income, enhance resource efficiency, and improve overall quality of life. The paper also identified significant pitfalls that could hinder the widespread adoption and effectiveness of these innovations, including high costs, technological barriers, sustainability concerns, cultural resistance, quality issues, and dependency on external support. To address these challenges, the paper proposed a comprehensive set of measures, including financial subsidies, investment in technological infrastructure, promotion of local production and sustainable practices, cultural adaptation of designs, and the development of local capacity.

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Strategies for Enhancing Safety at School for Early Childhood Development in Ido Local Government Area of Oyo State

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the Strategies for enhancing safety at school for early childhood development in Ido local government area of Oyo state. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 75 respondents. Data were collected using questionnaires. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean and Chi-square. Results shows that 53.3% of the respondents were female, 29.3% of the respondents were between 31-35 years, majority (86.7%) of the respondents had tertiary education. Also common threats to safety are glass related accidents, panic-related incidents, bites and choking (100.0%) Other findings are causes of accidents, including, lack of supervision, bullying or conflict, inadequate safety measures in classrooms and play areas (100.0%) There was significant relationship between sex ($\chi^2= 1.0432$, $p=0.000$), marital status ($\chi^2= 1.1082$, $p=0.000$), educational status ($\chi^2= 1.0432$, $p=0.000$), age ($\chi^2= 1.1099$, $p=0.000$) and secondary occupation educational status ($\chi^2= 1.2030$, $p=0.000$) and the coping strategies for enhancing school safety. It is recommended that health education on child hood safety should be given at the schools, public gathering

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Evaluation of Performance Index of Skill Acquisition Available and Life Challenges Associated with Incarcerated Juveniles in Selected Correctional Centres in Kogi State.

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Abstract

This study evaluated performance index of skill acquisition available and life challenges associated with incarcerated juveniles in selected correctional centres in Kogi state. Questionnaire was used to collect data. Three hundred and seventy two (372) respondents made up of staff and incarcerated juveniles formed the population. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Findings on skill acquisition available showed a negative performance index for education (0.49), sport (0.42), carpentry/welding (0.46), building/design (0.35), electrical/mechanical (0.50), fashion & styles (0.52) and business (0.46), except moral teachings based on religious beliefs (1.00). Life challenges associated with incarcerated juveniles include peer pressure (5.00), lack of meeting basic needs and physical support (4.26), inadequate family care and financial support (4.06), over-bearing/ parenting (3.95), threat from other relatives (3.70), aggressiveness and heightened emotionality (3.84). In conclusion, correctional centres in Kogi state lack adequate skill acquisition programmes for an ideal rehabilitation of incarcerated juvenile. It is recommended that, to equip juveniles and convicted inmates with necessary survival skills after incarceration, there is need to provide them functional skill acquisition programmes.

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Challenges Facing the Teaching and Learning Crochet Household Crafts in Tertiary Institution in Abia State

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Abstract

This study investigated the obstacles that hinder the effective teaching and learning of crocheting household crafts in Nigerian tertiary institutions. The study was guided by four research questions and tested four hypotheses. A modified Research and Development approach was employed, involving a four-stage process. Questionnaire was used for data collection. The study focused on tertiary institutions in Abia State, Nigeria, with a population of 59 participants comprising 18 lecturers and 41 students. Both qualitative and quantitative data were analysed using mean and standard deviation, while the t-test was used to test the hypotheses. The findings revealed seven significant challenges encountered in teaching crochet crafts, as well as thirteen challenges faced by students during the learning process. The study's results showed no statistically significant difference between the challenges experienced by teachers and students, highlighting the need for improved instructional methods. Consequently, the study developed a comprehensive instructional manual for teaching crochet household crafts, which was validated by lecturers as a valuable resource to enhance teaching and learning. There were no significant differences in mean responses of Home Economics lecturers from both institutions.

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Development of Instructional Manual for Teaching Crochet Household Crafts in Tertiary Institutions in Abia State, Nigeria.

