



**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR  
ECONOMICS EDUCATION**

**2019 NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

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**IGNATIUS AJURU UNIVERSITY OF  
EDUCATION, PORT HARCOURT, RIVERS  
STATE, NIGERIA**

**DATE: 2-7 SEPTEMBER, 2019**

**THEME: BUILDING NETWORKS THROUGH  
ECONOMICS LITERACY FOR SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES.**

## **Programme of Events**

Day 1: Tuesday 2 September 2019, Arrival and documentation of registration

Day 2: Wednesday 3 September 2019, Opening Ceremony

8.00 -10.00 - Documentation of Registration Continues

10.00-11.00 - Courtesy Call on the Vice-Chancellor

11.00- 11.05 - National Anthem

11.05-11.10 - Opening Prayers

11.10-11.20 - Introduction of Guest

11.20-11.30 - Welcome address by Chairman of LOC

11.31-11.40 - Dean, Faculty of Education Welcome Address

11.41-11.50 - VC's Address and declaration of the conference open

11.51-12.00pm - IAFEE President Opening Remarks, Dr JC Onuoha

12.01-1.00pm - Keynote Address by Professor E. O. Iyamu

1.00-1.45pm - Lead Paper Presentation by Dr P. C. Ekeocha

1.45-2.00 - Snacks Break

2.00-2.45pm - Lead Paper Presentation by Prof. Lawrence Ohale

2.45-3.30pm -Interactive Sessions/Questions

- Goodwill Messages

- Group Photographs with Executives

- Vote of Thanks by Chairman IAFEE Vice President, Dr N. D. Eneogu

- Closing Prayer by Rev. Sr. Jovita Ejimonye

Day 3 and Day 4 - 4th - 5th September 2019

9:00 am Technical Session (Presentation of Conference papers)

Day 5: Friday, 6th September 2019

9:00 am Workshop

Day 6: Saturday, 7th September 2019 Departure

**BOOK**  
**OF**  
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# EFFECT OF REFLECTION TEACHING METHOD ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS RETENTION IN ECONOMICS IN OBOLLO-AFOR EDUCATION ZONE, ENUGU STATE NIGERIA

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## **Abstract**

The study investigated the effect of reflection teaching method on secondary school students' retention in Economics. This study was guided by three research questions and three hypotheses. This study adopted a quasi-experimental non-equivalent control group pre-test and post-test design. Sample for the study consisted of 76 (SS 2) students from four randomly selected intact classes in the sampled schools. Data for the study was collected through researchers' developed instruments: Economics Retention Test (ERT). Four intact classes were assigned to the experimental and control group (I) and (II) respectively. Means and standard deviation were used to answer research questions, while analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that the reflection method positively enhanced students' retention in Economics. Based on the findings, the researchers recommended that teachers should use reflection method in the teaching of Economics irrespective of gender.

**Keywords:** Reflection, Teaching Method, Secondary School, Students, Retention, Economics

# ASSESSING STUDENTS-RELATED FACTORS THAT AFFECT ECONOMICS TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS IN NASARAWA STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, NIGERIA

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## **Abstract**

This paper assessed student-related factors that affect Economics teacher effectiveness in Nasarawa West Senatorial District of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. The cross-sectional survey research design was adopted in this study. The population of this study consist of 24,403 students with 86 senior secondary schools in Nasarawa West Senatorial District. The stratified random sampling technique was employed to select the 20 schools for the study. The sample of the study comprised 250 students with 45 Economics teachers. The questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection. Reliability index of 0.87 was obtained. Descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation was used to answer research questions while inferential statistics of t-test was used to test formulated null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Finding from the study showed students related factors affect Economics teachers' effectiveness.

**Keywords:** Students, related factors, teacher, effectiveness.



# ECONOMIC EDUCATION-A TOOL FOR ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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## **Abstract**

A sustainable economy is the dream of all political leaders, economists, managers and mainly all human being. In general, if the country's economy is stable, there will be growth. However, this dream has remained unachievable in Nigeria due to the numerous challenges of political instability, corruption and unstable economy in the country. Economics sustainability forms an essential component of sustainable development. It is the achievement of development by maintaining and sustaining the real high growth rate in a country's economy. Despite the enormous resources in Nigeria, the country ranks low in financial performance. The country has not achieved the growth rate necessary to reduce poverty. A look at the leadership of Nigeria shows a repetition of leaders and a continuous recycle (from the time of military rule to date. This has exposed Nigeria to corruption at all levels leaving the country's economy unstable. This paper tries to look at how economic education can be used as a tool for attaining sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper recommends that to attain sustainability in Nigeria, the federal government should follow up on the implementation of a feasible and viable project that can enhance the sustainability of the Nigeria economy in line with its change agenda.

