

6th Annual National Conference of the International Association for Economics Educators | NSUK 2023

**THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ECONOMICS
EDUCATORS**

**IN COLLABORATION WITH
NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI**

HOLD THEIR 6th ANNUAL HYBRID CONFERENCE ON

**“REVITALISING THE EDUCATION SECTOR FOR
ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT”**

**AT NASSARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI (NSUK) FROM
12TH - 15, SEPTEMBER, 2023**

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**A WELCOME ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ECONOMICS EDUCATORS, DR.
JOSEPH CHINWEOBO ONUOHA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING
CEREMONY OF THE 6TH ANNUAL NATIONAL HYBRID CONFERENCE OF THE
ASSOCIATION.**

Protocol:

The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Suleiman Bala Mohammed,

The Principal Officers of the University,

The keynote speaker, Professor Alahnana C. Abimiku,

The lead paper presenter: Professor Joseph Ibbah

Deans of Faculty,

Directors of Institute and Centre,

Heads of Department,

Distinguished Professors and Lecturers,

Distinguished Academics and Scholars from other Educational institutions, here present,

Our Respected Conference Participants,

Our Great Students,

Ladies and Gentlemen

Introduction

The opportunity to address you at this important conference with the theme "Revitalizing the Education Sector for Enhancing Sustainable Economic Development," which started yesterday since our arrival here in Keffi and will continue till Friday as our departure, greatly honours and excites me. I want to express my sincere gratitude to the Vice Chancellor of this great citadel of learning, Prof. Suleiman Bala Mohammed, the Dean Faculty of Education, Prof. Orame, P. S. Alaku, the HOD of Arts and Social Science, Dr. Abdulkareem Yunusa and members of the LOC for assembling such a broad and informed group of people both physically and online, who are concerned about influencing education's future and its significant influence on economic growth and development.

For record purposes, this association started as a shared deep concern for a body that can address and chart a new direction for Economics Education not just in Nigeria but internationally. I saw a great need in one of my interactions with my PG students and shared

my concerns with them and we unanimously agreed to register this association. At first, the name of the association was a challenge. We continued with the search for an acceptable name with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) in Abuja until "International Association for Economics Educators" was approved and registered on the 12th of May, 2015. Coincidentally, the 6th annual national hybrid conference started on the 12th.

Understanding the critical role that education plays in the sustainable economic development of nations is essential as we set out on our trip. The conference program was well planned, with the opening ceremony on September 13, breakout sessions on September 14, and our departure on September 15. We will examine the many facets of education's contribution to creating a sustainable economic future for our nations and Economics Education to be specific during these days.

The opening ceremony sets the tone for our conversations over the next few days. We'll hear from inspiring decision-makers, legislators, and teachers who have devoted their careers to enhancing the educational system in general and Economics Education to be specific. We'll talk about the potential and difficulties that lie ahead, as well as the value of an all-encompassing and inclusive approach to education. Let's have stimulating discussions to learn more about the ways that education can promote long-term economic growth and development.

The breakout sessions are the focal point of our program. Experts from many domains are encouraged to collaborate during these sessions. We will investigate cutting-edge teaching techniques, the incorporation of technology, the significance of lifelong learning, and the function of vocational training in constructing the future workforce. In order to revive our educational institutions, each session strives to discover doable tactics and strategies.

On the last day of the conference, as we go, we will have a chance to consider the understandings and information learned during our time together. We will construct a better future for education and economic development on the relationships we make and the ideas we share during this conference. We'll leave as a community committed to reviving Economics Education for long-term economic prosperity, not just as individuals but as a nation.

About IAFEE

For your information, IAEE is a professional academic association for teachers of high schools or secondary schools (as we call them in Nigeria), and lecturers in colleges of education, polytechnics, universities and research institutes. It also includes workers in related economics institutions who are interested in teaching and learning Economics. Students of these institutions are also legible members. This association seeks the promotion of teaching and learning of economics at all levels. ASo, be involved. At present, we have members in all the 6 geo-political zones in Nigeria. It is in our plan in this conference to establish chapters in

every state and Zones in Nigeria during our general annual meeting, so I urge the members to attend the AGM in the evening today after the opening ceremony.

Objectives of the Association

The objectives of this association as published in Peoples Dailies, Friday, February 13, 2015, page 45 are to:

1. Provide a leadership role in the teaching and learning of Economics/economic education
2. Promote excellence in Economics Education.
3. Unite economics teachers and students at all levels
4. Develop manpower needs of members in teaching Economics
5. Provide a forum for discussing academic and policy issues through conferences, seminars, workshops, classroom interactions, special meetings, etc.
6. Partner with relevant public and private bodies at national and international levels on economic issues

I want to once again, appreciate the Vice Chancellor of Nasarawa State University, The Dean, the Faculty of Education, The Head of the Department of Arts and Social Science Education, and the members of the department for accepting to host this 6th annual national hybrid conference and all their efforts at making it a success. I have been told that the Vice-Chancellor has graciously made provisions that will make our conference peaceful and rewarding.

I want to assure all participants that this association is very much open to new members. I once again say a big welcome to all participants.

Thank you and God bless you

Dr. J. C. Onuoha

President, IAFEE

ABSTRACTS

No 1

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE ROLE OF OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS ON SECONDARY SCHOOL FINANCING IN GBOKO LGA, BENUE STATE

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Abstract

The study assessed the impact of the role of the Old Students' Association on secondary school financing in Gboko L.G.A of Benue State. In all, three research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. The descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. Fifteen (16) principals and one hundred and twenty (120) teachers making a total of 136 respondents from 10 secondary schools constituted the sample of the study. A structured 15-item four-point rating scale questionnaire titled Impact of Old Students Association Questionnaire (IOSAQ) was constructed by the researchers and used to collect data for the study. Data obtained for the study were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyse the research questions while the chi-square (χ^2) test of goodness of fit was used to test the hypothesis. The null hypothesis was tested at a 0.05 level of significance. The study's findings revealed that the Old Students Association's contribution to school recruitment of teachers and maintenance of students' discipline significantly affects secondary school management in Gboko LGA of Zone B Senatorial District of Benue State. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that government, private individuals and organisations especially Old Student Associations should be encouraged through policies to contribute to the provision of quality schools' human resources and maintenance of discipline for the safety of the students, since they are the past beneficiaries and products of secondary educational institutions in Gboko LGA.

Keywords: Education, Financing, Old Students' Associations, Secondary schools

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Being a paper presented at the 6th annual hybrid conference organized by the International Association for Economics Educators held at Nassarawa State University, Keffi (Nsuk) from 12th - 15, September, 2023 on the theme "Revitalising the Education Sector for Enhancing Sustainable Economic Development".

No 2

**REVITALIZING THE VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN
NIGERIA: IMPLICATION ON SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING.**

By

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Abstract

The history of education in Nigeria will be incomplete without entrepreneurial and vocational education. This is because like most under-developed countries, unemployment has been a disturbing factor to all governments and the only solution to unemployment is job creation which vocational education offers. In the beginning, in the colonial days, the missionary education system focused mainly on training catechists and with little or no program for vocational skills training in the formal education curriculum. Post-colonial Nigeria has, however, witnessed a concerted and deliberate effort to establish entrepreneurial and vocational training centres and institutions. Despite the efforts of various governments, unemployment has been growing at an alarming rate. This paper conducted a review of the development of entrepreneurship in vocational education in Nigeria with particular emphasis on the causes of failure of the vocational training institutions in arresting unemployment. It was recommended among others that Products from vocational training activities should be promoted in order to encourage entrepreneurship and local consumption.

Keywords: Revitalizing, Entrepreneurship, vocational education, technical education, economic development

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Being a paper presented at the 6th annual hybrid conference organized by the International Association for Economics Educators held at Nassarawa State University, Keffi (Nsuk) from 12th - 15, September, 2023 on the theme “Revitalising the Education Sector for Enhancing Sustainable Economic Development”.

NO 3

**REVITALISING ECONOMICS EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Education is an essential key to achieving sustainable national development. For the society to achieve sustainable national development, the quality of its education should be improved. Therefore, it is on these premises that this study dwells on revitalizing Economics education for sustainable development in Nigeria. The need for Economics education in Nigeria educational institutions has become necessary following the high level of youth unemployment rate that ravages the entire country. The increase in enrollment into schools has culminated in the establishment of more educational institutions but without a corresponding increase in the number of industries to accommodate the huge number of graduates that are churned out by these educational institutions on a yearly basis. This has resulted in youth unemployment which has become a worrisome trend in Nigeria societies. Nigeria remains off track in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Vision 20:2020. The paper critically examines the effort of government in curbing youth unemployment through the establishment of Economics education training for unemployed youths to reduce the level of poverty and social vices that have become the order of the day with regard to Nigerian youths. The paper further examines that Economics education gives people exposure to a wide range of activities, helping develop a broad skill set, creativity, innovation and self-reliance. However, the issue of funding has been the major challenge of Economics education in Nigeria. Therefore, the papers suggest that the government at all levels need to intensify effort by providing adequate funds for the sustainability of Economics education in Nigerian institutions of learning.

Keyword: Revitalizing, Economics Education, Sustainable Development, Nigeria.

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NO 4

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN METHODS OF EXAMINATIONS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF EDUCATION NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI

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Abstract

Globally, teaching profession is one of the most essential and valuable aspects of all professions as teachers are regarded as builders of a nation. To give valid and reliable justice to the profession, teachers should not have additional burdens or problems to concentrate on teaching. Teachers were not facing modern types of problems and were free from all social events. A critical examination among undergraduate students of the university today revealed that students play comparatively a minor role. Before and during the introduction of technology in the Nigerian educational system, students were writing examinations using traditional methods (pen and paper). The coming of technology has brought innovation in the educational system whereby, today, the Nasarawa University Keffi introduces the use of computer-based tests (CBT) for General Studies. After the introduction of CBT, it was discovered that it reduces cost-effectiveness and the rate of examination malpractices, stress during and after marking and other workloads among lecturers in the University. However, for the current, 2022/2023 academic session, the CBT examinations are not for only General Studies alone, but it is inclusive of the course that has a large number of students. Therefore, this paper compared the traditional and modern methods of examination scores among the undergraduate students of the Faculty of Education, Nasarawa State University, Keffi. A cross-sectional survey type was used. 2,312 students who took both the traditional and modern methods of examinations were used. 400 students were used as samples for the study using Yaro-yeme statistical application of sample determination in relation to a simple random sampling technique. Proforma was used as an instrument in order to harvest the scores of the 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 sessions first semesters for the two methods. Validity and reliability indices of 0.86 and 0.92 were obtained. Descriptive statistics with inferential statistics were used for the data analysis. Findings from the study revealed that the performances of the students using CBT (modern method) of examination are very low than that of the traditional method (pen and paper). The variety occurs due to some of the technical and student challenges during the CBT examinations. It is therefore recommended among others that the school management should improve on the technical aspect of the CBT examinations introduced in the university by making available more numbers of computer

systems for the students so as to enable the students to in turn as much as possible to develop themselves in terms of computer literacy.

Keywords: traditional, modern, methods, examinations

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NO 5

EFFECT OF TREFFINGER LEARNING MODEL ON SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AND SELF EFFICACY ON GRAPHICAL RELATED CONCEPTS IN ECONOMICS IN PLATEAU STATE.

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Abstract

The study explored the effect of the Treffinger learning model on senior secondary school students' achievement and self-efficacy on graphical-related concepts in Economics in Plateau State. This study employed a quasi-experimental research design. Specifically, the non-randomised pre-test post-test control group design, in which intact groups were assigned to the experimental and control groups. As the name implies, the design involves two groups (experimental and control). The population for this study consists of all senior students of public secondary schools in Pankshin Local Government Area of Plateau State. Two instruments were used for data collection. The Mean, Standard Deviation and Simple Percentage were used in answering the research questions. Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) and (ANOVA) were employed in testing the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. ANCOVA was used to analyze the differences between the treatment and the control groups on the dependent variable based on pre-test-post-test design, especially since the samples were used as intact groups. The study revealed that students in the experimental group had higher achievement mean scores after treatment using the Treffinger learning model as against those in the control group who were not given treatment, with a mean difference of 21.37. The findings show that male students had higher achievement mean scores than female students after treatment using the Treffinger learning model with a mean difference of 1.77. The study recommends that the Government should provide proper

caregiving support to learners in the area of their interest. Students' motivation should be adequate to enhance the level of skills in them.