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to develop an Instructional Manual for teaching Crochet household crafts in tertiary institutions in Abia State, Nigeria. Four research questions guided the study and four hypotheses were tested. The study adopted Research and development (R and D) method modified from ten to four stages. The first stage is Needs Assessment questionnaire structured to make use of 4 - point rating scale. The study area was tertiary institutions in Abia State. Eighteen (18) lecturers formed the population for the study. Qualitative and quantitative data obtained from the study were analyzed statistically using means and standard deviation while the hypotheses were tested using t- test. The study shows that no statistically significant difference exists between the challenges encountered in teaching of crafts in tertiary institutions in Abia State, hence the need for an improvement. The result also indicated that based on lecturers' opinion, all the contents of the instructional manual developed will help in improving the teaching of crochet crafts. All the null hypotheses were accepted, meaning that there is no statistically significant difference between the mean responses of Home Economics lecturers in both institutions. The study also developed an instructional manual for teaching crochet household crafts.

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Analysis of Nutritional Properties, Sensory Attributes and Perceived Consumption Frequency of Some Selected Nigeria Indigenous Soup

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Abstract

This study explored consumer perception and acceptability of three traditional Nigerian soups: Ira, MiyanGeda, and Anara, meticulously prepared following established protocols. Utilizing a survey research design with questionnaires and sensory evaluation sheets, a random sampling technique gathered input from 510 respondents. Proximate and mineral composition analyses revealed moisture content ranging from 12.88 mg/100g in Ira soup to 81.22 mg/100g in MiyanGeda soup. Protein content varied between 10.31 mg/100g in Anara soup and 20.66 mg/100g in MiyanGeda soup, and carbohydrate content ranged from 2.07 mg/100g in MiyanGeda soup to 57.43 mg/100g in Ira soup. Mineral composition variations included calcium (20.61-42.89 mg/100g), sodium (12.67-27.86 mg/100g), potassium (17.11-78.28 mg/100g), and phosphorus (22.21-62.11 mg/100g). The findings prompted recommendations, emphasizing the need to raise awareness about indigenous soups' consumption, as studies suggest a decline in popularity. Additionally, it is proposed that nutritional information for each indigenous soup be prominently displayed, empowering consumers with insights into the health benefits of each option.

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Insecurity as a Correlate of Emotional Behaviors of In-School Adolescents in Zone B Senatorial District of Benue State.

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Abstract

The study investigated the relationship between insecurity and emotional behaviour of In-School Adolescents in Zone B Senatorial District of Benue State. Correlation research design was adopted for the study. To guide the study, two research questions, two research objectives and two null hypotheses were formulated. The population of the study comprised 4551 SSS2 students in public secondary Schools in the zone. The sample size of 300 SSS2 students was drawn using multistage sampling technique. Two validated instruments -Insecurity Assessment Questionnaire and Emotional Behaviours Questionnaire were used for data collection. To determine the reliability of the instruments, 25 copies were administered to SSS2 students outside the zone. Cronbach Alpha Method was used in determining the reliability estimate at .89 and .84 respectively. The findings of the study shown a variation in in-school adolescents' emotional behaviours among males and females. Based on the findings, the study recommended that all stakeholders-government, parents, private or non-governmental organizations should put in concerted efforts in making the school environments safe enough from external attacks.

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Comparison of Two Digital Packages for Online Economics Instruction in Secondary Schools in Nsukka Education Zone

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Abstract

The study compared two digital packages - Digital Concept Maps Package (DCMP) and Digital Textual Notes Package (DTNP) for online Economics instruction in secondary schools in Nsukka Education Zone. Three specific purposes, research questions and hypotheses guided the study. The study was a quasi experimental pretest-posttest study. The population comprised of 6,534 SS2 students. The sample size was 176 SS2 Economics students. The instrument for data collection was Economics Achievement Test (EAT). EAT has internal consistency reliability index of 0.72 using Kuder-Richardson and temporal stability reliability index of 0.87 using Pearson Product. One group of students was exposed to DCMP and the other group exposed to DTNP. EAT was administered to the two groups as pretest. After the use of the packages in online instructions, a shuffled version of EAT was given to the two groups. Mean and Standard Deviation were used to answer the research questions while ANCOVA was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that both DCMP and DTNP enhanced students' achievement in Economics and that gender was not a significant factor in students' achievement in Economics. The interaction effect of modes of delivery and gender was statistically insignificant.