**Keywords:** Economic Education, Sustainable Development, Nigeria

# **RESOURCE USE EFFICIENCY OF GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION IN USSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF TARABA STATE, NIGERIA**

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## **Abstract**

This study analysed the efficiency of resource use of groundnut production in Ussa Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. Data were collected through questionnaires administered to the respondents. The data collected were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The data collected were analyzed using percentages and frequencies while double-log regression analysis and efficiency ratio were used to test the hypotheses. The results of the study among other things revealed that farm size and seed were positive and statistically significant at 5%, pesticide and hired labour were positive and statistically significant at 10% and 1% respectively while fertilizer and family labour were not significant. The efficiency of resource used analysis revealed that all the inputs used have efficiencies of less than one ( $r < 1$ ) which indicated overutilization of all the resources, with pesticide as the most over-utilized resource. The major problems of groundnut production were unavailability of agricultural credit, inadequate capital, small farm sizes and high cost of inputs. It is recommended that credit facilities with low-interest rates to help farmers boost their production should be made available easily accessible to the farmers. Farmers should form co-operative groups to help themselves in terms of lowering the cost of inputs like fertilizer, seed and chemicals by buying in bulk.

**Keywords:** Resource use, Efficiency ratio, Groundnut production, Ussa LGA

# **AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT INFLOWS ON NIGERIAN SUSTAINABLE GROWTH**

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## **Abstract**

The study is on the effect of Foreign Investment (FI) inflows on sustainable economic growth in Nigeria. The study is motivated by the lack of encouragement of FI inflows as an instrument for the sustainable economic growth of Nigeria owing to the inability of the government to provide the enabling environment that will encourage foreign investors to invest in the Nigerian economy. The study adopts ex-post facto research design and regression analysis of the ordinary least square (OLS) is the estimation technique that is employed to determine the relationship between Foreign Investment inflows and sustainable economic growth proxies. Findings revealed that a negative but significant relationship exists between FI inflows and sustainable economic development in Nigeria. This implies that foreign investment is an engine of sustainable development. The study recommends that government should liberalise foreign investments in Nigeria and professionalise the security systems away from politics in order to reduce the level of insecurity for sustainable economic development.

**Keywords:** Foreign Investment Inflows, Sustainable Development, Gross Domestic Product and Money Supply

# **POWER OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN BREAKING JINX OF POVERTY IN NIGERIA ECONOMY**

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## **Abstract**

The inherited colonial educational policy and subsequent reforms after independence had not been able to equip most of our school products to become self –employed or employable. Globally entrepreneurship education has been’ and would continue to be a great economic stimulator for meaningful development. The present scenario call for stakeholders at all level to de-emphasize mono-economy in favour of the heterogeneous economy in the light of the lingering societal problems, to create an environment in which all can expand their capabilities, and opportunities enlarged for both present and future generations. Without sustain and continuous economic progress at the individual level, as well as the societal level, the realization of human potential would be a mirage. It was suggested among others that the entrepreneurship education is a global, longitudinal research initiative which sought to re-engineered or re-designed disciplines that build up the fighter-spirit needed for today’s intellectual battles of life, to save Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Power, Entrepreneurship Education, Breaking Jinx, Poverty, Nigeria Economy

# ECONOMICS LITERACY AS VERITABLE INSTRUMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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## **Abstract**

This paper examined how knowledge of economics as a subject empower the recipient in making rational decisions that would be fundamental to the creation of wealth, alleviation of poverty and economic development. Three questions guided the study and the design of the study was a correlational survey. The sample size used for the study was 20 Economics teachers and 250 senior secondary school II students who were purposively selected from five public secondary schools in Aba Education zone. The questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. Face validation was carried by three experts to ascertain the adequacy of the instrument and Cronbach alpha was used to establish the reliability of the instrument which was 0.83 and t-test statistics was used for data analysis. The study revealed a significant difference between Economics literacy and Poverty alleviation, wealth creation and economic development. Recommendations were that Economics should be made compulsory at all level of education and Economics teachers should be regularly trained and retrained on innovative strategies to help simplify the teaching of Economics concepts