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NO 6

ANALYSIS OF ONLINE LEARNING PLATFORMS AS A DETERMINANT OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDE AND ACHIEVEMENT IN ECONOMICS IN PLATEAU STATE

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Abstract

The pursuit of education since its inception has been a worthwhile venture by humans at every level in society. This has led to the evolution of the teaching-learning process from conventional methods to modern ones based on the need and necessity at the time. Tertiary education has in recent times made an effort to integrate technology as part of the curriculum, especially in the teaching-learning process. The conventional methods of the teaching-learning process have always emphasized physical contact between the teacher and learner which usually takes place in the classroom setting. With the visible progression in society occasioned by technological advancement, other modern ways of achieving teaching-learning exercises have emerged and are gradually being embraced by most stakeholders involved in the teaching-learning process. Unlike the need for a normal typical classroom setting which is the conventional setting, there is an alternative which is electronic through online learning platforms. Online learning platforms ensure that learning takes place electronically without necessary physical contact between the teacher and learners. The survey research design was used to find out the ability and competence level of lecturers and students of Economics Education towards online learning platforms. The study also determined the extent to which

online learning platforms affect the attitude and achievement of Economics Education students. A questionnaire developed by the researcher titled Online Learning Platform, Attitude and Achievement Questionnaire (OLPAAQ) was used to collect responses from the respondents. Mean and Standard Deviation with the help of SPSS version 26.00 was used to analyze the data collected. A target population of 279 respondents comprising lecturers and students of Economics Education from the University of Jos during the 2020/2021 academic session was used for the study. It was discovered that a significant number of the respondents have some level of competence towards online learning platforms. The study also revealed that online learning platforms significantly affect the attitude and achievement of students. However, among the recommendations made is the need to ensure available equipment to promote exposure to online learning platforms by both lecturers and students of Economics Education in Plateau State.

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NO 7

**REVITALISING ECONOMICS EDUCATION THROUGH ASSESSMENT FOR
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

BY

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Abstract

This paper highlights some challenges to revitalizing learning of economics education through assessment at all levels of education in Nigeria. It examines the concept of sustainable economic development, revitalising education that has been achieved in assessing learning and challenges of innovation in the assessment of learning. The paper concluded that for the revitalisation to take place, efforts must be made to address the challenges of poor quality of teachers, the emphasis on certification and examination malpractice for sustainable economic development.

Keywords: Revitalising, Economics, Education, Sustainable, Development

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**NO 8
EVITALIZING HEALTH EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract

The instrument for self-reliance and sustainable development is education. It is predominant when trying to initiate a change in values and attitudes towards sustainability. If we are to enhance sustainable development, a good recognition of the significance of an improved educational system is the first step. The concepts of sustainability through learning experiences will help foster that awareness. Revitalizing health education for sustainable economic development will help to educate, train and encourage individuals to undertake research in order to contribute to the sustainable development of the society, such health education will provide the citizens with skills perspectives values and knowledge to live sustainably in their health communities. The traditional healthcare professionals' role in the functions of the healthcare setting is being established intensely based on the 'Bio-medical' Model of disease-oriented focuses from the past epidemiological transition in the epochs. The gradual shift in disease patterns characteristic of different stages of epidemiological transition is by no means simple, as projected from the Age of Pestilence and Famine, Preceding Pandemics, Degenerative and Man-Made Diseases, and Delayed Degenerative Diseases. However, the foresight of the latest transition in this 21st Century has now emerged, in which environmental and climate-mediated health risks have increasingly become a priority for the health implications with actual and potential catastrophic and highly complex dynamics of direct and indirect effects on widely diverse health impacts. In this regard, the establishment

of ecological public health is crucial to modern public health. This paper then proposed revitalizing health education for sustainable economic development.

KEYWORDS: Revitalizing, Health, Education, Sustainable, Economic-Development

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NO 9

**EFFECTS OF TEACHING METHODS ON THE LEARNING OUTCOME OF
SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ECONOMICS**

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Abstract

Teaching methods are the various techniques used by educators to help learners achieve expected learning outcomes. They are very important when it comes to teaching and learning. Educators or teachers have to choose the teaching method appropriate for a lesson in order to achieve learning objectives. This study examines the effects of teaching methods on the learning outcome of senior secondary school students in Economics. The study was content analyzed. Recent works of various authors on teaching methods and learning outcomes were thoroughly reviewed. The study also thoroughly reviewed different teaching methods as they apply to teaching and learning of Economics in senior secondary schools. Inferences were drawn from the predominant arguments in the reviewed literature. The study concludes that teaching methods have significant effects on the learning outcomes of senior secondary school students in Economics. Regular training for teachers on classroom management and teaching methods was recommended among others.

Keywords: Teaching methods; Learning outcomes; Economics; Content; Techniques

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NO 10

**LECTURERS’ USE OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM IN DECISION-
MAKING PROCESSES IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN IMO STATE, NIGERIA**

By

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Abstract

The study investigated lecturers’ use of management information systems in decision-making processes in public universities in Imo State. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Three research questions and three hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance guided the study. Two public universities in the state were used. The sample which consisted of 161 lecturers was stratified based on senior and junior lecturers. The instrument for data collection was a teacher-made structured questionnaire titled “Lecturers’ Use of Management Information System in Decision-Making Processes Questionnaire” (LUMISDMPQ). The internal consistency of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha. The data was analyzed using means, standard deviation and z-test statistics. The results revealed that the lecturers use electronic data interchange, the internet and electronic mail to a high extent in problem identification and generating alternatives while to a low extent, group charts and video text are used by lecturers to identify problems and generate alternatives. In evaluating alternatives, the lecturers use computers, PowerPoint and electronic mail to a high extent while they use group charts and video text to a low extent. Furthermore, there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of senior and junior lecturers in the use of management information systems in decision-making processes. It was recommended that lecturers should be encouraged to use video text, group charts, PowerPoint and electronic mail to a high extent in their decision-making processes. This will aid the formulation, choice and implementation of decision-making as they discharge their duties.

Keywords: University, Decision-Making, Management Information System (MIS)

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NO 11

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF LEVEL OF EDUCATION ON INDIVIDUAL EARNING IN KEFFI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF NASARAWA STATE

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Abstract

Education plays a key role in the development of manpower for the production of goods and services in all economies in the world. Different economies and individual personal, economic, political, and social development have been attributed to educational attainment. The mandated level of educational attainment for public sector employees has forced many individuals back to the classroom to improve their level of education due to their low pay, which could barely sustain their livelihood. It is against this background that this study assessed the impact of the level of education on individual earnings in Keffi Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, with particular reference to the civil service. The study adopted a descriptive research design with a population of 250 participants. A structured questionnaire was employed to obtain information from the respondents, but only 178 were retrieved. The study adopted the Mincer regression model to assess the impact of educational attainment on individual earnings. Findings from the survey revealed that all levels of educational attainment positively and significantly impacts individual earnings in Keffi local government area of Nasarawa State. However, it was observed that experience negatively impacts the earnings of the individual as they aged. The study suggests that staff of the civil service should strive to attain higher levels of education, as it is used as a criterion through which earnings can be improved for life quality sustainability.

Keywords: Level of Education, Individual earnings

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**NO 12
REVIVING THE EDUCATION ECONOMICS SUBJECT AREA AS A
CATHOLICON TO FOSTER SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN
NIGERIA.**

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ABSTRACT

Reviving the education economics sector is paramount for fostering sustainable economic growth in Nigeria. A robust education system has the potential to drive human capital development, innovation, and productivity, thereby enhancing the nation's economic resilience and global competitiveness. However, Nigeria faces various challenges in this endeavor, including inadequate funding, outdated curriculum, and unequal access to quality education. To address these issues, a multifaceted approach is essential.

The study utilized content analysis in its research design. The researchers examined that increased investment in education infrastructure, teacher training, and research facilities is crucial. Redirecting public funds and encouraging private sector partnerships can help bridge the funding gap and improve the quality of education. Moreover, modernizing the curriculum to align with industry demands and technological advancements will equip students with relevant skills, enhancing employability and entrepreneurship. Implementing targeted scholarship programs, digital learning initiatives, and vocational training can help bridge the gap and ensure inclusivity. Furthermore, fostering a culture of continuous learning and retraining will enable the workforce to adapt to evolving economic landscapes.

Government policies that promote collaboration between academia, industry, and research institutions can stimulate innovation and knowledge transfer.

The researchers conclude that in reviving the education economics sector in Nigeria demands strategic investment, curriculum modernization, equitable access, and collaboration between stakeholders. By nurturing human capital, promoting innovation, and enhancing workforce readiness, Nigeria can lay a solid foundation for sustainable economic growth, reducing dependency on natural resources and fostering a diversified, resilient economy. Some recommendations were also made.

Keywords: Reviving, catholicism, education economics, sustainable, growth, Nigeria.

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NO 13

**PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION:
THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION
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Abstract

The entrepreneurship education programme has been implemented in all Nigerian higher institutions due to graduates' persistent problem of unemployment, yet the unemployment rate is increasing and the main cause factors are not evidently identified. Hence, the objective of this study is to examine the moderating role of entrepreneurship education on the personality traits and entrepreneurial intentions of university students. A survey research design was employed in the study. The data were collected from a sample of 484 out of a population of 23,502 students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Bayero University Kano and Usman Danfodio University Sokoto respectively. The data collected were analysed using PLS-SEM version 3. The result of the study revealed that the perceived need for achievement, perceived

locus of control and perceived risk propensity have positive and significant relationships with entrepreneurial intention. While perceived self-efficacy and perceived entrepreneurial creativity have an insignificant direct relationship with entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurship education was found to moderate the relationship between perceived locus of control, perceived creativity, perceived self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention. Meanwhile, entrepreneurship education failed to moderate the relationship between perceived risk propensity and entrepreneurial intention. However, the study concludes that, in order to increase students' intention, they need to be exposed to how they can identify their personal level of achievement and properly guided on how to apply it to real entrepreneurial action. Thus, the study recommends that universities should provide an enabling environment where students can be assessed in order to fish out the direction of their individual thinking.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Intention, Need for achievement, Locus of Control, Creativity, Risk Taking, Self-Efficacy*

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NO 14

THE ROLE OF ECONOMICS EDUCATORS IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The role of Economics educators in contributing meaningfully to sustainable development in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. Sustainable development addresses the developmental needs of the present without jeopardizing the development of the future generation. Economics Educators are educators who are academically and professionally qualified to

teach Economics. This study therefore examined the role of Economics educators in achieving sustainable development in Nigeria. The study highlights the role of Economics educators in achieving sustainable development in Nigeria. The study also identifies the challenges faced by Economics educators in teaching Economics as well as possible solutions to these challenges. The study is qualitative in nature. The findings of the study show that Economics educators play significant roles in achieving sustainable development. Free education at the tertiary level for intending Economics educators, regular training for Economics educators as well as good and attractive incentives for Economics educators among others were recommended.

Keywords: Economics; Economics Educators; Economic Education; Economic Development; Sustainable Development.

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NO 15
EFFECT OF CONCEPT ATTAINMENT MODEL ON ECONOMICS STUDENTS
ACHIEVEMENT AND RETENTION IN NSUKKA EDUCATION ZONE, ENUGU
STATE

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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of concept attainment model on Economics students' achievement and retention in Nsukka Education Zone. Four research questions and four hypotheses guided the study. The design of the study is a quasi-experimental non-equivalent control group design. The population of the study consisted of 4320 SSII Economics students. The sample size consisted of 85 Economics students selected through purposeful and simple random sampling. The instrument for data collection was a test titled “Economics Achievement Test” (EAT). It was validated by three experts and the reliability was ascertained through trial testing of the instrument on 30 students in Udenu Local Government.

The instrument was reshuffled and re-administered as the Economics Retention Test (ERT). Data were collected and analysed using mean and standard deviation for answering research questions and analysis of covariance for testing hypotheses. Findings revealed that students taught Economics using concept attainment achieved more and retained economic knowledge higher compared to students taught using the conventional method. It also found that gender is an insignificant factor in students' achievement and retention in Economics when students are taught with the concept attainment method. These findings were exhaustively discussed and recommendations were made that Economics teachers should adopt concept attainment method in teaching and learning. Curriculum planners should include concept attainment as a recommended instructional method for teaching Economics.