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Green Management Practices and Sustainability Performance of Listed Manufacturing Companies in Sub Saharan Africa

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Abstract

The artificial intelligence performance of a company measures not only its economic performance but also its contribution to sustainable development; however, little of this noticed in many businesses in developing economies. Therefore, this chapter investigates the effect of green supply chain management on the sustainability performance of selected and listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria the most populous and largest consumer market in Africa. The study adopted a survey research design, with a population from listed manufacturing companies. The sample size of 378 was determined using the Research Advisor Table, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. Findings indicate that green management practices have no significant effect on sustainability performance of selected listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria. (Adj. $R^2 = 0.314$, $F(5,407) = 38.811$, $p < 0.05$). The study concluded that to improve sustainability performance management of Nigerian manufacturing businesses should prioritise the incorporation of green approach to supply chain process and simultaneously strengthen inter-organisational practices of green chain management practices to enhance operational performance

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Strategic Entrepreneurship Practices in Performance of Garment Making Industries, Southwestern Nigeria

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Abstract

This study analyzed strategic entrepreneurship practices in the performance of garment construction industry in southwest state of Nigeria. The study was conducted in southwestern region of Nigeria and, three states (Lagos, Ondo, and Oyo) were randomly selected. Multi-stage and stratified sampling techniques were used in selecting 832 garment construction industries across the states. Interview schedule, focus group discussion guides, observer participatory and interactive system were used in collecting data. While descriptive statistics were used to analyzed data. Findings show average performance value in garment construction industry in southwestern Nigeria. Competitive strategies adopted include: professional handling of consumer complaints (65%), possession of proprietary knowledge in garment construction (41%), and others. Strategic management practices applied include: market research (32%), customer segmentation (37%), and others. More than half of the industry (53%) was faced with financial limitation, 44.0% were confronted with low patronages. There is significant relationship among financial limitation ($r = -0.841$), low patronage ($r = -0.642$), competitions ($r = 0.517$).

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Child Care Practices Adopted by Mothers in Borgu Council Area, Niger State.**¹Ifejika, L.I., ²Ifejika, P.I ³Ozioko, P.C ⁴Okonkwo L.E,⁵Osita . C**^{1&5}Department of Home and Rural Economics

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Corresponding Author: lilianifejika@gmail.com**Abstract**

The study assessed child care practices adopted by mothers in Borgu council Area, Niger state. Multistage sampling procedure was deployed to select 97 respondents for the study. Primary data was generated with structured questionnaire and analyzed using frequency, percentage and mean. The result showed that provision of good quality food, immunization and taking children to the hospital when they are sick.were the most child care practices adopted by the respondents. Majorityof the respondents disagreed on poor health due to stress, poor mother-child relationship because of work, Lack of time in staying with children at home and lack of resources in meeting children's needs as challenges mothers encountered in child care instead most of them adopted use of time plan, keeping children busy with religious activities and play materials, use of day care centers, involving spouse and older children in some house work as theircoping strategies. Furthermore, majority of the respondents had low interest on training in principles of time management, use of day care, sex education to mention but a few.

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Impact of Economic Challenges on Child Care Choices for Working Mothers with Young Children (0-5 Years) in Imo State with**Ekomaru, ChinyereIhuoma**

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Abstract

This study examines the Impact of Economic Challenges on Child Care Choices for Working Mothers with Young Children (0-5 Years) in Imo State Three specific objectives guided the study. Specifically, the study examine how economic challenges affect the In-Home Child Care Choices available to working mothers with young children, how economic challenges affect the In- Family Child Care Choices available to working mothers with young children and how economic challenges affect the In-Early Childhood Education Programs Choices available to working mothers with young children Descriptive survey design was adopted. A sample size of 222 working mothers was drawn from the targeted population of 64,445 working mothers using the purposive sampling techniques. Structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation. The result indicates that economic challenges substantially restrict both the availability and affordability of high-quality child care choices. Also, the findings of the study showed that working mothers in Imo State often face challenging decisions between cost and quality, resulting in compromises that may negatively impact their children's overall well-being and developmental support.

