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Preface

Research is the soul of tertiary education globally, and the outcome of researches, when not published is like lighting a lamp and covering it with a mortar. The inability to float a College Journal that would help to bring to light the efforts of scholars from within and outside the College community due to the paucity of funds has been a major headache to management and staff of the institution. It is therefore a thing of great relief and joy to see that TETFund is sponsoring this edition from her allocation for journal publication. No doubt, this gesture would gladden the hearts of many scholars who usually spend so much in the publication of their research works, but whose articles are published freely courtesy of the TETFund intervention. Like Oliver Twist, therefore, we are optimistic that TETFund will continue to sponsor other editions of the journal to enable the institution continue to contribute her quota to the advancement of education and national development as well as global knowledge.

This edition contains diverse articles on issues that one way or the other have bearing on education, culture as well as national development and have undergone the scrutiny eyes of seasoned assessors. It is therefore recommended for the libraries of individuals as well as body corporate, especially in the educational sector.

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A Crashed Family and a Wounded Mindscape: A Womanist Reading of Sade Adeniran's *Imagine This*

Stephen Ese Kekeghe

Abstract

Recurrent studies on gender discourse focus attention on issues of women oppression revealing different areas of feminist propaganda such as Marxist feminism, radical feminism and queer theory (separatism) which are inspired by western orientations. However useful these tenets have been in the consumption of modern Nigerian literature, they tend to erode certain values that are embedded in the African culture. Thus, patriotic African scholars have questioned for the need to redefine the theoretical orientation that should be deployed for gender discourse in Africa. As such scholars demonstrate, the ideology of such theory must be rooted to the African soil. The effort of such gender scholars gave birth to varieties of gender theories that are African centered, namely, womanism, motherism, stiwanism and personism. In spite of the availability of these theories, any discussion on gender also deploys feminism as the theoretical framework. This study therefore investigates the applicability of womanism in the discussion of inter-gender relationship in Sade Adeniran's epistolary novel, *Imagine This*. Attempt is made to reveal here that a discordant family relationship has a decimating effect on the children.

Key words: gender discourse, womanism, Sade Adeniran, *Imagine This*, African.

**EXISTENTIALIST AND ABSURDIST IMPULSE IN SAMUEL BECKETT'S
WAITING FOR GODOT AND EUGENE IONESCO'S *THE CHAIRS***

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Abstract

Existentialism and absurdism are aesthetic theories that situate the universe in an incompressible and illogical plane. Shaped by common ideological precepts, existentialistic and absurdistic works often confuse many scholars as the line dividing both theories is very thin. For this reason some scholars have argued that while absurdism is quite evident in literary works, existentialism exists principally as a philosophical movement rather than an artistic one. This paper x-rays Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, and Eugene Ionesco's *The Chairs*, two of the world's most acclaimed absurdist plays and concludes that though the plays are quite absurdic, there is ample evidence of existentialistic impulse in them. The paper submits thus, existentialism is not only a philosophical theory, but artistic too. The paper also submits that it is not proper to fully bottle a literary work within the rubrics of a single aesthetic mode as some of the aesthetic theories overlap.

Keywords: Existentialism, Absurdism, Choice, Drama, Samuel Beckett, Eugene Ionesco

COMMERCIALISATION AND THE AUDIENCE PREFERENCE: AN APPRAISAL OF THE DETERMINANTS OF SEXUALLY EXPLICIT CONTENT IN NOLLYWOOD FILMS

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Abstract

The global reputation of the Nollywood industry and the impact of Nollywood films on the socio-cultural and economic settings of the Nigerian society has made it an issue or centre point of writings in many academic discourses. The most polemical of these issues is the sexually explicit nature of contents churned out, and the negative consequence they have on the populace especially the youths. Despite the copious criticisms of the sexually explicit contents of Nollywood film and the call for production to be above board in portrayal of violence, crimes, sex, pornography, vulgarity, obscenity and other sensitive subjects by The National Film and Video Censors Board, there still exist a plethora of films with sexually stimulating contents. This makes it imperative to examine the determinants of the content of Nollywood films and ascertain whether it is commerce driven or a product of perceived audience taste. This paper therefore explores the likely forces driving the choice of themes and content of Nollywood films and audience motivation for watching them. It examines the commercial implication of video film production and audience motivations for watching particular media contents and provides an alternative to the use of explicit content in the Nigerian the film industry

THE 21ST CENTURY DANCE ART IN NIGERIA: A DISCOURSE

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Abstract

Dance is a universal art and every cultural group dances variedly as the traditions and norms of the culture dictates. The development of the dance art in Nigeria is irrevocably linked with and reflects the ever changing and ever growing situation in Nigeria in particular and the world in general especially as it applies to cultural integration. This paper is about repositioning dance in the 21st century Nigeria to reflect the rich cultural heritage which dance is part of. With the development of a dance art and modernising of the dance culture, it becomes expedient therefore to advance dance into the 21st century by looking at the possible ways this can be achieved. Recommendations are also made on possible ways the nation can advance dance development among which is that investors and companies willing to use the dance art in showcasing their products should endeavour to employ dances with more indigenous outlook instead of the street dances, reality TV dances, and celebrity dance competitions being showcased which reflect very little of the Nigerian culture.