**Keywords:** Economics literacy, sustainable development, poverty alleviation, wealth creation

# **ENTREPRENEURSHIP LITERACY AS A TOOL FOR ENHANCING HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA**

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## **Abstract**

The paper assesses the role of Human Capital Development through Entrepreneurship literacy as a tool for attaining sustainable development in Nigeria. Human capital is taken to represent the totality of knowledge and skill technical attribute of labour which can be drawn upon for immediate and future production process. The paper posits that Entrepreneurship education is veritable for human capital formation to guarantee the increased productivity that will translate into economic development occasioned by economic growth. Related literature to economic growth and development were reviewed and some of the findings of the paper include that entrepreneurship skill development is key to ensuring economic growth which serves as a catalyst for economic development. Among the recommendation of the paper is that Government at a different level should prioritise investment in human capital through increased budgetary allocation to entrepreneurship and skill acquisition education.

**Keywords:** Human Capital, Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth, Sustainable Development, Education.

**ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC LITERACY AND  
SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGY LITERACY LEVELS  
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**Abstract**

The main focus of this article is the assessment of economic literacy and sustainable technology literacy levels of students among economics and vocational education departments in Sa'datu Rimi College of Education Kano, Kumbotso Campus. The importance of such comparisons is illustrated. It is argued that National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE) can provide the technical and administrative support system required if the important question is to be investigated how economic literacy and sustainable technology differ across systems of education. Lecturers literate in economy and sustainability will be equipped with experiences, knowledge, and skills needed to create these solutions address local and national challenges. Transdisciplinary education for economy and sustainability is one of the many paths the College of Education will use to advance knowledge, facilitate understanding, and promote viable solutions to the pressing issues of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**Keywords:** Assessment, Economic Literacy, Sustainable Technology, Literacy Levels

# **SOCIAL MEDIA AS TOOL FOR ECONOMICS LITERACY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

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## **Abstract**

This paper examined the use of social media as a tool for Economics literacy and sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper focused on assessing the concept of social media with a view to ascertain whether it can be used as a tool for ensuring effective and efficient Economics literacy towards sustainable economic development. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design with a sample of 420 respondents drawn through purposive sampling technique from respondents in the country. Data were collected by using questionnaire. The instruments will be designed and positively skewed, and validated for appropriateness. The reliability was established using Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient. The use of Cronbach Alpha in testing the reliability is due to the dichotomous rating of the instrument. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data collected. The findings were presented in tables. The findings, recommendations and conclusion will be presented at the conference.

**Keywords:** Social media, Economics literacy and sustainable economic development.



# POVERTY REDUCTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

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## Abstract

This Study, on Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth in Nigeria, puts into accounts two Objectives. These Objectives are; to examine the impact of poverty reduction on the economic growth in Nigeria and to determine the causality relationship between poverty reduction and economic growth in Nigeria. In other to test for the validity of these objectives, time-series variables on Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP), National Poverty Rate (NAPOVR), Unemployment rate (UNEMP), and Inflation Rate (INF) were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and analyzed using the appropriate Econometric and statistical test. The overall result of the research work shows that poverty rate, unemployment rate and inflation rate have a significant impact on economic growth in Nigeria. The result of the study further indicates that the poverty rate and unemployment rate have negative relationships with Economic Growth in Nigeria while inflation has a positive relationship. More so, the Granger causality result shows no causal relationship (zero causality) between national poverty rate, inflation rate, unemployment rate and real gross domestic product in Nigeria within the period of the study. Furthermore, a number of recommendations were made on the basis of the obtained result.

**Keyword:** Poverty reduction, unemployment, Economic growth, and Causal relationship

# **CLASS DIFFERENTIALS ON UTILIZATION OF E-RESOURCE PROVISIONS TO ENHANCE RESEARCH SKILLS AMONG ECONOMICS EDUCATION STUDENTS' IN SOUTH EAST, NIGERIA**

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## **Abstract**

This study focused on the differentials within class level on the utilization of e-resources provisions to enhance research skills of Economics Education students' in South-East Nigeria. The design of the study is a descriptive survey research design. The study adopted a purposive sampling technique in selecting four hundred and ninety-seven (497) Economics Education students' from the study area. Research questions were analysed using frequency count and simple Percentage, while Mann Whitney U test was used in testing the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that adequate utilization of electronic resource materials has a positive influence on Economics Education students research skills and that class have an influence on the extent of Economics education student's utilization of electronic resource materials. Based on the findings recommendations were made.