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Family Planning: A Viable Tool in Promoting Healthy Child Development in Calabar Municipality

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact of family planning as a viable tool in promoting healthy child development in Calabar Municipality, focusing on two key variables: contraceptive use and birth spacing. A sample of 301 women in Calabar Municipality was surveyed to understand the relationship between family planning practices and its effects on child development. The study aims to shed light on how contraceptive use and birth spacing relates to the health and well-being of children in the region. Two hypotheses were formulated for this study. Data analysis was carried out using simple linear regression to examine the relationship between the variables of interest and their impact on child development. The regression analysis allows for a more in-depth understanding of how contraceptive use and birth spacing patterns influence various aspects of child development. Based on the findings of the study, two recommendations are proposed, they include increase awareness and accessibility of contraceptive methods. By these efforts should be made to educate women in Calabar Municipality about the benefits of family planning and the various contraceptive options available to them. Improving accessibility to family planning services can lead to better child development outcomes.

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Rural-Urban Differentials in Exposure to Health Information and Adoption of Exclusive Breast Feeding Among Women in Southeast Nigeria

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Abstract

This study explores the rural-urban differentials in exposure to health information and the adoption of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) among women in Southeast Nigeria. Using a cross-sectional survey, data were collected from a representative sample of women in both rural and urban settings to assess their access to health information and their level of adherence to EBF practices. The findings reveal significant disparities in health information exposure between rural and urban women, with urban women reporting greater access to diverse sources such as healthcare providers, media, and community outreach programs. In contrast, rural women often rely on informal networks and have limited access to formal health communication channels. These differences in information exposure directly influence the adoption of EBF, with urban women exhibiting higher rates of exclusive breastfeeding than their rural counterparts. The study highlights the role of socio-economic factors, literacy levels, and healthcare infrastructure in shaping these differentials. It recommends the development of targeted health communication strategies aimed at improving EBF adoption rates among rural women, emphasizing the need for culturally appropriate and accessible health education interventions.

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Nutrients Assessment of Quality Snacks Produced from Pigeon Pea (*Cajanus cajan*) and Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) Flour Blends for Household Consumption and Sustainability in Abia State

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Abstract

The study analyzed proximate composition of cakes, biscuits, and chin-chin, produced from blends of pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*) and sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) flour for household consumption and sustainability in Abia State. Utilizing an experimental research design, the study assessed key nutritional parameters, including moisture, protein, fat, ash, crude fiber, and carbohydrate content. Composite flour was formulated by blending the pigeon pea and sorghum flour in the ratios of 4:1, 1:1, 3:2 respectively using 100 percent wheatflour as the control. The Proximate composition was determined using standard methods. The Data were analyzed using means and standard deviation. The findings showed that the snack samples' nutritional makeup varied significantly. The moisture percentage of chin-chin samples ranged from 4.75% to 6.89%. The sample with 100% wheat flour had the lowest moisture content, while the one with a 50% pigeon pea and 50% sorghum blend had the highest moisture content. The sample's protein content ranged from 6.82% to 7.65%, with pigeon peas accounting for 80% of the protein and sorghum for 20%. The fat content showed notable variations, with one sample having the highest value observed at 20.48%. The ash amount varied from 1.28% to 1.76%. The sample containing a 50% pigeon pea and 50% sorghum blend had the largest amount of carbohydrates, whereas the crude fiber level varied between 1.80% and 2.27%.

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Knowledge of Air Pollution and Preventive Measures among Primary School Teachers in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the knowledge of air pollution and preventive measures among primary school teachers in Enugu State, Nigeria. Four research questions and two research hypotheses guided the study. A descriptive cross-sectional design was used for the study. The population consisted of all the teachers (9,735) in the public primary schools in the state. Questionnaire was used for data collection. It was validated by experts. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentages and Chi-square at 0.05 level of significance. Major findings include: overall, public secondary school teachers possessed good knowledge (71.4%) of air pollution and good knowledge of preventive measures (73.7%), there was no significant difference in the level of knowledge of air pollution and age, gender and level of education among public secondary school teachers ($p = > .05$) but there was a significant difference in the level of knowledge of air pollution and work experience ($p = < .05$), and there was no significant difference in the level of knowledge of air pollution prevention and age, gender, level of education and work experiences among public primary school teachers ($p = > .05$). It was therefore recommended that teachers should enlighten the general public on air pollution and its prevention measures.