Keywords: Concept attainment, achievement, Economics, retention, gender.

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NO 16

**TEACHER'S COMPETENCE AND CHALLENGES IN THE USE OF
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN
TEACHING/LEARNING OF ECONOMICS IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN
NORTH CENTRAL STATES, NIGERIA.**

By

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to find out Teacher's Competence and challenges in the use of Information and Communication Technology in teaching/learning of Economics in Colleges of Education in North Central States, Nigeria. The study was guided by two purposes, two research questions and two null hypotheses. The researcher adopted a descriptive survey research design. The study was carried out in the North Central States, Nigeria. The population comprised One Hundred and forty (140) Economics Lecturers and Eight Hundred and seventy-nine (879) NCE III students from selected (6) Colleges of Education in the North Central States. A stratified sampling technique was used to draw a sample size of 114 NCE III students and the One Hundred and Forty (140) lecturers were retained. Observation Checklist on Available ICT Facilities for Teaching and Learning

Economics and a structured questionnaire were used for data collection. The reliability of the instrument was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha and an overall reliability coefficient of .97 was ascertained. Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to answer research questions while an independent sampled t-test was used to test null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of this study revealed that available ICT equipment used in teaching and learning of Economics are internet-connected to desktops, Cyber café, virtual library, computer library, Overhead transparency, whiteboards, smartboards, loudspeakers, Printers and Magnetic discs. Based on the findings of this study, recommendations and suggestions for further studies were made.

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NO 17

**EFFECTS OF CONCEPT MAPPING ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS’
ACHIEVEMENT IN ECONOMICS**

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Abstract

The study determined the effects of concept mapping on secondary school students’ achievement in economics. Three research questions and three null hypotheses guided the study. The study employed a non-equivalent pre-test, post-test control group design. The population of the study comprised 4,080 SSII students in Abakaliki Education Zone of Ebonyi state. The sample for the study was composed of 176 SSII students drawn through intact classes selected through simple random sampling techniques from four co-educational secondary schools in Abakaliki Education Zone. The four schools were assigned to experimental and control groups respectively. Two to the experimental group and two to the control group. The instrument for data collection was the researcher-conducted economics achievement test (EAT). The instrument was face-validated by three experts, two in the Arts and Social Science Education Department and one in Science Education Department from the Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki. The instrument was also subjected to content validation

with the use of a test-blue print. The instrument yielded a reliability co-efficient of 0.89, using Kuder-Richardson's (K-R20) Formula. The descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research question while the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the hypothesis at 0.05 Alpha level. The result of the study reviewed that students taught economics with concept mapping instructional strategy performed better than those taught using conventional teaching methods. The result further showed that the male students who taught economics with concept mapping performed slightly better than the female students. The result also revealed that there is no observed interaction effect of methods and gender in students' academic achievement scores in economics. The result further revealed that there is a significant difference in the achievement means scores of students taught economics with concept mapping and those with conventional teaching methods. The result also showed the effect of gender on the student's achievement in economics when taught with concept mapping is not statistically significant. The findings also revealed that there was no significant interaction between methods and gender in students' mean achievement scores in economics. The implications of the study revealed that concept mapping instructional strategy enhances secondary school students' achievement in Economics. Also, the findings showed that the concept mapping is not gender bias. based on the findings, some recommendations were made, viz; concept mapping mode of instruction should be adopted in the teaching of Economics in secondary schools, government should provide concept mapping instructional package in schools so that learners can learn at their own pace, seminars, conferences and workshop should be organized for teachers to educate them on how to use concept mapping to teach.

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NO 18

**THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)
FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION
FOR ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.**

BY

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Abstract

Most experts attributed globalization to improvement in information communication technologies. Information and communication technology (ICT) is the most recent technology challenging the traditional process of teaching and learning in the 21st century. This paper discusses the importance of information and communication technology (ICT) for effective teaching and learning of economics education in Nigeria. The ways ICT assists the learning environment which by nature include motivating male and female students to learn, facilitating the acquisition of basic skills and enhancing teachers' training and retention. The need for ICT in 21st century was stressed and recommendations for improvement were made to enhance sustainable economic development.

Keywords: Role, Information, Communication, Technology, Effective, Teaching, Learning, Economics, Education, Sustainable, Economic, Development, Nigeria

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NO 19

NIGERIAN CURRENCY SWAP ECONOMIC POLICY: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL-SCALE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN UNIVERSITIES

BY

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Abstract

This paper is focused on the implication of the currency swap economic policy of the Nigerian government on small-scale businesses and citizens in universities in Nigeria. The primary purpose of the last currency swap in late 2022 and early 2023 was among others to curtail the large quantity of money outside the banking system, to Fight corruption by discouraging vote buying and kidnapping and to restore naira value against foreign. The policy led to a cashless economy and came with many challenges which ranged from: scarcity of both the old and the new currencies, huge loss of man hours in search of physical cash in the banking halls, shutting down of so many small-scale businesses, idleness and temporary unemployment of youths. Small-scale businesses in Nigerian Universities as a micro-community suffered many such challenges which left them with implications such as poor revenue generation to the university administrations, low patronage to businesses, low level of living and high cost of living among staff and students in the universities. Based on the challenges and the implications of the policy in small-scale businesses in universities, the study recommended that Policy makers should be proactive enough to project the short and long-run impact of every policy they make. Also, adequate citizen sensitization by the government is necessary before policies such as currency redesign are necessary before implementation were outlined.

Keywords: Currency swap policy, scale businesses, cashless economy, sustainable management,

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NO 20

**REVITALIZING SECONDARY SCHOOL ECONOMICS FOR ENHANCED
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

BY

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Abstract

Sustainable economic development has been recognized world over as one fundamental needs of developing countries. Most developing countries over the years grapple with this objective by making policies and programmes to tackle some teething economic challenges like high rate of poverty, unemployment, corruption among others that are inimical to the realization of sustainable economic development. Revitalizing the educational sector particularly, the teaching and learning activities is believed to be a sure medium of achieving this objective. It is of this premise that, this paper investigated how the revitalizing of secondary school Economics could enhance sustainable economic development. The study discussed different ways of revitalizing secondary school Economics for sustainable economic development including reorientation of the Economics Curriculum for effective teaching and learning, utilization of appropriate instructional materials, promotion of the Competence of Economics teachers, continuous assessment of the students' learning and use of ICT in teaching and learning. The study therefore, recommended among others that the National Education Research Development Council as a matter of urgency should review the current Economics curriculum so as to integrate entrepreneurship education into its content and incorporate it as one of the core subjects in the secondary school curriculum as measures for the realization of national economic development using Economics.

Keywords: Economics, Secondary school, Curriculum, Economics Development, Entrepreneurship.

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NO 21

LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION AND CANDIDATES’ ACHIEVEMENT OF CREDIT PASSES IN ECONOMICS IN WASSCE OVER FIVE YEARS PERIOD (2018-2022) IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study conducted an analysis of the number of candidates who obtained credit passes (A1-C6) in Economics, a core subject with significant implications for future careers in the country, as a percentage of number of candidates who sat for May/June WASSCE in Nigerian States and FCT from the years 2018 to 2022. The main objective of this study is to understand and identify the changes in students’ level of participation and achievement of credit passes in Economics within the five-year period. Data was collected from the head office of the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) in Lagos State for the period of 2018-2022. Data was collated in an Excel file format and descriptive statistics and graphical presentation were used to analyze the data. The results of the analysis were presented in percentages, tables and graphs. The results of the study showed that the Number of Candidates who Participated in Economics (NCPE) during the period of the study decreased from 1,037,433 in 2018 to 1,021,000 in 2022. The study also revealed that the number of candidates that achieved credit passes in Economics decreased from 829,947 representing 75% of NCPE in 2018 to 773,485 representing 68% of NCPE in 2022. representing a 38.5% decrease in credit passes over the five-year period. Based on these findings, the need for better education policies and adequate preparation for students taking WASSCE for Economics in Nigeria is paramount, in order to increase participation and achievement of credit passes.

Keywords: Candidates’ Participation, Candidates’ Achievement, Credit Passes, Economics, WASSCE

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NO 22

**BARRIERS PREVENTING THE INTEGRATION OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract

The study examined the barriers preventing the seamless integration of Economics Education for sustainable development. Drawing on an extensive review of literature and case studies, the paper identifies key obstacles hindering progress in this domain. The identified barriers include education itself: Economics Education and teacher education, academic norms with disciplines, the problem of interdisciplinarity, and change resistance. To address these barriers, the study proposes several strategic approaches. These include Economics curriculum redesign, the use of active learning methods, and adopting a multidisciplinary approach that incorporates insights from various disciplines, including environmental science, sociology, political science, and ethics, to provide a comprehensive understanding of sustainability issues amongst several others.

Keywords: Barrier, Development, Economics, Education & Sustainable

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NO 23

**IMPACT OF SUPERVISION OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STAFF FOR
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

BY

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Abstract

The goal and objective of any organization can only be achieved with adequate measures put in place to ensure success. An ideal school organization's goal will include to empowering human capital to sustaining economic development, and one of the measures to be put in place towards achieving the goals of the school is supervision. The study sought to highlight the impact of supervision of senior secondary school staff that enhanced sustainable economic development in Nigeria, a case study of Katsina metropolis, Katsina State. And while exploring supervision as a measure; the study looked at types of supervision which include internal and external supervision as practised in the context of Nigeria's educational system. The study uses comparative survey research to collect data. The population comprises all the senior secondary school staff in the Katsina metropolis with 75 teachers and 8 quality assurance officers as supervisors drawn through proportional stratified simple random sampling technique. The instrument used for data collection includes a questionnaire. The researcher employed a direct delivery technique in the administration of the instrument. The data collected were reported by statistical numerical analysis with tables and percentage rates. The result of the study indicates that both internal and external supervision of instruction have a positive impact on teacher efficiency in secondary schools. Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that there should be regular workshops and seminars organised for teachers on the needs of supervision and adequate training for inspectors to enable them to become more knowledgeable on the expectations of supervision. And that promotes a vision to implement change in the school system thereby facilitating improvements of instruction in schools for sustainable economic development.

Keynote: Supervision, Empowerment, Sustainability, Economic Development

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NO 24

**EXPLORING THE ROLE OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING
ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS**

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the role of economics education in developing entrepreneurial skills. The focus of this research is to conduct a content analysis of existing literature in order to identify the key themes and findings related to the impact of economics education on entrepreneurial skills development. The study begins with a comprehensive review of relevant literature, including scholarly articles, books, and reports, which examine the relationship between economics education and entrepreneurial skills. The findings of this study reveal that economics education plays a crucial role in developing entrepreneurial skills. It equips individuals with essential knowledge and analytical tools to understand market dynamics, identify business opportunities, and make informed decisions. Moreover, economics education fosters critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and risk assessment skills, which are vital for entrepreneurial success. The content analysis further highlights the importance of integrating practical elements, such as case studies, simulations, and experiential learning, within economics education to enhance entrepreneurial skills development. Additionally, the study identifies the need for continuous professional development and lifelong learning opportunities to keep up with the evolving economic landscape and entrepreneurial practices. Based on the findings, this study suggests that policymakers and educators should prioritize the inclusion of entrepreneurship-focused economics education in school curricula at all levels. It emphasizes the significance of creating an enabling environment that supports entrepreneurship and provides aspiring entrepreneurs with the necessary resources, mentorship, and networks.

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NO 25

**THE ROLE OF TEACHERS FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF CHARITY AND DOING FAVOUR**

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Abstracts

The main purpose was to spread charity and to do favors, and the result of this was that some of them mixed with each other in what was left to goodness, and this basis that pushed the first order of the scientists of the Federal College of Education Jama'are , a public who think about the height of the trench for the purpose of religious benefits and interests and Even college students give charity with what Allah has given, so the scholars and others accepted and took interest in spreading charity to buy and most importantly, buy the tools of bedding, ablution, etc. what people benefited while studying in the first place. The act of charity serves to remind an individual of their duty to God and to society, particularly Federal College of Education Jama'are and encourages the person to remember the importance of helping others. Benefits of charity, doing favours such as watering water, planting sowing or planting trees with good intentions, and building a masjid. Other forms of charity include sadaqah, which consists of donations of various types such as food, money, and clothing, and khairat, which is a charitable act of reciting supplication to Allah. It is an obligatory act commanded by God and is considered to be one of the five pillars of islam alongside prayer, fasting, pilgrimage, and declaring the oneness of God. Charity is a sacred act that serves as a reminder of God's mercy.