**Keywords:** Class, Utilization, E-resources, Economics Education Students, Research Output, South-East Nigeria

# POVERTY REDUCTION AND LITERACY

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## **Abstract**

Understanding of basic economic concepts is central and essential survival skill for humanity. The greater a reasonable number of citizens acquire these concepts, the better for the nation in alleviating poverty and enhancing economic growth. Financial literacy, an offshoot of economic literacy are interchangeably used in contemporary discourse is aimed at assisting individuals to learn and make economic and financial choices and decisions that will lead to wisdom in the use of money to create wealth. Poverty has a direct relationship with economic illiteracy. Poverty ridden nations can be associated with a poor level of education and by extension lacking in economic education. Economic and financial education enables individuals to create a link between economics and their day to day economic activities. Such links include wealth creation, safe navigation in the marketplace, initiate sound financial decisions and assess the increasingly complex economic decisions that challenge humanity. Absence of economic education leads to mismanagement of scarce resources and misapplication of choices by individuals and government in the light of unlimited human desires; damaging financial and investment decisions; lack of competence in consumption habit and exposures to oscillations in macroeconomic variables of inflation, exchange and interest rates. This paper comes handy at this auspicious period with the aim of exposing individuals and government on the need for basic economic education among different strata of the society in order to reduce poverty and enhance the well being of individuals and the society at large.

**Keywords:** Poverty reduction, economic and financial literacy

# **EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL MANAGEMENT AS A PANACEA FOR SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF YOLA-NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ADAMAWA STATE**

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## **Abstract**

The economy of any country revolves on the environment, Adequate knowledge of the environment, its available and potential resources and the purposeful exploitation and utilization of the proceeds in areas of developmental projects are variable tools in fostering socio-economic development of any developing country. The paper looked at effective environmental management as a panacea for socio-economic development of Yola-North Local Government Area of Adamawa State, Nigeria. It highlighted the Nature of the environment, the concept of environmental management and types of environmental management in Yola-North local government. It also examined the Socio-economic importance of effective environmental management, Problems and limitations of environmental management in the area. The paper recommends among others; Public enlightenment campaign should be organized to educate on the practice and essence of environmental management, and the consequences of degradation and ineffective management of the environment as well as experts in environmental management are employed and sustained for development programs pertaining to effective handling of environmental issues in the area.

**Keywords:** Environment, Management, Socio-economic, Exploitation, Consequences, Degradation Utilization

# **AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF ICT ASSESSMENT IN TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ECONOMICS A KEY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BIDA EDUCATIONAL ZONE.**

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## **Abstract**

The study examined the availability and utilization of information and communication technology (ICT) in teaching and learning of economics for sustainable development. The descriptive survey design was adopted, research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. A questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection, designed on availability and Utilization of ICT in teaching and learning of economics. The reliability of the instruments was determined using Cronbach Alpha, both obtained 0.65 and 0.79 respectively. The population of the study comprised of (53) Teachers and (5,365) students in Bida Educational Zone. Simple random sampling was used to draw 220 Economics students and 10 Economics teachers. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions and t-test was used to test the two null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The results indicate that teachers had low utilization of ICT in teaching and learning of Economics in Bida Educational Zone. It was concluded that regular training of teachers on the use of ICT for teaching and adequate facilities of ICT should be provided in the schools. Also, students should be encouraged to used ICT in learning to attain maximum output.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AN ERROR CORRECTION APPROACH

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## **Abstract**

This paper sought to determine the influence of economic growth on poverty level and environmental degradation in the country. Time series data is used for the period 1980 through 2017. And relevant theoretical and empirical literature is reviewed. The unit root test, co-integration and error correction model are all conducted and analyzed. The variables in the study; population growth, crude oil production, industrial output, government expenditure, foreign direct investment and corruption rating show a strong correlation with economic growth. This study indicates that these elements are not only central to economic growth but linked with the degree of poverty level on one hand and an upsurge in economic trends which to leads to increased environmental loss. The paper, therefore, backs the resolute effort to keeping the population in check, fine-tuning the increase in oil production, industrial production, government expenditure, improving foreign direct investment, and a reduction in the level of corruption. To sustain a high level of economic growth this study advocate for tourism, human resource improvement and ICT development. And to mend social development, the need to reduce corruption and eradicate poverty as well as maintaining a hygienic environment.