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Perception of Male Entrepreneurs on Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs as a Pathway to Sustainable Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated the perceptions and attitudes of male entrepreneurs in Lagos State, Nigeria towards the empowerment of women entrepreneurs and its potential contribution to sustainable economic growth. The key objectives were to establish the perceived barriers and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs from the male entrepreneur's perspective, and to explore the role that male entrepreneurs can play in supporting and promoting the growth of women-led enterprises. The research was guided by four key questions. The study employed a survey research design. A sample of 300 male entrepreneurs was selected from the population of registered businesses in Lagos State, using purposive and stratified random sampling. Data was collected through a 25-item structured questionnaire. The validity and reliability of the research instruments were established through expert reviews and pilot testing, with a high Cronbach alpha reliability of 0.77. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, while qualitative data underwent thematic analysis. The key findings revealed that male entrepreneurs in Nigeria generally have a positive perception of empowering women entrepreneurs and its potential to drive sustainable economic growth.

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Interaction Effect of the Identified Family and Cultural Challenges and Widows and Widowers' Adaption to Coping Strategies in South- South Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the interaction effect of the identified family and cultural challenges and widows and widowers' adaption to coping strategies in South-South Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. This research employed two research questions and two hypotheses to guide the study. Survey research design was employed in the study. The study area were the six states of the South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria. A total of 441 widows and widowers in Federal Universities in South-South Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria based on information from the registrar, ASUU form the sample of the study. The instruments for data collection are two including "Widows and Widowers Coping Strategies for Family and cultural Challenges" (WWCSFCC) questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion Guide for Widows and Widowers (FGDEWW). Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions. Independent t-test, simple were used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Independent t-test were used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study unveiled that there is no significance difference to the extent widows and widowers adapt to the coping strategies in South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria.

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The Production, Proximate and Functional Properties of Swallow Meal Fortified Root, Tubers and Grains For Sustainability of the Family

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Abstract

The production, proximate, and functional properties of bio-fortified swallow meals from yellow cassava, orange flesh potato, and vitamin A millet were evaluated. These ingredients were processed into flour and formulated in various ratios: 100% single ingredient and combinations like 70%:10%:20%, 60%:10%:30%, and 50%:0%:50%. The proximate analysis revealed moisture content ranging from 8.64% in 100% orange flesh potato (sample C) to 10.28% in a mix of 50% yellow cassava, 10% orange potato, and 40% vitamin A millet (sample F). Protein content ranged from 3.62% in 100% yellow cassava (sample A) to 8.06% in a 50% yellow cassava, 50% vitamin A millet mix (sample G). Fat content varied from 3.63% in sample A to 8.45% in sample G, while crude fiber ranged from 2.86% in sample D (70% yellow cassava, 10% orange potato, 20% millet) to 9.26% in sample A. Functional properties showed bulk density ranging from 0.29 g/cm³ (100% orange potato) to 0.75 g/cm³ (sample G), water absorption from 4.24 g/g (sample B) to 12.24 g/g (sample A), oil absorption from 2.47 g/g to 8.54 g/g, and swelling index from 6.78 to 10.89 g/cm³. These results indicate that bio-fortified swallows are nutrient-rich with excellent functional properties. The study evaluated the production, proximate, and functional properties of swallow meal made from fortified yellow cassava, orange-fleshed sweet potato, and vitamin A millet.

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Proximate Composition and sensory properties of cookies produced form Wheat/ Soursop Flour Blends.

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to evaluate proximate and sensory properties of cookies prepared from composite of flour wheat/ soursop flour in households. Soursop was processed into flour for the production of cookies at different ratios of 100, 80:20, 60:40, and 50:50 using wheat flour as the control. Proximate composition and sensory evaluation of the flour were determined. A nine (9) hedonic scale was used for acceptability index. Results from Proximate showed that ash, protein and fibre increased with the increased in soursop flour substitution. Ash content of cookies increased from 1.27% in sample A (100% wheat flour) to 2.85% (80% wheat flour : 20% soursop flour). Protein content for cookies increased from 7.00 % in sample A (100%) to 8.00 in sample D (50 :50). Fibre increased from 12.70 in sample A (100% wheat flour) to 22. 00% in sample D. There was significant difference in all samples with increase in substitution. The results obtained in the sensory evaluation showed that samples A (100%, B and D as most acceptable in terms of colour (.95), texture (6.65), taste (7.40). The findings showed that product prepared using wheat and soursop flour improved the nutritional values of the product. Sensory showed acceptability of sample D. It was recommended that there is need for the fortification of wheat flour to improve the nutritional content of wheat-based products with local crops to reduce the inclusion of wheat flour in cooking.