Keywords: Doing Favour, Benefits of Charity, Watering water, Planting trees, Building a Masjid

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NO 26

TEXTILE EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BY

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Abstract

The world of textiles is an exciting field where fashion performance and marketing are blended to provide textile products for people all over the world. When textiles are mentioned, people probably immediately think of clothing, sheets, draperies, and maybe even upholstery. Most people don't realize how much further intertwined with our lives textiles are. Textiles touch nearly every facet of life, from the carpeting we walk on, to the bandages we use for injuries, to the conveyor belt used to move items in a factory, to the textiles used in space vehicles orbiting the Earth. Textiles are often the raw material used by other industries, primarily the apparel, interior furnishings and industrial products industries. These industries in turn manufacture dresses, draperies, truck covers, and countless other products for sale to department stores, wholesalers and retailers. Therefore, this paper endeavours to present textile education as a means to enhance sustainable economic development for Nigeria and her teeming youth population. The following recommendation was made to ensure success; textile education should be given more priority attention in school curriculum cutting across, primary secondary and tertiary institutions, there should be concerted funding of textiles education across all levels of our educational systems by government, wealthy citizens and the private sector, also there should be healthy competition encouragement through regular exhibitions and textile expos.

Keywords; Textile Education, Enhancing, Sustainable, Economic Development.

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NO 27

HOW DOES ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION INFLUENCE THE STUDENTS

BY

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship education seeks to students with the knowledge, skills and motivation to encourage entrepreneurial success in a variety of settings. The result indicates that entrepreneurial education positively impacts the entrepreneurial mindset of the students. The result of this finding is in line with prior researchers, who found that entrepreneurial education provides basic knowledge of the entrepreneurship that makes students capable and experts in the new business startup process. Entrepreneurial education enables students to identify and exploit entrepreneurial opportunities in the markets. It stimulates students to have greater information, knowledge, skills and encouragements in supporting their entrepreneurial mindset of becoming entrepreneurs.

KEYWORDS: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial, Education, Students, Mindset, Knowledge, Skills, Opportunities.

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NO 28
REVITALIZING ENGLISH AS A LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION FOR
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

English has been the language of instruction in both public and private schools in Nigeria since colonial times. Over the years, however, the quality of English instruction and learning in Nigeria has declined, leading to a decrease in the ability of Nigerian students to effectively communicate in the language. This paper examines the potential for revitalizing English as a language of instruction in order to promote sustainable economic development in Nigeria. Their search begins with a review of the history of English as a language of instruction in Nigeria, and the reasons for the language's decline in recent years. It then considers the potential benefits of revitalizing English instruction, including improved student literacy and increased economic prosperity. Finally, the paper examines the challenges of revitalizing English as a language of instruction in Nigeria such as: lack of qualified teachers and outdated curricula. Their search is based on a combination of primary and secondary sources, including interviews with teachers and students, and reviews of literature. The results of the research suggest that English instruction can be revitalized in Nigeria, resulting in improved student literacy and increased economic opportunities. The paper concludes with a discussion of potential strategies for revitalizing English as a language of instruction in Nigeria, such as increased teacher salaries and access to technology. Although the research suggests that English instruction can be revitalized in Nigeria further research is needed to address the challenges of revitalizing English as a language of instruction in the country. This research seeks to provide a starting point for future research on the potential of English as a language of instruction for sustainable economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Revitalizing, English language, instruction, economic, development

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NO 29

**PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION:
THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION**

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship education programme has been implemented in all Nigerian higher institutions due to graduates persistent problem of unemployment, yet the unemployment rate is at increase and the main cause factors are not evidently identified. Hence, the objective of this study is to examine the moderating roll of entrepreneurship education on personality traits and entrepreneurial intention of university students. Survey research design was employed in the study. The data were collected from a sample of 484 out of a population of 23,502 students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Bayero University Kano and Usman Danfodio University Sokoto respectively. The data collected were analysed using PLS-SEM version 3. The result of the study revealed that perceived need for achievement, perceived locus of control and perceived risk propensity have positive and significant relationships with entrepreneurial intention. While perceived self-efficacy and perceived entrepreneurial creativity have an insignificant direct relationship with entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurship education was found to moderate the relationship between perceived locus of control, perceived creativity, perceived self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention. Meanwhile, entrepreneurship education failed to moderate the relationship between perceived risk propensity and entrepreneurial intention. However, the study concludes that, in order to increase students' intention, they need to be exposed to how they can identify their personal level of achievement and properly guided on how to apply it to real entrepreneurial action. Thus, the study recommends that universities should provide an enabling environment where students can be assessed in order to fish out the direction of their individual thinking.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Intention, Need for achievement, Locus of Control, Creativity, Risk Taking, Self-Efficacy

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NO 30

EFFECT OF ROLE-PLAY METHOD ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND RETENTION IN SELECTED CONTENTS IN ECONOMICS IN OBOLLO-AFOR EDUCATION ZONE

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the effect of the role-play method on secondary school students' academic achievement and retention in selected contents in Economics in Obollo-Afor Education Zone. Six research questions and corresponding six hypotheses guided the study. To meet the aims of the research questions and hypotheses, the study adopted a quasi-experimental research design. The population of the study comprised 28,102 (13,415 males & 14,687 females) secondary school two (SSS) students in all the 44 public secondary schools in Obollo-Afor Education Zone. The sample of this study consisted of two hundred (200) respondents, comprising SS2 Economics students of four (4) intact classes from two co-educational secondary schools sampled from the 44 public secondary schools in Obollo-Afor Zone. From each of the two co-educational schools, two intact classes of SS2 Economics students were drawn. The Economics Achievement Test (EAT) on Unemployment and Trade Union topics was used as an instrument for the study. The instrument was face-validated by three experts, two from the Department of Social Science Education (Economics Unit) and one from the Science Education Department, Measurement and Evaluation Unit), all in the Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Since the instrument is dichotomously scored, Kuder – Richardson Reliability Estimate (K-R20) was adopted for the analysis. A reliability index was computed and the result yielded 0.78. The reliability was high enough, thus, the instrument is reliable enough to be used for the study. The data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that students taught Economics using the role-play method had better academic lecture methods. The study also revealed that male students taught Economics using the role-play method had better academic achievement and retention than their female colleagues. The researcher recommends that students of Economics should be exposed to the use of the role-play method of teaching. Also recommended was that government agencies and professional bodies whose responsibility is to design and revise curriculum for secondary schools should incorporate the

use of role-play method in teaching Economics in secondary school.

Keywords: Economics, Role-play, Achievement, Retention, Gender

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NO 31
REVITALISING EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT
FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This paper scrutinizes the revitalization of Education Administration and management, in order to aid Sustainable Economic Development. In this regard, an Analysis of the current economy is conducted, along with a review of literature on the subject. The results of this analysis propose a number of key policies for improving the Management and administration of Education, such as greater emphasis on collaboration between stakeholders, engaging cutting-edge technologies, and increasing access to possessions. The paper discovers potential prospects and challenges related to the execution of these policies. Finally, some concluding comments are provided about the role of Education in supporting Sustainable Economic Development. The aim of revitalizing Education Administration and management for Sustainable Economic Development is to guarantee long-term Economic Sustainability. To accomplish this, changes in knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes are motivated. Such changes can be executed through comprehensive Administrative improvement Plans that focus on developing policies, techniques, and systems. These include; Cultivating access to quality education chances for all students regardless of socio-economic status, implementing solid academic and financial accountability mechanisms, Improving teacher retention plans, Proposing alternative education options, Including technology into learning environments, Employing data-driven assessment, Developing comprehensive and inventive curricula and extracurricular activities. Furthermore, Educational guidance and governance should also be enriched, so that educational bodies can serve as influential instruments of economic progress

and development. This can be done by aiding better collaboration among stakeholders, Promoting and supporting universal change initiatives, establishing strong academic principles, supporting data-driven assessment, Boosting community participation in education, developing sustainable funding mechanisms, and developing innovative models for teacher employment and retention. These policies can help educational bodies to be more effective, and sustainable. They can also organize the youth of today for the knowledge economy of tomorrow, and guarantee Economic Sustainability for coming generations.

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NO 32

**IMPACT OF SUPERVISION OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STAFF FOR
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

By

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Abstract

The goal and objective of any organization can only be achieved with adequate measures put in place to ensure success. An ideal school organization's goal will include empowering human capital to sustain economic development, and one of the measures to be put in place towards achieving the goals of the school is supervision. The study sought to highlight the impact of supervision of senior secondary school staff that enhanced sustainable economic development in Nigeria, a case study of Katsina metropolis, Katsina State. And while exploring supervision as a measure; the study looked at types of supervision which include internal and external supervision as practiced in the context of Nigeria's educational system. The study uses comparative survey research to collect data. The population comprises all the

senior secondary school staff in the Katsina metropolis with 75 teachers and 8 quality assurance officers as supervisors drawn through proportional stratified simple random sampling technique. The instrument used for data collection includes a questionnaire. The researcher employed a direct delivery technique in the administration of the instrument. The data collected were reported by statistical numerical analysis with tables and percentage rates. The result of the study indicates that both internal and external supervision of instruction have a positive impact on teacher efficiency in secondary schools. Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that there should be regular workshops and seminars organized for teachers on the needs of supervision and adequate training for inspectors to enable them to become more knowledgeable on the expectations of supervision. And that promotes a vision to implement change in the school system thereby facilitating improvements of instruction in schools for sustainable economic development.

Keynote: Supervision, Empowerment, Sustainability, Economic development,

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NO 33

**THE EFFECTS OF SCAFFOLDING AND CONCEPT MAPPING TEACHING ON
THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS OF ECONOMICS IN
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN OWERRI EDUCATION ZONE 1, IMO STATE,
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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of scaffolding and concept mapping methods of teaching on the academic achievement of students of Economics in secondary schools in Owerri education zone 1 Imo State, Nigeria. A quasi-experimental research design was used. The population consists the 5, of 261 SS II students in all the 65 public senior secondary schools in Owerri Education Zone 1 of Imo State. The researcher obtained a sample size of 96 respondents in two selected public senior secondary schools using a simple random sampling technique. A self-constructed test tagged “Economics Achievement Test (EAT) was employed as instrument for data collection. The questions in the Economics achievement Test (EAT) instrument were subjected to content and face validation. A reliability coefficient of $r=0.9$ was obtained using the Kuder – Richardson K – R20 method. Research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation, while analysis covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the null hypothesis. The findings of the study revealed that students taught Economics using the scaffolding technique had the highest performance followed by those taught with the concept mapping technique, while the students in the demonstration method group had low academic achievement. It was also revealed that there was no interaction effect between teaching methods/techniques and gender on students taught economics in secondary schools in Owerri Education Zone 1, Imo State. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended among others that economics teachers should be motivated and encouraged to use the scaffolding in the teaching of the subject so as to increase students' academic achievement.

Keywords: Scaffolding, Concept Mapping, Academic Performance & Economics

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NO 34

**REVITALIZING THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATION
ON SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING.**

By

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Abstract

The history of education in Nigeria will be incomplete without entrepreneurial and vocational education. This is because like most under-developed countries, unemployment has been a disturbing factor to all governments and the only solution to unemployment is job creation which vocational education offers. In the beginning, in the colonial days, the missionary education system focused mainly on training catechists and with little or no programme for vocational skills training in the formal education curriculum. Post-colonial Nigeria has, however, witnessed a concerted and deliberate effort to establish entrepreneurial and vocational training centers and institutions. Despite the efforts of various governments, unemployment has been growing at an alarming rate. This paper conducted a review of the development of entrepreneurship in vocational education in Nigeria with particular emphasis on the causes of failure of the vocational training institutions in arresting unemployment. It was recommended among others that Products from vocational training activities should be promoted in order to encourage entrepreneurship and local consumption.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, vocational education, technical education, skills acquisition

Being paper presented at the 6th annual hybrid conference organized by the International Association for Economics Educators held at Nassarawa State University, Keffi (Nsuk) from 12th - 15, September, 2023 on the theme “Revitalising the Education Sector for Enhancing Sustainable Economic Development.