**Keywords:** Sustainable development; Error correction  
model

**EFFECT OF MULTIMEDIA VIDEO  
PROJECTION ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS'  
ACHIEVEMENT AND RETENTION IN QUANTITATIVE  
ECONOMICS**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of a multimedia video projection on undergraduates' students' achievement in quantitative Economics. Quasi-experimental design specifying pretest-posttest control group design was adopted. The sample size was 65 students made up of 30 male and 35 female students from two purposively selected intact classes. Simple random sampling technique was used to assign the classes, one to control group and the other to the experimental group. Three research questions and two null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Validated and trial-tested Quantitative Economics Achievement Test (QEAT) was used for data collection for both the pretest and posttest. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer research questions and Analysis of covariance used to test the null hypothesis. The result proved that the multimedia projection approach is more efficacious in enhancing students' achievement in quantitative Economics than the lecture method. There is no statically significant difference in achievement in Quantitative Economics by male and female students who were taught using multimedia video projection approach. It was recommended that the use of multimedia projection should be encouraged in teaching Quantitative Economics in tertiary institutions and that its use should be popularized through workshops, seminars and conferences.

# THE USE OF FUTURE WHEEL INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY IN THE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ECONOMICS

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## **Abstract**

The teaching and learning of Economics are normally unplanned, hence, resulting in difficulties in achieving the goals and objectives of the subject. Tackling this issue through pedagogical approach, this paper examined the use of future wheel instructional strategy in the teaching and learning of Economics. Future wheel instructional strategy is an innovative teaching method with methods like concept mapping instructional strategy, advance organize model, flexible scheduling, etc. as its counterparts. Future wheel instructional strategy is not new in the field of education, in the sense that it has been in existence since 1971. It was invented by Jerome C. Glenn, then a student at the Antioch Graduate School of Education. The paper looked at the concept of Economics, general overview of future wheel as an instructional strategy, steps in designing future wheel instructional strategy for instruction in Economics with its application, counterparts of future wheel, the importance of future wheel as an instructional strategy, advantages and disadvantages of future wheel instructional strategy, summary and suggestions.

**Keywords:** Future wheel instructional strategy, Teaching, learning, Economics.



# ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF TEACHERS JOB PERFORMANCE ON ECONOMICS STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENT IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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## Abstract

This paper assessed the determinants of the teaching profession and teachers job performance on Economics students' academic performance in Dunukofia Local Government Area of Anambra State, Nigeria. The study was a descriptive survey and the researcher employed the use of unstructured questionnaire in gathering data from the population of four hundred (400) respondents drawing the sample size of one hundred and seventy (110) respondents. The data collection was analyzed using descriptive statistics of a simple percentage to answer research questions while inferential statistics of Pearson Chi-Square was used to test formulated hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. A questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection. The instrument was validated by the experts and yielded the reliability index of 0.85. The findings show that teachers poor salaries reduced their job performance in the classroom. As a result of this, it affects the academic performance of Economics students in the classroom after teaching and learning. From the above findings, the researcher recommended that regular payment of salaries and allowances should be made available to the teachers and government should organize conferences, seminars and workshops and increase teachers' salaries to help increase the level of their professionalism, job performance and students' academic performance.

**Keywords:** Teaching profession, teacher job performance, academic performance.

# **POWER OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN BREAKING JINX OF POVERTY IN NIGERIA ECONOMY**

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## **Abstract**

It is axiomatic that entrepreneurship education serves as a catalyst in the socio-economic development of any country, unemployment and insecurity has become a serious national problem in Nigeria. Equally obvious is that the country's educational system had only succeeded in producing a junk of unemployable youths. The inherited colonial educational policy and subsequent reforms after independence had not been able to equip most of our school products to become self – employed or employable. Globally entrepreneurship education has been' and would continue to be a great economic stimulator for meaningful development. The present scenario call for stakeholders at all level to de-emphasize mono-economy in favour of the heterogeneous economy in the light of the lingering societal problems, to create an environment in which all can expand their capabilities, and opportunities enlarged for both present and future generations. Without sustain and continuous economic progress at the individual level, as well as the societal level, the realization of human potential would be a mirage. It was recommended among others that the entrepreneurship education is a global, longitudinal research initiative which sought to re-engineered or re-designed disciplines that build up the fighter-spirit needed for today's intellectual battles of life, to save Nigeria.

# ECONOMICS LITERACY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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## **Abstract**

One of the major features of every economy (developed and developing) is the scarcity of both human and material resources. These resources are cardinal for any meaningful economic development. No country can develop without a substantial investment in human capital development which must be literate. Literacy in economics enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society. It is on this note that this paper examined the place of economics literacy in national development. It further stressed the importance of literacy in economics to the citizen and its roles in sustainable development in Nigeria. The concept of sustainable development is also tackled. The paper further recommends ways to educate citizens economically for sustainable national development of Nigeria.