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Comparison Study of Packaging Materials' Effect on The Carotene Content of Fresh Tomato During Storage

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Abstract

Tomato is fruit and vegetable rich in carotenoid (lycopene and carotene). It is prone to deterioration. This work studied the comparison of packaging materials' effect on the carotene content of tomato during storage. Freshly harvested samples from farm in Benue State were stored in black polyethylene bag, sack bag and an open-air basket for Day 0, Day 4, Day 7 and Day 10. The storage activity on the carotene content was analysed using spectrophotometric method. Moisture, dry matter and Fat contents were also analysed. The study revealed that there was continuous decrease ($P \leq 0.05$) in the carotene content as the storage days advanced. Carotene retention was highly significance ($P \leq 0.05$), highest in black polyethylene bag ($97.685 \pm 0.463 \mu\text{g/g}$ to $51.181 \pm 0.447 \mu\text{g/g}$) all through the storage periods. Samples stored in sack bag material showed the highest percentage decrease in carotene from 4.226 % to 50.264 % and for open air basket from 6.872 % to 48.657 %, while black polyethylene bag showed 7.346 % to 47.606 %. Therefore, the order of carotene retention capacity is black polyethylene bag > open air basket > sack bag. Farmers are, hence, encouraged to exploit black polyethylene bag for packaging fresh tomatoes for better carotene retention after storage.

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Decision Making Skills in The Choice of Clothing Design and Construction of Outfits for Female Undergraduates in Tertiary Institutions of Abia State.

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Abstract

The study focuses on decision making skills in the choice of clothing design and construction of outfits for female undergraduates in tertiary Institutions of Abia State. Four specific purposes guided the study: 1. Determined the principles of design and construction of outfits (2) Determined the selection of colours by female undergraduates (3) consider lines in clothing adopted by female undergraduate and (4) choose texture of clothing by female undergraduates to make fashionable combinations. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The area of the study was tertiary institutions of Abia State. The population for the study was 600 respondents (550 students and 50 lecturers). Sample for the study was 300 respondents (275 Home Economics students and 25 lecturers). Sampling was drawn using 50% proportionate sampling techniques. Focus group discussion was also used in this study. Instrument for data collection was structured questionnaire. It was validated by three experts. The reliability of the instrument was done, and it yielded 0.97. Data collected for the study were in two phases which include quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (focus group discussion). The data was analysed using mean. The findings of the study were summarized in Tables 1,2,3 and 4 which were in table 1 (8 items) table 2 (6), table 3 (7 items) and Table 4 (7 items). The study recommends that: 1. Students and lecturers should have a code of conduct in their dressings. 2. Government should intervene to punish the offenders of wrong dressing, among others.

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Postharvest Effect of Wood-Ash Concentration on the Proximate and Mineral Compositions of Orange-Fleshed Sweet potato (OFSP) During Storage

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Abstract

Orange-Fleshed Sweetpotato (OFSP) is rich in beta-carotene and highly moistured. It is prone to deterioration during storage. This study focused on postharvest effect of wood-ash concentration on the proximate and mineral compositions of OFSP (UMUSPO 3) during storage. The roots of OFSP were freshly harvested from National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI), Umudike Experimental Farm, washed, dried and dipped into different concentrations (1,2,3,4,5 and 6% w/v) of the suspension, allowed to air-dry and stored at 18 °C for 0, 2 and 4 weeks. The mineral, proximate compositions and physiological weight loss were carried out in triplicates. Results showed that 4% concentration gave the best ($P \leq 0.05$) by retaining the mineral (Ca-26.89, Na-28.54, Mg-23.45, P-46.33 and K-308.27) and proximate (Moisture-62.0%, Lipid-0.20%, Fiber-0.80%, Protein-4.87%, Ash-0.81%, Carbohydrate-28.84) compositions at minimal percentage loss of weight (0.803-6.291%) after 4 weeks of storage. Generally, the concentrations of the suspension showed positive effect with minor effect on the percentage loss between the storage periods of OFSP showing significantly difference ($P \leq 0.05$) and control highly significant difference ($P \leq 0.05$) throughout the experiments. Farmers are advised to use postharvest application of 4% of wood-ash suspension, as a local method, in preserving a healthy OFSP for consumptions.