NO 35

**CONSTRAINTS AGAINST THE UTILISATION OF ICT IN THE TEACHING OF
ECONOMICS IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN NIGERIA**

BY

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Abstract

Information and communication technology use has continually taken center stage in discussions that pertain to pedagogical development as well as lesson delivery in both the lower and higher institutions of education in Nigeria and the world at large. Nigeria is already taking giant strides towards integrating ICTs into her educational system and this is evident in the volume of investment that the government and the private educational investors have committed to the provision and maintenance of Information and telecommunication technology in the Nigerian institutions. However, despite government efforts to ensure the inclusiveness of ICT at all levels of the educational system in the country, sadly, certain factors still stand as constraints to both integration and optimal utilization of ICTs for teaching and learning or for instructional purposes in general. This paper using available secondary information established that major challenges facing the utilization of ICT ranges from teachers/instructors' attitude made evident in teachers' phobia for technology and competence, availability of the needed requisite infrastructure to curriculum structure. The paper highlighted possible solution to remove the constraints that impeded the effective integration and utilization of ICT for instruction, especially in the colleges of education in Nigeria Some of these recommendation includes planning and implementation of ICT skills acquisition training, increasing budgetary allocation for educational ICT facilities and redesigning the NCE curriculum towards producing teacher that are technology proficient.

Keywords: ICT, Productivity, Instruction, Technology

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NO 36
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AS AN IMPERATIVE OF
EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY
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The increase in the debate on the need for an efficient educational system due to the present state of the Nigerian Educational system and the educational output necessitated this study among other factors. The study seeks to determine the human resource development strategies for enhancing the educational efficiency and sustainability of academic staff at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Four research questions guided the study. The study sample included three hundred and forty-two (342) lecturers from different departments who were randomly selected. Data collection was by a structured questionnaire developed by the researchers. The questionnaires were distributed in an electronic or hard copy format to as many lecturers as possible. Before use, the instrument was face-validated by three experts from relevant specialties, and their inputs were used to produce the final draft of the instrument. The reliability of the instrument was ascertained with an overall reliability coefficient of 0.96. The data collected was analyzed descriptively. The result of the study among others highlighted staff recruitment strategies employed by the institution, in-service training, and staff incentives among others. The study revealed the underutilization of motivational and teacher training strategies by the institution. Conclusions were drawn and the implications of the study were highlighted. It was recommended among others that there is a need to employ strict recruitment policies and measures that ensure the employment of the right candidates, an offer of incentives to outstanding teachers, and sponsorship of teachers to trainings, conferences, and workshops to enhance teachers' educational efficiency and sustainability.

Keywords: Human resource; educational efficiency; Sustainability; Academic staff; recruitment; Staff training

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NO 37

**CORRELATES OF ON-JOB TRAINING TO PRINCIPAL EFFECTIVENESS AS
SECONDARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR IN ORLU EDUCATION ZONE 1 AND
2**

By

**MBAKWE IKECHUKWU POLYCARP, EMMA C OKOLI PHD AND AKUDINOB
 JOSEPH CHUKWUNENYE**

Abstract

The study investigated on-the-job training as a correlate to principle effectiveness as a secondary school administrator in Orlu Education Zone 1 and 2. The population of the study was 30 principals selected at random from the 12 LGAs in the Education Zone. From the 85 schools in the Zone, 20 male principals were selected, and 10 female principals were equally selected to make up the 30 sampled principals. An instrument for data collection was a structured interview schedule and questionnaire called On – The – job training questionnaire and inventory (OTJTQT). Five research questions were formulated to guide the study. Data collected were analyzed using the statistical instrument of the mean. The findings of the study are expected to be beneficial to proprietors of public secondary schools in the area, principals of schools themselves, teachers, students, and parents as well as the general public who have always looked forward to seeing schools graduating quality school leavers who will meet the needs and aspirations of the public.

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NO 38

IMPACT OF FUNDING ON HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN NASARAWA STATE PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES: IMPLICATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

BY

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Abstract

The study investigates Impact of funding on Human Capital Development in Nasarawa State Public Universities: Implication for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria. Three research questions and three statements of hypothesis were developed by the researcher to guide the study. The research design used for the study is descriptive survey research. The population of the study comprises 4085 Academic and Non-Academic Staff. Sample of the study, a simple random sampling technique was used to select 400 Academic and Non-Academic Staff. The instrument used for data gathering is a structured questionnaire developed by the researcher. The instrument therefore has a validity index of 0.76 and a reliability coefficient of 0.80. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation for answering research questions while the inferential statistics of the chi-square test were used to test the statement of hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The study therefore recommended that the government should provide sufficient equipment like enough classrooms, libraries, and laboratories and NGOs should also assist in providing some infrastructure to the universities, University management should create adequate room for conferences where staff will add value to their task. Through the conference, will acquire knowledge, experience, competency, and education that will enable them to impact positively the institution, and the government should release adequate funding and encourage research in the institution. Lecturers need to be updating themselves in knowledge through articles, and publications.

Keywords: Funding, Infrastructure, Conference, Research, Human Capital Development

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NO 39

**THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL
UNIVERSITY KASHERE ON THE KASHERE COMMUNITY, GOMBE STATE,
NIGERIA**

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Abstract:

This research study endeavors to explore the profound impact of the establishment of Federal University Kashere on the socioeconomic landscape of the Kashere community, situated in the Akko local government area of Gombe state, Nigeria. The central premise underlying this investigation is the recognition that the presence of academic institutions in a community can catalyze rapid and multifaceted development, fostering social, economic, and productive coexistence. The primary objective of this paper is to comprehensively assess the implications of Federal University Kashere's establishment on the socioeconomic aspects of the lives of the local inhabitants, all within the broader context of the social and economic transformations experienced by the community since the university's inception. Data collection for this study was carried out through the administration of a structured questionnaire, with statistical analysis performed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. The sample size consisted of 265 respondents, encompassing both male and female inhabitants which were carefully selected to represent the diverse demographic composition of the community. The research findings unequivocally indicate that the establishment of Federal University Kashere has led to a tangible increase in the standard of living among the local population. Additionally, it has fostered a sense of unity among residents hailing from various ethnic backgrounds. Moreover, the university has played a pivotal role in generating employment opportunities, contributing to the overall harmony and coexistence of the community's residents.

Keywords: Social Economics, Federal University of Kashere, Kashere Community, Gombe State

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NO 40

FACTORS INFLUENCING LOW PERFORMANCE OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION STUDENTS IN ECONOMETRICS IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF KASHERE, GOMBE STATE

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Abstract

Investigating the Factors Behind Widespread Underachievement in Econometrics Among Economics Education Students at the Federal University of Kashere, Gombe State: A survey research approach was employed to address this issue. The study sample comprised 132 Economics education students, representing various academic levels (100L, 200L, 300L, and 400L), chosen through purposive sampling techniques. Three central research questions were formulated to guide the investigation. The research instrument demonstrated both validity and reliability. Analysis of the data utilized mean and standard deviation calculations. The study's outcomes illuminated the shared responsibility for the high failure rate in Econometrics, with contributions from the institution, lecturers, and students themselves. Based on these findings, recommendations include the enhancement of Econometrics laboratory resources, the

provision of conducive learning environments, the cultivation of effective study habits among students, the introduction of supplementary support mechanisms to bolster student efforts, the exploration of diverse teaching strategies in Econometrics instruction, and the encouragement of teachers to undertake comprehensive course preparation and devote ample time to Econometrics instruction to ensure comprehensive coverage of the syllabus.

Keywords: Econometrics, Low performance, Economics Education, Federal University, Kashere

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NO 41

**IMPLEMENTATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION RELATED
CONTENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL ECONOMICS CURRICULUM IN
OWERRI EDUCATION ZONE**

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Abstract

The rate of unemployment in recent time is quite alarming. Nigeria, unarguably the largest and most populous African nation is not exempted from the global challenge of unemployment especially among the youths, with its resultant effects of poverty, terrorism, kidnappings, prostitution, and other vices. There is therefore the need to provide platforms for students to develop entrepreneurial competences which might bring about reduced

unemployment and increased productivity in the economy. Thus, this study investigates the implementation of entrepreneurial education related contents in secondary school Economics curriculum in Owerri Education Zone 1 of Imo state. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. A sample size of 100 respondents was drawn from the population of 128 Economics teachers spread across 75 public secondary schools in the zone, using the proportionate stratified random sampling techniques. The instrument used for data collection was a structured questionnaire titled. Cronbach alpha was used to test the reliability, which gave a coefficient index of 0.95. The data collected were analysed using mean. The findings showed among other things that entrepreneurial education-related contents are highly reflected in the secondary school Economics curriculum, and that entrepreneurial education-related contents are taught in a low extent in Owerri Education Zone 1. Based on the findings of the study, the educational implications were discussed, suggestions for further study were made, and some recommendations were highlighted.

Keywords: Teachers' perception, Implementation, Entrepreneurial Education, Economics, Curriculum.

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MODERN RESEARCH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AS PREDICTORS OF**

NO 42

**RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY AMONG ACADEMIC STAFF OF NASARAWA
STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Modern research management strategies and productivity are essential elements in enhancing the university ranking system and, it is an important metric to measure the performance of academic staff. Research productivity is a crucial subject for researchers and students, as research results will impact the entire society positively. Similarly, research is vital to generate prosperity and develop nations. Modern research development in any country is measured through research productivity, such as publications in books and research articles, conferences, seminars and workshops attended. Nowadays, the primary source for the assessment of academic staff and academic institutions is publications. The study was conducted among the academic staff at Nasarawa State University Keffi. Correlational survey research design was used. Population of the study consist of 1101 Males and 375 Females totaling 1476 academic staff. A simple random sampling technique was used to sample 400 respondents using the Yaro-yemen statistical application. The data was collected by using a self-administered questionnaire which was distributed randomly among the academic staff. This research is based on primary and secondary research based on the staff publication of books, journals, conferences, seminars, and workshops attended. Altogether, 400 questionnaires were distributed, and only 345 were returned. After data screening for missing values and incomplete data, the total number of questionnaires was valid and reliable. The data were then analyzed by using inferential statistics of Chi-square. The demographic results showed that 64% of the respondents are males and 36% are females. Findings from the study show that time, building research collaboration, increasing research activity, reducing administrative workload, strengthening research capacity, reducing/eliminating work distractions, looking after and rewarding research assistance, avoiding micromanagement, mentorship, and use of software are some of the modern research management strategies that academic staffs are using for research productivity. It recommends among others that school management should also find ways of increasing modern research management strategies for the academic staff.

Keywords: Research, management, strategies, productivity, academic

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NO 43
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: A CATALYST FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA, PLATEAU STATE IN PERSPECTIVE

BY
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Abstracts

The study investigates the role of vocational Education and Training as a catalyst for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria. To achieve this, two research questions and one hypothesis was therefore formulated to guide the study. Correlational research design was adopted for the study. Lecturers and student (undergraduate and post-graduate) of the University of Jos form the population of the study, because Unijos is a microcosm of Nigeria society. Structure questionnaire was used to elicit responses from the respondents. 300 questionnaires were administered; 50 lecturers, 100 post-graduate students and 150 undergraduate students responded to the questionnaire. The data collected was collected and analyzed using arithmetic mean (\bar{X}) to answer the research questions while Spearman rank correlation (r^2) was used to test the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The result obtained shows that there is a strong positive relationship between vocational education/training and sustainable economic development in Nigeria. On the basis of this finding, it was recommending that federal government with collaboration with state and Local Government should provide functional and efficient vocational institutions throughout the entire seven hundred and seventy-four Local Government Area of the Federation to that will encourage both literate and illiterate in skill acquisition and as well promote industrialization. Such institutions should be made free for all interested Nigerians. Finally, they should be massive sensitization and awareness to parents and children, youths and adults in the country to acquire one form of education or the other and as well they should be adequate funding from the government on yearly basis.