**Key Words:** Economics, Literacy and Sustainable Development.

# **IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF PARENTS ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL ECONOMICS STUDENTS IN JOS NORTH L.G.A.**

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## **Abstract**

The study sought to determine the influence of socio-economic background, the impact of learning materials and facilities available to enhance students' academic performance, and the extent to which parents' level income, parents' level of education influence student's academic performance in Jos North LGA. A descriptive survey design using a sample of 120 Economics students was used to execute the study. Questionnaires and Students' achievement Test in Economics were used to collect information from students. Quantitative data from the Instruments were analyzed. The simple percentage was used to answer the research questions and Chi-square was used to test the Hypothesis and the theoretical chi-square was test at 0.05% level of significant. Target Population was Economics Students in Jos North LGA. The findings of the study were that parents' socio-economic background had no influence on students' academic performance while parents support through learning materials and facilities to a great extent positively influence student's academic performance. Parents' Income and parents' level of Education was found not to Influence student's academic performance in the study area which is contrary to other studies which could be attributed to the environment and other factors. In order to improve students' academic performance the study recommends that; schools should put in place systems to enhance the provision of learning materials and facilities to the students, the government should increase bursary allocation to students from poor families to retain them in school and the teachers should arm themselves with the knowledge of their students' socio-economic background with a view of offering remedial helps as much as they can to those from low socio-economic background so as to boost their academic performance.

# **ATTITUDE OF SCIENCE STUDENTS TOWARDS THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS IN THE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL OF MBAITOLI LGA**

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## **Abstract**

The study sought to ascertain the attitude of science students towards the study of Economics in the senior secondary school of Mbitoli local government area in Imo state Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was made up of 2,563 science students in secondary schools in Mbitoli Local Government Area. A purposive sampling technique was used to draw a sample of 240 respondents for the study. Four research questions guided the study. A questionnaire of likert type was used in collecting data for the study. The instrument was validated by three experts, one from measurement and evaluation and two from social science education. A reliability test of 0.79 was obtained using Cronbach Alpha method. The mean and the standard deviation (SD) were used in analyzing the data. The decision rule adopted was that a mean of 2.5 and above was accepted as being significant. The findings from this study revealed that science students perceive Economics as a subject that is not challenging like other science subjects, and as such they see Economics as not relevant to their course of study. It was also discovered that these students do not like the way their Economics teachers teach, this may be as a result of limited instructional materials and teachers not using varieties of teaching methods and strategies in an appropriate manner. Base on the results, it was recommended among others that Economics teachers are advised to inculcate the use of effective varieties of teaching methods and strategies in the classroom so as to stimulate the learner's interest. To enable the science students to gain an understanding of the importance of Economics to their everyday life, seminars, workshops and conferences on methodology should be regularly organized for Economics teachers.

# IMPROVING ECONOMICS INSTRUCTIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) AND OTHER RESOURCES

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## Abstract

This paper aimed at assessing the resources and methods of instruction in economics in secondary schools. Specifically, it is concerned with determining the extent of availability of modern information/knowledge generation devices for teachers' and students' use', the extent of availability of necessary infrastructure and other instructional materials and the adequacy of instructional methods used by the teachers. The area of study is Asaba Education Zone in Delta State. The study employed survey research design and instruments used were a structured questionnaire and observation checklist. Cronbach alpha was used to determine the reliability and a value of 0.74 was obtained. Adopting multi-stage sampling technique, 70 Economics teachers and 300 SSS 2 *economics* students were selected for the study from 59 secondary schools. Mean and the standard deviation was used to answer the research questions and t-test used to test the hypothesis at 0.05 levels of significance. The results showed that the teachers are not provided with any modern device for information/knowledge generation, that the programme itself is ill-equipped and other instructional materials are grossly inadequate. Teachers still extensively make use of the lecture method of teaching that is considered grossly inadequate for producing economics literates for sustainable development of the country. Based on these findings, a number of recommendations were made.