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Sensory Evaluation of Moringa Leaves and Seeds Used in Preparing some Selected Meals for Families within Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike (MOUUAU)

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Abstract

This study determined the sensory evaluation of meals developed using moringa leaves and seeds. Three specific objectives, three research questions and four hypotheses were formulated. The study adopted research and development design (R&D). Moringa seeds were processed into flour. Acceptability rate of the meals produced were determined. A 9-point hedonic scale rating was used. Results were analyzed using analysis of variance and differences between means separated. Result for the sensory evaluation, shows that in terms of color there was no significant differences in the breakfast tea prepared with moringa leaves 7.20, breakfast tea prepared with Lipton 7.40, egusi soup prepared with moringa leaves and moringa seed stiff porridge (swallow) 7.60 and yam pottage prepared with pumpkin leaves 7.65. However, egusi soup prepared with pumpkin leaves and wheat flour 8.25 scored significantly higher than the rest of the samples ($P < 0.05$) while breakfast tea prepared with moringa leaves recorded the least score 7.20. There was no significant difference in the consistency of all the meal samples with their score ranging from 7.55-8.10 with the score of yam pottage prepared with pumpkin leaf higher than those of the other samples. Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that, moringa leaves can replace fluted pumpkin leaves in the preparation of egusi soup. Moringa leaves served as an alternative to fluted pumpkin leaves in the preparation of yam pottage. Tea

made using moringa leaves could replace conventional tea (Lipton). There should be massive nutrition advocacy in Umuhia environment (MOUAU) to create awareness on the need to utilize moringa leaves and seeds in diverse forms to increase its incorporation in household menu. Further research work should be geared towards developing the binding agents for the stiff-porridge produced using moringa seed flour.

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Utilization of Information and Communication Technology in Home Economics Programmes in Tertiary Institutions in Abia and Imo States.

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Abstract

This study examined the utilization of Information and Communication Technology in Home Economics programmes in tertiary institutions in Abia and Imo States. Utilization of information and communication technology in Home Economics programmes were discussed. This study adopted the survey design. Three tertiary institutions that offers Home Economics programmes were selected using purposive sampling method. One hundred and forty five validated structured questionnaires were administered to both lecturers and students. The entire fully completed questionnaires were returned. Mean, frequencies and percentages were used in analyzing the data. Data were analyzed quantitatively using SPSS. Research results revealed low level of knowledge of ICT facilities, low availability of computer added machines, IPAD, (Android Tablet) and fax machine and other information and communication technology devices. Although, there is an adequate level of knowledge in most of the information and communication technology devices in Home Economics programmes in tertiary institutions studied, yet inadequate knowledge exists in a few devices. Research findings also indicate that some facilities required for information and communication technology in the tertiary institutions studied were available while others were not available. The study recommended among others that seminars, workshops, conferences should be organized for lecturers and students on the utilization of information and communication technology.

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A Qualitative Investigation into the Impacts of Small Scale Entrepreneurs in Employment Generating in the Private Sector of Enugu State

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Abstract

This work was designed to qualitatively investigate the impacts of small scale entrepreneurs in employment generation in the private sector of Enugu State. The study was carried out in Enugu State, Nigeria. The population for the study comprised 320 small scale entrepreneurs whom their businesses were registered with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Enugu State. There was no sampling because the population was of manageable size. The entire population was therefore studied. Descriptive survey research design was employed for the study. A structured questionnaire made up of two sections and face-validated by two experts in the Department of Business Education and one expert in the Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka was employed for the study. Section "A" sought the demographic data of the respondents. Section "B" was made up of 11 structured items in line with the specific purposes of the study and research questions. The response options were scaled using real number limits. The internal consistency reliability of the instrument was established employing Cronbach Alpha method. Data for research questions were presented using frequency

counts and the mean. Two null hypotheses were tested using t-test at 0.05 level of significance. It was found from the study that small scale entrepreneurs are very impactful as employment generators in the private sector of Enugu State. The study recommended that there is the need for greater emphasis to be laid in enhancing further private sector development in the Business Education Curriculum.