Keywords: Vocational Education, Catalyst, Sustainable Economic Development

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NO 44

**BRIDGING THE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY DIVIDE IN EDUCATION:
INTEGRATING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN GRAPHICAL AND QUANTITATIVE
ECONOMICS CONTENT INSTRUCTIONS IN THE NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES.**

BY:

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Abstract:

The integration of digital technology in educational settings has been a topic of significant interest and research. Digital technology has opened opportunities in the field of education where teaching and learning has become easy particularly when the digital Technology divide is bridged. The focus of this paper is specifically on assessing the impact of digital technology to enhance graphical and quantitative Economics content instructions in the Nigeria Universities. Based on the reviewed literature, digital technology offers numerous benefits in the field of education, particularly when it comes to teaching of Economics concepts that involve graphs and quantitative analysis. By integrating digital tools, academic staff can provide students of the Universities with interactive visualizations, simulations and related software that facilitates a deeper understanding of graphical and quantitative Economics contents. However, the successful integration of digital technology in graphical and quantitative content instructions necessitates a careful planning and pedagogical consideration. Academic staff must be competent in using these digital tools effectively. In conclusion, if digital technology gap is well bridged, can positively revolutionize graphical and quantitative Economics content instructions by empowering academic staff to be more effective in engaging in complex contents in their class delivery. By leveraging these digital tools effectively, teaching of graphical and quantitative Economics content can be engaging and motivational to the students with immediate feedback. For digital technology to be beneficial, it was recommended that, digital technology facilities have to be made available by the Universities management and Academic staff have to proficient with the required digital technology skills.

Keywords: Bridging, Digital, Technology, Integration, Graphical, Quantitative, Economics Instructions

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NO 45

**WORLD WIDE WEB (WWW): QUEST FOR A PERSONAL WEB-SITE
DEVELOPMENT**

BY

BABA SAIDU ALFA

Abstract

Websites are locations consisting of each page on www (world-wide-web) and are part of the services provided by the internet today. Since it is gradually becoming very ubiquitous and pervasive being that our computers, phones and other Personal Computers Digital Assistants (PDAs) now have access to this service even on the move. It has equally become more necessary to build personal websites where our resume and other family information could be shared both far consumption whether pertains Jobs appointment information which could be looked up in case of accident. The cost of building websites have been on the high side considering the time to learn some of the “esoteric” languages hosting and other associated implementations. How much do you think it would cost to reach millions of people via television, radio, or print advertisement? Millions! For a fraction of these costs, you can potentially reach these consumers on an international basis. If you have a product or service to market, what other way can you reach a vast, untouched, market of potentially 120 million people. This paper shows how to package a simple one that will serve the scenario and purpose above without much ado.

Keywords: Ubiquitous and pervasive system, electronic friendship, wordpress.

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NO 46

**CONSTRAINTS AGAINST THE UTILISATION OF ICT IN THE TEACHING OF
ECONOMICS IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN NIGERIA**

BY

**FAJOYEGBE PAUL ADEWALE; YAHAYA JAMES AND IFEOMA OPARA
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Abstract

Information and communication technology use has continually taken centre stage in discussions that pertain to pedagogical development as well as lesson delivery in both the lower and higher institutions of education in Nigeria and the world at large. Nigeria is already taking giant strides towards integrating ICTs into her educational system and this is evident in the volume of investment that the government and the private educational investors have committed to the provision and maintenance of Information and telecommunication technology in Nigerian institutions. However, despite government efforts to ensure the inclusiveness of ICT at all levels of the educational system in the country, sadly, certain factors still stand as constraints to both integration and optimal utilization of ICTs for teaching and learning or for instructional purposes in general. This paper using available secondary information established that major challenges facing the utilization of ICT ranges from teachers/instructors' attitude made evident in teachers' phobia for technology and competence, availability of the needed requisite infrastructure to curriculum structure. The paper highlighted possible solution to remove the constraints that impeded the effective integration and utilization of ICT for instruction, especially in the colleges of education in Nigeria Some of these recommendation includes planning and implementation of ICT skills acquisition training, increasing budgetary allocation for educational ICT facilities and redesigning the NCE curriculum towards producing teacher that are technology proficient.

Keywords: ICT, Productivity, Instruction, Technology

Being paper presented at the 6th annual hybrid conference organized by the International Association for Economics Educators held at Nassarawa State University, Keffi (Nsuk) from 12th - 15, September, 2023 on the theme “Revitalising the Education Sector for Enhancing Sustainable Economic Development”

NO 47

**ECONOMICS TEACHER AND STUDENTS VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN KEFFI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF
NASARAWA STATE, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Economics is one of the fundamental school subjects which have a direct implication on teachers and students management of limited resources and national development. The situation has been posing serious problem for the Economics teachers and students in the senior secondary school class. Economics students' variables such as students' study habits, self-concept, attitudes to learning of the students and that of teacher variables as qualification, teaching experience, school location, gender among others as an important factors which influence academic performance. The study investigated the extent to which economics teacher and students variables as predictors of academic performance in Keffi Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design of the ex-post facto type. 13 Economics Teachers with 468 students were used as population of the study. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 4 schools, 8 Economics teachers with 256 Economics students were used as sample of the study. Economics students Promotion Examination conducted in 2022/2023 academic session was extracted from the statutory records and the teachers variable was extracted from the staff records across the six 4 schools. The data generated were analysed with the aid of student t-statistics at 0.05 level of significant. The empirical findings showcased that the academic performance of the students taught by Nigeria Certificate in Education and Bachelor Degree in Education holders were significantly different from those taught by holder of Higher National Diploma. Also, the findings indicated significant difference in the academic performance of the students on

the basis of teachers' teaching experience which was in favour of students who were mentored by the teachers who had spent ten years and above in teaching profession. It was concluded from the study that teachers' variables such as qualifications and teaching experience exert significant effect on the academic performance of the students in Economics, but variable like gender of the teachers played an insignificant role, while school location occupied a prominent position when academic performance of the students is to be taken into consideration. Based on these findings, the researcher recommended that Government should put in place measure and incentives to encourage and motivate experience teachers in the school system and students should learn to be studious not relying on only for their academic performance.

Keywords: Teacher, variables, academic, students, performance

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NO 48

DIGITAL LITERACY AS A CATALYST FOR EMPOWERING MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES: A STUDY OF ICT EDUCATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH.

BY

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Abstract

This research investigates the relationship between digital literacy, ICT education, and the economic empowerment of marginalized communities. Drawing on a quantitative approach, the study explores the extent to which digital literacy serves as a catalyst for inclusive economic growth, particularly among individuals facing socio-economic challenges and limited access to resources. A purposive random sampling technique was employed in which the sample size was one hundred and twenty (120) respondents selected from three different geographic locations in Oyo metropolis (Akinmorin, Ilora, and Oyo town). The research findings reveal that digital literacy is a critical factor in promoting economic empowerment within marginalized communities. Participants with higher levels of digital literacy reported greater engagement in online employment, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion activities. The study highlights the significant role of ICT education programs in enhancing digital literacy among marginalized individuals. The study also found a strong relationship between digital literacy and economic empowerment among marginalized communities. Access to ICT education has emerged as a key predictor of digital literacy levels. These findings underscore the importance of tailored digital literacy initiatives, improved digital infrastructure, and inclusive economic policies to bridge the digital divide and empower marginalized communities economically. The implications of this research extend to policymakers, educators, and organizations working towards digital inclusion, emphasizing the potential for digital literacy to foster economic autonomy and reduce socio-economic disparities among marginalized populations.

Keywords: Digital literacy, Marginalized communities, Economic empowerment, ICT education initiatives, Digital divide and Inclusive economic growth.

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NO 49

THE ROLE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Vocational education plays a critical role in promoting economic growth in Nigeria. Nigeria is one of the most populous countries in Africa and has a growing economy, but the high level of unemployment remains a significant challenge. Vocational education provides the necessary skills and knowledge that enables individuals to participate actively in the labor market, leading to economic growth. This long essay examines the role of vocational education in promoting economic growth in Nigeria. The study found that vocational education has a positive impact on the Nigerian economy through job creation, entrepreneurship, and technological advancement. The government and private sector should invest in vocational education to ensure that the workforce is equipped with the necessary skills to meet the demands of the labor market.

JEL Classification: I21, I25, J24

NO 50

THE ROLE OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION IN PROMOTING FINANCIAL LITERACY AND INCLUSION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examines the role of economics education in promoting financial literacy and inclusion in Nigeria. The study analyzes a wide range of academic articles, reports, and other relevant literature on the topic to gain insight into the importance of economics education in enhancing financial literacy and inclusion in the Nigerian context. The findings suggest that economics education can play a significant role in promoting financial literacy and inclusion by equipping individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills to make informed financial decisions. However, the literature also highlights some challenges and limitations in implementing effective economics education programs in Nigeria, including inadequate

funding, limited access to resources, and insufficient training for teachers. Despite these challenges, the review underscores the importance of continuing efforts to promote economics education in Nigeria as a means of enhancing financial literacy and inclusion and improving the overall economic well-being of the country. Overall, the study contributes to the understanding of the relationship between economics education and financial literacy and inclusion in Nigeria and highlights the need for further research and policy action to strengthen economics education and improve financial outcomes for Nigerians.

JEL Classification: I21, I22, I23, O16

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NO 51

**TERTIARY EDUCATION TRUSTFUND (TETFUND) AND THE
FUNDING OF TERTIARY EDUCATION IN OYO AREAS OF OYO STATE,
NIGERIA**

By

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Abstract

The study examined impacts of Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) on the funding of tertiary education in Oyo town in Oyo state. Descriptive survey research design was adopted through formulation of research questions. The population of the study comprised seventy five (75) students and seventy five (75) academic staff in the two (2) public higher institutions in Oyo area. Structured questionnaire developed by the researchers used to collect data that was validated by two (2) experts. All analyses were through Person Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient formula (PPMC) at 0.05 level of significance. Findings from the

study revealed that TETFund contributes to the development of higher education in Oyo town. Based on these findings, the researcher recommended that TETFund should encourage academic staff in areas of research and publications through the provision of research grants by full sponsorship for conferences, seminars, and workshops both local and international. Abandoned projects by TETFund in Nigerian higher institutions should be completed as soon as possible and TETFund accounts should be audited regularly to avoid fraud.

Keywords: Development, education, educational trust fund, funding resources, tertiary institutions,

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NO 52

**CORRUPTION AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AN
EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS**

By

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Abstract

Corruption is a major challenge that has developed into a widespread scourge across cultures and systems particularly in developing countries. Corruption has become pervasive in the entire educational system in Nigeria. The major objective of this study was to examine the effects of corruption on educational development in Nigeria. Data were drawn mainly from secondary sources and subjected to econometrics tools of ordinary least square techniques. The result revealed that the corruption perception index exhibits an inverse relationship with

educational development in Nigeria. It indicates that a one percent increase in the corruption perception index rate will lead to about a 4 percent decrease in educational development. It also revealed an inverse relationship between poverty rate (POV) and educational development, though the result was not significant. However, the result shows that a one percent increase in POV will lead to about a 5.6% increase in educational development. Furthermore, there exists a bi-directional causality between education and economic growth. Based on the results, it is recommended that governments should put measures in place that will ensure that funds allocated to the educational sector are efficiently utilized and reach the targeted schools and students. Also, policies and interventions should focus on ensuring equal access to quality education for all, regardless of socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, or geographic location.

Keywords: Corruption, Educational Development and Economic Growth.

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NO 53

CAUSES OF EDUCATIONAL COSTS IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract

University education is considered throughout the world to be key to both individual and societal aspirations. Education beyond the secondary level is assumed to be the way to social esteem, better paying jobs, expand life options, intellectual stimulation etc. For societies, university education is assumed to be the key to technology, productivity, and the ingredients of international competitiveness and economic growth. It is believed to be a major engine of social justice, equal opportunity and democracy. In spite of the importance of education, university education in Nigeria is increasingly troubled by cost that are high and rapidly rising and that seem to be out running available state revenues. This paper discusses the causes of

educational costs in Nigeria universities. It further discusses the concept of education, educational cost, causes of educational cost, important of educational cost. In conclusion it is important to address these cost factors to ensure equitable access to quality education in Nigeria. Adequate funding and effective financial management strategies can help alleviate the burden on students and parents while enhancing the overall quality of education. It suggested that the average cost of tuition is quite high in Nigeria for students in universities. Hence, the government should encourage students to obtain university education by trying to support them with funds. These funds could serve as a subsidy to the university education which in the long run will benefit students. The funds will enable students to incur less cost of tertiary education average.

Keywords: Causes, education, educational cost, costs, university.