# ECONOMICS LITERACY: A KEY TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN NIGERIA

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## **Abstract**

One of the fundamental problems that the low level of socio-economic development in Nigeria has caused is poverty. It has affected every facet of the country's economy and brought untold hardship to Nigerians noticeably in the area of meeting basic needs like food, clothing, and shelter. The study will investigate the correlation between rural and urban dwellers on the inequality that exists among them. Two null hypotheses were formulated; to test the formulated hypotheses in order to decide whether to accept or reject them, a Pearson product-moment correlation statistical tool was used to analyse the data at 0.05 level of significance. This study, therefore, focused on economics literacy as a key to poverty alleviation in some selected Northern Geographical zone in Nigeria. This study explores the concept of poverty as a state where an individual is not able to cater adequately for his or her basic needs; a condition where one is unable to meet social and economic obligations, a lack of gainful employment, skills deficiency, and limited access to socio-economic infrastructure. Poverty is caused by macroeconomic distortions, bad governance, debt burden, poor human resource development, among others, with consequences such as crimes, restiveness, malnutrition, disease outbreak, immoral acts, low self-esteem, food insecurity, lack of basic amenities, and so on. Economics literacy serves as a key to poverty alleviation in Nigeria in the area of awareness, community sensitization on the marketing of farm produce, among others. The study recommends continuous improvement on Economic Literacy and re-structuring of programmes by the government and proper monitoring of agencies of government to ensure effective programme implementation thereby alleviating poverty through increased literacy of the populace on the economies of income generation and prudent expenditure among rural dwellers in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Economics Literacy, Poverty Alleviation, Northern Geographical Zone, Nigeria.

# **ECONOMICS LITERACY, THE PATHWAY TO HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FACE OF ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA.**

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## **Abstract**

Economics Literacy refers to the acquisition of knowledge of economic concepts, skills, values, ethics and practice for the purpose of application in solving basic human problems in societies. Economics is a multi-disciplinary subject which integrates Government, Social Studies, Geography, Commerce, Mathematics among other subjects. Many human potentials are yet to be tapped because the knowledge needed to exploit and utilize these potentials are lacking. The growing economic challenges in Nigeria and the world at large have necessitated the need to harness and develop human capacity to meet up with the challenges emanating from population growth and the need for increased production. Good knowledge of Economics will go along way in solving this societal economic problems. Human capital is the most important factor in the production of any good or service due to the responsibility of the organization of other factors. The study identified among others, the benefits of Economics literacy in building human capital for effective productivity.

**Keywords:** Economics literacy, human capital, economic challenges.



**AWARENESS OF TAX RELIEF POLICIES AND  
INDUSTRY RELATED INCENTIVES: IMPLICATIONS  
FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT AMONG  
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA  
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

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**Abstract**

Awareness of Tax relief policies and industry-related incentives: implications for Entrepreneurial Spirit was investigated among the University of Nigeria, Nsukka Undergraduates students offering CEDR course. The study employed a descriptive survey design. The population of the study is six thousand one hundred and fifty-seven (6,157) and a sample size of two hundred and thirty-four (234) was drawn using a proportionate random sampling technique. Data was collected using a researcher-developed questionnaire titled Awareness of Tax relief policies and industry-related incentives (ATRPIRI), rated on a four-point scale. The instrument had two sections: section A sought information on students' biodata while section B has four clusters. Cluster A elicited information on tax relief policies available that can promote entrepreneurial spirit. Cluster B sought information on industry-related incentives available that can motivate entrepreneurial spirit. Cluster C sought information on strategies on improving awareness of tax relief policies among our undergraduates' students. Cluster D elicits information on strategies on improving awareness of industry-related incentives among our undergraduate students. Data elicited from these research questions will be analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation. The results, findings and conclusions will be drawn at the completion of the work.

**Keywords:** Tax relief Policies, industry-related incentive, Entrepreneurial spirit

# **EFFECTS OF ECONOMICS LITERACY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PETTY TRADERS IN NSUKKA, ENUGU STATE**

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## **Abstract**

Knowledge of Economics concepts can improve the performance of petty traders when it is applied in the management of business activities for a positive output. Business activities involve effective utilization of capital, buying and selling of goods and services in order to maintain household expenditures. Inadequate use of capital in business can increase the poverty rate of petty traders and lower their productivity. Thus, this study seeks to find out the effects of Economics Literacy on the Performance of Petty Traders in Nsukka, Enugu State. A structured questionnaire was designed by the researchers for data collection. The target population of this study comprised all the petty traders in Ogige market Nsukka, Enugu State. Purposive sampling was used to select 120 petty traders as the sample size of this study. Frequency and percentage were the statistical analysis used to answer the research questions. The preliminary results showed that petty traders that utilize Economics literacy in the management of their business activities have significantly higher productivity and profitability. The results also showed that petty traders who acquired Economics literacy are efficient in cost reductions. The policy implementation is that the government should organize seminars and workshop for petty traders in different parts of Enugu State to educate them on the importance of application of Economics concepts in business management.