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Nutrient and Microbial Quality of Selected Ready-To-Eat Snacks Sold At Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike

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Abstract

The consumption of ready-to-eat snacks is rampant among University students and this has made snack vendors to multiply across campuses. This study was conducted to determine the nutrient and microbial quality of selected ready-to-eat pastry snacks sold at Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike. Four snacks were randomly selected from 2 sellers at 4 vending sites across the university campus. The snacks were bought twice a week (early in the week and late in the week). The crude protein content of the samples ranged from 5.87g/100g to 14.34 g/100g. Generally, all the samples had a low crude fibre content ranging from 1.26 g/100g to 1.89 g/100g. This could be attributed to the highly processed flour used in the preparation of these snacks. The carbohydrate content of the samples differed significantly ($p < 0.05$) from each other ranging from 43.97 g/100g to 58.73g/100g. The generally high carbohydrate content of these snacks gives room for a regular consumer to become overweight and obese. The fish roll and eggroll samples collected late in the week had a higher Total bacteria count compared to other snacks. The high bacteria loads in these samples could be linked to the proteinous fillings that are wrapped with the dough which enhances bacteria replication.

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Fostering Entrepreneurial Resilience in Nigeria: A Multidimensional Approach to Overcoming Socio-Economic Challenges

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Abstract:

In the face of mounting socio-economic challenges confronting Nigerian families, entrepreneurship emerges as a critical pathway for survival and potential prosperity. This study examines the intricate relationship between entrepreneurial activities and family living conditions in Nigeria, with a particular focus on developing resilience amid adversity. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, we analyze data from 500 entrepreneurial households across diverse regions of Nigeria, complemented by in-depth interviews with 50 successful entrepreneurs who have navigated significant socio-economic obstacles. Our research reveals that entrepreneurs who adopt a multidimensional approach incorporating financial intelligence, digital literacy, and adaptive business models demonstrate higher resilience and improved family living standards. Specifically, we find that entrepreneurs who leverage technology for market access and financial management report a 35% higher average household income compared to those relying solely on traditional business methods. Furthermore, our qualitative analysis uncovers key strategies employed by resilient entrepreneurs, including diversification of income streams, community-based support networks, and continuous skill acquisition. The study also highlights the critical role of targeted educational interventions in fostering entrepreneurial success. Participants who engaged in specialized training programs focusing on digital marketing, financial planning, and sustainable business practices were 2.5 times more likely to report business growth and improved family well-being over a two-year period. These findings have significant implications for policy makers, educational institutions, and development agencies.

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Entrepreneurship Skill Development Needs among Final Year Economics Education Students in Federal Universities of South East Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated the entrepreneurship skill needs of undergraduate Economics Education students in Federal Universities located in the South East geopolitical zone of Nigeria. A descriptive survey design was employed, targeting a population of 226 final-year undergraduate Economics Education students. From this population, a sample of 90 students was selected for the study. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire, titled "Entrepreneurship Skill Needs of Undergraduate Economics Education Students Questionnaire," developed by the researchers. The instrument's validity was confirmed by four experts—one from the Department of Economics, two from the Department of Social Science Education, and one from the Measurement and Evaluation Unit in the Department of Science Education, all from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The instrument achieved a reliability index of 0.862 using Cronbach's alpha. Data analysis involved the use of mean and standard deviation. The findings revealed that students possessed skills in goal setting, leadership, information and communication technology, planning, customer relations, financial literacy, teamwork, adaptability, resource management, marketing, and networking. However, there was a notable gap in skills such as time management, organizational skills, decision-making, creativity, problem-solving, critical thinking, opportunity exploitation, initiative, opportunity recognition, risk-taking, and internet trading. Based on these findings, the study recommends integrating practical entrepreneurship skill development into the Economics Education curriculum, focusing on these identified areas. The study concludes that fostering entrepreneurship skills through Economics Education is essential for preparing students for the challenges of a dynamic economic landscape.