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NO 54

**REMODELING ECONOMICS EDUCATION THROUGH THE USE OF
TECHNOLOGY-BASED TEACHING AND QUALITY OF NIGERIAN TERTIARY
EDUCATION**

BY

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Abstract

Remodeling economics education through the use of technology-based teaching involves integrating digital tools and resources into the learning process to enhance students'

understanding and engagement with economic concepts. The study examines remodeling economics education through the use of technology-based teaching and quality of Nigerian tertiary education. The study asked three questions and utilized the descriptive survey research design. The population of the study consists of all Economics education lecturers of some selected tertiary institutions within Northern Nigeria. A purposive sampling technique was adopted to select both male and female lecturers within the ages of 25 and above. The researchers used Google form structured questionnaire containing 15 items tagged, "Technology-based teaching questionnaire" and used a four point likert scale of strongly agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree; the link was shared with lecturers of some selected tertiary institutions to respond within 2 weeks. Data collected were subjected to descriptive of mean and standard deviation. Findings revealed that technology-based teaching affects the performance of economics education lecturers positively; technology-based teaching is faced with challenges ranging from inadequate technology in the process of instruction to internet facilities not functioning well. It equally revealed that technology-based teaching in economics education is very effective in schools. Consequently, it was recommended that stakeholders should prioritize technology-based teaching by providing the necessary equipment and materials, there should be training and retraining of economics lecturers and trainers so as to encourage them in areas of research to update their skills in order to be relevant in today's age of globalization.

Keywords: Remodeling, Economics Education, Technology-based teaching, Curriculum

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NO 56

**EXPLORING THE ROLE OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING
ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS**

BY

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Abstract

This paper explored the role of economics education in developing entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurship is encouraged in Nigeria because it could lead to self-employment, help in

reducing unemployment and contribute towards the development and economic growth of the country. This work established that economics education plays critical role in the inculcation of valuable entrepreneurial skills to the learners. Economics education has the tools that equips individuals with essential knowledge and analytical tools to understand market dynamic and forces, identify business opportunities and make informed decisions. In addition, economics education fosters critical thinking, problem solving abilities, and risk assessment skills which are vital for entrepreneurial success. Development of entrepreneurial skills by students has been quite challenging, largely due to teachers' quality, lack and inadequate teaching aid. It was recommended; Nigerian youths should be encouraged to study economics education, government should give necessary attention to economics education by providing adequate qualified teachers instructional material, and economics teacher should be properly remunerated.

Keywords: Role, Economics Education, Entrepreneurship, Developing Entrepreneurial Skills.

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NO 57

**FIGHTING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH INTEGRATION OF
ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION INTO THE CURRICULUM OF HIGHER
EDUCATION IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Recently the National Universities Commission (NUC) issued a directive to the various Universities in Nigeria to incorporate and make the study of entrepreneurship compulsory in the academic pursuits of their students. This study, therefore, examined how integration of

entrepreneurship into the curriculum of higher education in Nigeria can help in the efforts at combating unemployment and poverty among the youth demographic cohort in the country. The methodology of the study comprised the qualitative method along with two research designs that included sample survey and Focus Groups. The study was also anchored on Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory. Results of the study showed that entrepreneurship education significantly equipped the young recipients with the necessary practical technical skills, attitudes, knowledge, and competencies that predisposed them into self-employment or to become employable in the wider labour market; and that the same entrepreneurship education also equipped its young recipients with the necessary practical managerial skills, attitudes, knowledge, and competencies that led them to establish and successfully manage their own enterprises. Findings of the study also showed that entrepreneurship education also made it possible for the student recipients to establish industrial incubators and technological parks on the campuses which many of them upscaled into viable enterprises, soon after graduation to realize their business intentions, self-employment, and wealth creation. The study also found that entrepreneurship education also enabled its students to make some technological innovations which a good number of them commercialized to earn enough wealth for sustainable living soon after graduation. The study also recommended greater funding of entrepreneurship education in the various HEIs in Nigeria, particularly establishment of a special Fund to be called Special Entrepreneurship Education Fund (SEEF) in which government, industries, businesses, international developmental partners, and NGOs can contribute to for periodic distribution to various HEIs in the country. The study also recommended the need to always make enough competent and experienced entrepreneurship educators/facilitators readily available through regular recruitment and periodic training and re-training of new and old ones, respectively; and greater provision of infrastructure, such as power, technological devices and equipment, and other material inputs that facilitate the teaching and learning of entrepreneurship on the campuses. Above all, the study also suggested the need for students to show greater interest, commitment, and enthusiasm in the learning of entrepreneurship as part of the necessary precondition for achieving sustainable livelihood and success in life in the face of the present increase in the rate of youth unemployment and poverty in Nigeria.

Keywords: youths, higher education, technology, entrepreneurship, HEIs, curriculum, self-employment, wealth creation, unemployment, business intention.

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NO 58

**REVIVIFYING ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ECONOMICS EDUCATION TOWARDS
ACHIEVING EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

By

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Abstract

The astronomic rise in the unemployment situation of the country has been identified as one of the factors that is responsible for mass exodus of graduates in the country in order to seek for greener pasture in other parts of the world. This is as a result of the inherited educational system in Nigeria, from the colonial master, that turns graduates to job seekers, jobs which are no more there, rather than job creators that can bring about sustainable development hence the need for this study which emphasize the need to revivify entrepreneurship in economics education towards achieving education for sustainable development in Nigeria. The study highlights the various challenges of achieving education for sustainable development in Nigeria through entrepreneurship in economics education among which are curriculum deficiencies, financial problems, government policies, and many more. In other to overcome these challenges and achieve education for sustainable development through entrepreneurship in economics education it was suggested that government should revitalize the curriculum of economic education, provide loan and credit facilities for establishing small and medium scale enterprise, organize internship programme for economics students, among others.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Internship, Revivify, Sustainable Development, Unemployment

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NO 59
THE ROLE OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION IN THE EMANCIPATION OF
YOUTHS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The emancipation of youths economically does not benefit the individual alone, but also impact the society positively as it brings about growth and development in the society. It is pertinent to note that most youths in developing countries are far from being emancipated as compared to youths in developed countries making them live in abject poverty and leading to increase in social vices such as corruption, kidnapping, militancy, terrorism etc. This paper therefore, examined how Economics Education could be effectively used to emancipate youths in developing countries. Furthermore, it examined the concepts of youths, emancipation, youth emancipation and Economics education. Plato's theory of emancipation is compared with the state of developing countries. The World Bank chart on youth unemployment rate in Nigeria for a period of 16 years is presented, this highlights the effect of non- emancipation of youths in developing countries. The paper concluded by suggesting how the study of economics education can be used to emancipate youths, and gave the roles that Economics Education can play in youths emancipation to include, Poverty Alleviation, Economic Empowerment, Economic Literacy, Entrepreneurship and Innovation, Policy Advocacy and Governance, Financial Inclusion, Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, Resource Management etc. Finally, solution to the present economy decadence is proffered as investing in Education and particularly Economics education gives real life skills and attributes which are necessary to raise productive youths in the economy

Key words: Youths, Emancipation, Youth Emancipation and Economics Education

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NO 60

**THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION FOR ECONOMIC
GROWTH AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract

The road that lead to rapid economic growth in socio-economic and industrial development shows evidence of the need for huge investment on entrepreneurship education. This paper stresses the role of Entrepreneurship education towards enhancing economic growth and national development. This paper therefore argues that entrepreneurship education will equip students with the required skills and knowledge with which to be self-reliant and employer of labour. The concepts of entrepreneurship education and economic growth, objectives, strategies and challenges facing entrepreneurship education for economic growth and national development were enumerated. The paper also recommended among other that funds in form of soft loan should be provided for graduating students as to venture into any business enterprises of their choice on graduation and there should be regular evaluation of the Programme and it's curriculum.

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NO 61

**ECONOMIC EDUCATION IN NIGERIAN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS:
CHALLENGES AND THE REVITALISATION PROCESS TO ENHANCE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

BY

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Abstract

Economic education is essential for sustainable development. However, economic education in Nigeria is currently inadequate. The curriculum is outdated and does not focus on sustainable development. As a result, many Nigerians do not have the knowledge and skills they need to contribute to sustainable development. The purpose of this paper is to find out the state of economic education and the ways to handle the challenges bedeviling it, to enhance sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper discussed the concept from the views of some scholars, its contributions to sustainable development, the challenges bedeviling the sector, and proposed strategies to tackle the problems which include more funding, ICT incorporation in training, and updating curriculum among others. The methodology used was purely quantitative. Nevertheless, the paper suggests empirical research for further studies.

Keywords: Economic Education, Sustainable Development

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NO 62

**COMPETENCY NEEDS OF ECONOMIC EDUCATORS FOR EQUIPPING
STUDENTS WITH ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS FOR THE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA**

Abstract

The economic development of any nation is intricately linked to the entrepreneurial skills of its citizens. Entrepreneurship has become a fundamental aspect of employment generation, promoting economic growth and wealth creation. Nigeria, as a rapidly developing country, is in dire need of a workforce equipped with the skills to drive innovation, create jobs, and

contribute to economic growth. This paper first explains the concepts of economic development and entrepreneurship skills acquisition then attempts to explore the crucial role of economic educators in nurturing entrepreneurial skills among students and highlights the key competencies required to fulfill this role effectively. By examining the current landscape and challenges faced by Nigeria, coupled with insights from educational experts and economists, this paper underscores the significance of empowering economic educators to adequately equip students for the nation's economic advancement. The paper recommended among others that economics educators should apply blended learning pedagogy to train the manpower to harness the untapped natural resources endowed in Nigeria to enhance economic development. The paper concluded that, by possessing the requisite competencies, economic educators can create a generation of innovative, resilient, and adaptable entrepreneurs who will drive economic growth, create jobs, and shape a prosperous future for Nigeria.

Keywords: Competency, Economic Educators, Equipping Students, Entrepreneurial Skills, Economic Development

Lead Presenter- Mangkut Zephaniah

Core-presenters: Ewa Akpara Osu and Jingak E. Dauda

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NO 63

**IMPACT OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY ON OUT OF POCKET
HEALTH EXPENDITURE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN KANO
STATE, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Globally, health insurance scheme is set to ensure universal health coverage accessible and affordable for all to ensure sustainable development, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is not an exception. The increased quest for healthcare means increased in demand for healthcare complemented by healthcare utilization which is induced by reduction in catastrophic out of pocket payments on health. Empirical evidences using non linear econometric models; revealed that; demand for healthcare with indogeneity of health insurance policy affects catastrophic health expenses. It is in view of this that the paper seeks to identify factors responsible in explaining the extent and level of financial protection provided to users in Kano state, Nigeria a midst the NHIS policy since inception. The study collected data from a sample of 391 users and Logistic regression model was used to estimate out of pocket payments or NHIS to measure extent of financial protection provided to users. Findings from the study revealed that; socio-demographic, economic, individual specific and health specific factors determine the extent of financial protection among enrollees; aging population, the female and the severely ill are negatively affected by the policy; the enrollment criteria has left enrollees with healthcare burden that is settled out of pocket, in the same vein accredited public hospitals are ill-equipped which derives enrollees to accredited private hospitals and incur exorbitant healthcare costs. The model fit statistics has shown that the models fit the data set well. The sample is adequate enough to allow for generalization; therefore the study recommends that, there should be special health insurance package for the old, the female and the severely ill. Considering the nature of dependency ratio in the country, the enrollment criteria should be more embracing beyond the stipulated limit and ensure that the accredited healthcare centers are fully equipped to avoid payments of premiums without complementary subsidies at the healthcare facilities. Academically, the paper has contributed in exploring mediating variables that contributed immensely to the determination of the relationship, these

variables include: employment status of spouse, availability of infrastructure in the healthcare centers, number of dependents enrolled, population composition of the dependents and amount payable at the point of service delivery. This is because, in developed countries where health insurance prevail; these factors are not considered but in Nigeria their inclusion and measurement is paramount as they serve as hindrance to universal access and utilization, as well as poses restriction to the extent of financial protection offered by the policy.