**Keywords: Economics, Literacy, Performance, Petty traders**

# EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH-EAST, NIGERIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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## **Abstract**

This paper examined how the educational needs of school-age children in the IDPs' camps can be managed for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the disaster area of Nigeria. The descriptive research design of survey type was adopted for this study. The study population comprised all IDPs (school-age of primary and secondary schools) and staff of governmental and non-governmental management agencies. The study used proportional stratified sampling technique with the help of Taro Yamane sample size formula to select 9 staff of State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), 10 staff of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), 8 staff UNICEF, 60 school-age IDPs, and 6 Nigerian Army education staff. An adapted Questionnaire titled "Intervention Programmes for Meeting Educational Needs Questionnaire (IPMENQ) and checklist on educational materials and emergency teachers (CEMET) were used. The actual response rate was 92% from IDPs camps from three states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. The data were transcribed and analyzed thematically by mean rating, frequencies and percentages. Findings revealed that library services, trained teachers and other educational materials for the IDPs were highly needed.

# BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN LOW AND HIGHER STUDENTS ACHIEVERS THROUGH THE USE OF ADVANCE ORGANIZER INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY

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## **Abstract**

The study determined the effect of the use of an advance organizer for bridging the gap between low and higher students' achievers. The study was of quasi-experimental design and adopted a pre-test, post-test and non-randomization of subjects. 168 SS2 economics students were purposively selected from public schools within the study area which constituted the study sample. The instruments used for data collection for the study is the Secondary School Economics Achievement Test (SSEAT). SSEAT was validated by experts from relevant fields of studies and its reliability calculated to give a value of 0.79. Three research questions and three null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The research questions were answered using standard deviation while research hypotheses were tested using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) and z-test statistics. Based on the findings, it was recommended that economics teachers should adopt the use of advance organizers in instructional delivery so as to reduce the gap between low achievers and higher achievers.

**Keywords:** advance organizer, achievement, economics, problem based learning

# SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING

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## **Abstract**

Nigeria like other countries of the world recognizes education as the primary tool for sustainable national economic development. The objectives of Nigeria as spelt out in the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Development Plan is based on the Nation's Educational Policy which states that education should be for the acquisition of appropriate skills, abilities and competences both mental and physical as equipment for the individual to live in and contribute to the development of her society. These goals of education can be fully attained if effective teaching is rendered in all levels of education in Nigeria. Effective teaching produces effective citizens with honesty, positive attitude, integrity and national consciousness for sustainable development. Unfortunately, education in Nigeria is bedevilled with a myriad of problems particularly lack effective teaching and learning caused by; the paucity of quality teachers, poor teaching aids, polluted learning environment and poor teachers' remuneration. Therefore, this article identified and discussed what is effective teaching and who is an effective teacher. The authors recommend that for Nigeria government to meet up with sustainable national development plans, an indefatigable priority should be given to education as bedrock for development. Teachers who are key education stakeholders, curriculum implementer and the closet person to the learners should be upheld with national integrity in their training and remuneration so that they can give out their best in teaching-learning activities.

**Keywords:** Sustainable, National Economic Development, Effective Teaching, Effective Learning.

# **MEASURING ECONOMIC LITERACY AND FINANCIAL COMPREHENSION LEVEL OF UNDERGRADUATES: PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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## **Abstract**

The study measured Economic Literacy (EL) and Financial Comprehension (FC) Level of Economics and Economics Education undergraduates in the University of Nigeria Nsukka using third and final year students. Lack of EL and FC is detrimental to Sustainable Development (SD) and can lead to so many economic problems that may affect the undergraduate in the labour market after school. The study adopted a descriptive survey design and the population consists of 386 students. Simple random sampling was used to sample 150 Economics students. The instrument for data collection was the Economic Literacy and Financial Comprehension Test (ELFCT) adapted and modified by the researchers from the Council for Economic Education and National Financial Education Council respectively. The instrument was subjected to both validation and reliability test and was found suitable for the study. Percentages, mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the two research questions that guided the study while t-test was used to test the hypothesis at 0.05% level of significance. Graphs and tables were used to present some of the results. The findings revealed that Economics undergraduates are highly economic literate but their financial comprehension level is low. Male Economics undergraduate scored higher in both EL and FL literacy levels than their female counterparts although the difference was not significant. The researchers recommended among other things that, attention should be paid by lectures to financial contents of the Economics undergraduate curriculum and care should be taken to teach both economic and financial contents with innovative techniques that will enhance student's comprehension.

## NOTES

## NOTES