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NO 64

**ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF FUNDING SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION
AND THE ATTAINMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CALABAR
EDUCATION ZONE, CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA.**

BY

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Abstract

This study seeks to investigate the alternative sources of funding secondary school education and sustainable development in Calabar Education zone was motivated based on the difficulties school administrators face in funding secondary school education in recent times. To achieve the purpose of this study three research questions as well as hypotheses will be

formulated to guide the study. The population of the study was 174 principal and vice principals in only public secondary schools in the study area. There was no sampling because the entire population was used as a sample due to its manageable size. The instrument used for data collection is a questionnaire titled Alternative Sources of Funding Secondary School Education and Sustainable Development Questionnaire. (ASFSEASDGQ). The data collected will be analyzed using population t-test statistics at .05 level of significance. The result of the findings revealed that the Parents Teachers Association (PTA), proceeds from school activities, and alumni support are a veritable tool for sustainable development. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that alternative sources of funding education should be explored properly and the funds gotten should be well managed for the attainment of sustainable development in Cross River State and Nigeria at large.

Keywords: Alternative sources of funding, secondary school education and sustainable development

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NO 65

**THE ROLE OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION IN REVITALIZING THE EDUCATION
SECTOR FOR ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

By

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Abstract

This paper investigates the role of economics education in revitalizing the education sector for enhancing sustainable economic development. Economic development is the primary goal

of every well-meaning government, and it is essentially dependent on the level of economic activities in a country. There is no doubt about the fact that Nigeria economic activities is confronted with daunting challenges and this includes poverty, insecurity, high rate of unemployment, banditry, low industrial output, among others. The study is anchored on the meaning and nature of economics education, scope of economic education. The paper has also looked into the Educational Revitalization and Quality Education. The study has further looked into the Revitalization of Education sector for Economic development in Nigeria. Findings of the study highlight that inadequate funding of educational sector has resulted to poor qualitative education in the country, and the government have not placed more emphasis on education by targeting the 26% educational spending as suggested by UNESCO, to help revitalize the education. Consequently, the study recommends that government are to increase educational funding to 26% as recommended by UNESCO as funding benchmark or more so as to help in the procurement of necessary educational resources that will be used to uplift the quality of in Nigeria. The study further recommends that there allocate huge fund as budget for all the level of education in Nigeria, while effort should be made by relevant stakeholders to fund education in order to achieve the stated goals.

Keywords: Economics Education, Revitalizing Education Sector, Sustainable Economic Development.

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NO 66

**MASS ECONOMIC LITERACY: A VERITABLE TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

The paper focused on the critical relevance of Mass Economic Literacy as a Veritable Tool for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria. It defines Mass Economic literacy as a critical component in the pursuit of long-term economic development, providing individuals with the information and abilities to navigate the intricacies of economic processes, policies, and decisions. This paper investigated Economic literacy's transformative capacity as a powerful instrument for encouraging sustainable development in Nigeria. It explains how Economic Literacy enables people to make educated decisions turning them into active participants in certain Economic policies and achieving positive change. Furthermore, Economic Literacy empowers Nigerians to critically examine government policies, recognize the influence of economic trends engage in constructive discourse about Nigeria's economic destiny and discover how to construct a dynamic economic equilibrium. It will discuss the best practices that can make a significant contribution to the emergence of sustainable economic development in Nigeria. Harmony between man and nature is the prerequisite for sustainable development, depicting that the development of humanity should not be at the cost of environmental health. The paper will discuss the challenges in achieving sustainable economic development as the short-term focus that is, short-term thinking, a thread of balancing economic growth and complexity of measurement due to social and environmental factors. Thus, it is recommended among others that for Nigeria to achieve Mass Economic Literacy and reap its benefits Nigeria should invest in comprehensive teacher training programs to equip educators with effective pedagogical tools.

Keywords: Mass Economic literacy, Human capital and Sustainable Economic Development, Economics processes and policies.

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NO 67

**THE IMPACT OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK COMMUNITY BASED –
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN REDUCING
RURAL POVERTY IN BAUCHI STATE**

BY

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Abstract

One of the cardinal objectives of the African Development Bank is to initiate and implement community based development project in rural areas of Bauchi, Adamawa, Gombe, Kaduna and Kwara States. In accomplishing this objective, some laudable projects such as; irrigation to ease dry season farming, animal husbandry, construction of access road in some parts to mention but a few were carried out. This is with the view to improving household livelihood, ensure food security, provide accessible road and to reduce rural poverty. It is in the light of this that this study was designed to find out the level of implementation of this community based project in some local government areas of the state and their impact on livelihood of the people in general. The results of the analysis reveal that while there is some evidence to show that the project had improved access to infrastructural facilities and agricultural output as well as achieved some level of gender empowerment, its impact on the households' wealth status, food security and poverty reduction was marginal, though positive. In view of this, it is recommended that the blueprint of the programme be reviewed to place greater emphasis on the promotion of ownership and utilization of productive assets in helping to augment incomes, broaden the sources of livelihoods for households as well as agricultural production, self-sufficiency in food crop and domestic animal promotion meant for domestic consumption aside from promoting improved cash crops production and commercial animal husbandry and aggressive empowerment of women and youths.

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NO 68

**A REVIEW OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING THE
PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN NIGERIA**

By

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Abstract

The paper reviewed the socio-economic factors affecting the performance of women entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The importance of women entrepreneurs in job creation and economic growth in Nigeria is essential. But their performance has been greatly affected by myriad of factors. The paper revealed that most women entrepreneurs lack access to loans and finance, lack of suitable location or sales outlets and lack of government patronage were among the key economic factors affecting their performance. Equally, it also revealed that religious influence, family roles, lack of education and awareness were reported as socio-cultural factors affecting women entrepreneurs. The paper recommended among others that in order to improve the performance of women entrepreneurs, government, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders should join hands in providing financial assistance, infrastructures especially electricity and marketing facilities

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NO 69

IMPACT OF TEACHERS' ON-THE-JOB TRAINING COURSES ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF ECONOMICS IN GINDIRI, MANGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, PLATEAU STATE

By

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Abstract

This study was conducted to find the impact of on-the-job training of teachers on academic performance of economics students in secondary schools in Gindiri, Mangu Local Government Area of Plateau state. A descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The population of the study made up of all the 46 publicly owned secondary schools in Jos north with 48 number of economics teachers out of which 15 schools were selected through a random sampling technique with 17 economics teachers who served as respondents to the 10 itemed questionnaire consciously formed by the researcher. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the two research questions raised to guide the study and chi square was used to test the research hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. It was found that the mean score of the respondents on influence of workshop and conference as on-the-job training course for teachers of economics on students' academic performance in Gindiri, Mangu was higher than the mean acceptance mark of 2.5 which means that on-the-job training have positive impact on students' academic achievement in the study area which formed the conclusion of the study, and it was finally recommended that government should always allocated resources to schools so as to make them organize workshops and conferences for teachers in order to keep them updated with new concepts and methods of teaching which will in turn improves the academic performance of learners in the study area and beyond.

Key words: Impact, Job-Training, Academic Performance, Economics,

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NO 70

**EVALUATING NIGERIAN BUDGET ALLOCATIONS TO EDUCATION
SECTOR (2014-2023) IN COMPARISON TO UNESCO'S 26% BENCHMARK: A
TREND ANALYSIS**

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Abstract

It is impossible to overstate the role that education plays in increasing a country's labor force. Due to the pitiful amounts that the Federal Government of Nigeria typically allots to it, this crucial sector has been distorted, demoted, and placed in a dustbin position. This article uses a times series technique to give a comprehensive trend of budgetary operations in Nigeria, with an emphasis on the allocation to the education sector from 2014 - 2023. Using secondary information obtained from the Statistical Bulletin, 2023, published by the Central Bank of Nigeria, two research issues were addressed. Descriptive statistics were used to evaluate the data, and the analysis's findings revealed that N7, 440,086,000,000 was allotted overall to the education sector from 2014-2023. The outcomes also showed a discrepancy of N 18,261,135,000,000 between UNESCO and the actual allocation of 25,701,220,000,000 for the same time period to the education sector compared to the benchmark of 26%. The total amount allotted to the education sector between 2014 and 2023 was found to be generally low and below the UNESCO guideline. The Federal Government of Nigeria should allocate at least 26% of her budget to the education sector, as required by UNESCO, according to the study's conclusions, among other recommendations.

Keywords: Evaluating, Budget, Allocation and Education

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**NO 71
FUNDING UNIVERSITY EDUCATION CHALLENGES AND WAY
FORWARD IN NIGERIA: SOCIOECONOMIC IMPLICATION**

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Abstract

Higher education in Nigeria is a critical driver of economic and societal progress, yet it faces significant challenges in terms of funding. This paper explores the multifaceted challenges surrounding the financing of university education in Nigeria and presents a roadmap for sustainable solutions. The challenges discussed in this paper encompass inadequate government funding and soaring tuition fees. These financial obstacles not only affect the quality of education but also have far-reaching socioeconomic implications, including reduced access, brain drain, and increased inequality. To address these challenges, the paper proposes a series of strategies and policy recommendations. These include increasing government funding allocation, implementing accountability measures in higher education institutions, and establishing robust scholarship programs. Moreover, it underscores the importance of collaboration among various stakeholders, including universities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, in bolstering funding for higher education.

This paper provides a comprehensive framework for revitalizing higher education funding in Nigeria. It emphasizes the urgency of these actions to secure the future of university education in the country and ensure equitable access to quality education for all Nigerian citizens.

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NO 72

**INSECURITY AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A
QUANTITATIVE APPROACH**

By

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Abstract

This study sets out to empirically investigate the nexus between Insecurity in Nigeria and Human capital development. Time series data were collected between 1980 and 2019 on the important variables to test the stated research hypotheses. Preliminary tests were conducted on the variables such as unit root test or stationary test, ARDL Bound Test or Long run test, Serial Correlation Test, Normality test and heteroskedasticity test. The result from the ARDL estimation revealed that Insecurity is an important determinant of sustainable human capital development in Nigeria. Also, Expenditures on Defense, Education and Health also depict a positive and significant long run relationship with sustainable human capital development during the period of investigation. It is therefore recommended that there should be drastic and far-reaching reforms in educational policies and programmes of the country to meet the human capital development of the 21st century and beyond; also, in-service training, adequate funding and top-notch security advancement should be provided by the government.

Keywords: Insecurity and Human Capital Development

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No73

**THE IMPERATIVE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION REFORM THROUGH
TEACHING NEW PRACTICAL SKILLS**

By

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Abstract

The paper examines the effectiveness of traditional approaches to entrepreneurship education and considers the potential opportunities for reform through both practical and teaching measures. The approach of the research is a qualitative study usually adopted in basic research of the sort by entrepreneurship educators from around the world, as contained in the review of related literature. The findings of this research show that traditional approaches to entrepreneurship education prioritize theory over practical experience, which lack innovation and may not address the needs of students. The paper further underlines the potential for teaching reform to increase the effectiveness of entrepreneurship education including the implementation of programmes which incorporate experiential learning and hands-on activities, the adoption of new teaching methods, and the development of practical learning activities that will increase students' zeal for entrepreneurial skills. Generally, the paper provides an overview of the status of entrepreneurship education and the potential for improvement through reform. It concludes by making recommendations on practical and teaching reforms that can maximize students' learning outcomes and help to effectively prepare students for success as entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Education, Skills, Teaching, Reform.

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NO 74

**ANALYSIS OF METACOGNITIVE STRATEGIES AND PROSPECTS OF
ECONOMICS EDUCATION FOR ANTICIPATED DEVELOPMENT IN
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA NSUKKA: A NEXUS**

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Abstract

This paper analyzed the metacognitive strategies and prospects of Economics education necessary for anticipated development in University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The study consists of 8 academic staff and 150 final students of the discipline who were selected using multistage sampling techniques. Meanwhile, four purposes and the same number of research questions guided the study. The study adopted a causal-comparative or ex-post facto research design. The design was suitable for the study to establish a cause-effect relationship of the variables under investigation. The study also adopted Hanushek's (2007) theory of Education Production Function (EPF) which shows a relationship between inputs and outputs of education and defines its prospects. Furthermore, the study reviewed related empirical studies. A questionnaire with a four-point rating scale was used as an instrument for data collection from the research respondents. The instrument gave a Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of 0.87 and 0.76 respectively. Data collected were analyzed using mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage. Results of the finding among other things show that the prospects of Economics education were predicated on metacognitive strategies; and that anticipated development in the institution is a function of the prospects of the discipline - Economics education. Based on these findings, the study discussed them in line with extant literature and made conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Metacognitive strategies, Economics Education and anticipated development.

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