MAKING FORMAL MUSIC EDUCATION MORE RELEVANT TO THE NIGERIAN CHILD

Dick-Duvwarovwo Ereforo

Abstract

Music education is the process of teaching and learning of music. It is designed to equip the child with appropriate skills in singing, dancing and playing of instruments. It endeavours to develop the aesthetic of people to its highest possible level. There is the formal and informal music education which exists side by side. Formal music education has been in existence in Nigerian societies before the advent of western music education. The teaching of music with western methods in the primary and secondary schools has led to the devastating nature of music in the schools today. Music excites and stimulates children hence it forms the basis for learning especially at the kindergarten level. It is sad to note that music as a subject is treated with levity in the primary and secondary schools in Delta State. In schools where music is taught, it is made un-interesting and boring due to the use of wrong methods. It is therefore the aim of this paper to sensitize music teachers on how to make the learning of music in the classroom interesting and enjoyable.

DELTA BEYOND OIL: A CASE FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DELTA STATE THROUGH TOURISM

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Abstract

Delta beyond Oil is a slogan that has characterized the Delta State government in the last four years. The aim of this program is to provide alternative financial sources for the state in order to discourage the over reliance on the proceeds of crude oil. Tourism have been demonstrated to be an economic booster by developed and developing nations like, Malaysia, India, South Africa, Kenya, Brazil, USA, Britain and a host of others. It is one human activity that is known to be a core aspect of our socialization for business, pleasure, leisure or otherwise. Hence, the movement of people from one place to another transverse continents, borders and nations and by implication carries with it lots of economic activities. Tourism is one aspect of economic transformation that have not been properly regulated and developed in Nigeria as well as in Delta State. Tourism in Delta State with its rich natural and cultural resources is in its ebb as people travel out of the state most times to satisfy their leisure desire and consequently, tourist influx into the state is not encouraging. For a state that is looking beyond Crude Oil, it has not done enough to develop tourism because, apart from Agriculture, tourism is one sector that has an immense potential for rapid economic development. Thus this paper explores the concept of tourism as an income multiplier and clamor for its development in Delta State if it must thrive beyond Oil.

PREVENTING SCHOOL VIOLENCE IN NIGERIAN SCHOOLS: A STRATEGIC TOOL APPROACH

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Abstract

Violence in Nigerian schools especially the tertiary institutions through cult activities prompted the federal government under the democratic leadership of President Olusegun Obasanjo to pay greater attention to school violence like bullying. School violence has been receiving a great attention in Nigeria. The paper therefore reviews the causes, the scope and the effects of school violence and violent behaviours of the Nigerian child. It tried to identify some warning signs in children that can lead to violent behaviour in later life. The paper then recommended some preventive measure of violent behaviour in school using the UNESCO adapted fresh tool for effective school health. The paper also proffers some recommendations like principals, teachers, parents should take the necessary measures to curb violent attitude in children; government at all levels should organize seminars, workshops in all schools to reduce school violence as low as reasonable practicable. All stake holders in the school industry should be on the drawing board to make our schools safe for learning.

TOWARDS RETOOLING AFRICAN ORAL LITERATURE FOR THE TEACHING OF NIGERIAN LANGUAGES IN A TECHNOLOGICAL ERA.

E. O. Ubioworo and D. E. Onoyovwi

Abstract

Every society has its literature, which stems from their experiences; this is why literature is said to mirror society. The adjuncts of literature are dictated by the culture of the society that gives vitality. The traditional African society stresses more oral than any other culture. This is why Hampate Ba states that in Africa, “a dying old man is a library set ablaze”. Wealth of the culture of the people is embedded deep in the human mind than on paper. This wealth is given vivid expression through myth, legends, folktales, songs, lyrics, proverbs, riddles puns etc. of the people. Regrettably, the forces of colonialism and modernity have tactically reduced these vast literary forms of the people to the brim of extinction. This paper takes a look at the various forms of oral literature of the Nigerian people and how they could be employed for the teaching of Nigerian languages. It was recommended inter alia that the mass media should be more alive in promoting oral literature.

STRATEGIES REQUIRED OF BUSINESS TEACHERS AND MINISTRY OF EDUCATION IN ACHIEVING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION AS PERCEIVED BY GRADUATE AND NON GRADUATE SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN UVWIE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF DELTA STATE.

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to determine the strategies required of business teachers and ministry of education in achieving effective communication as perceived by graduate and non graduate secondary school teachers in Uvwie LGA. This study adopted a descriptive survey research design since the study involves opinions gathering. The population of the study consisted of 120 business teachers in 12 selected public secondary schools in Uvwie LGA. The entire population was studied. The instrument used for data collection was a five-point rating scale. The instrument contained a total of 20 questionnaire items based on the research questions raised for the study. The null hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance using t-test statistics while questionnaire items were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. The study shows that there is no significant difference between the mean responses of graduate teachers and non-graduate teachers on the strategies to be adopted by business teachers towards achieving effective communication as a panacea for effective service delivery in delta state. The study further revealed that some communication scenarios are, by their nature, stressful. Stress can however be a major barrier to effective communication and acquisition of communication skills by Business teachers; both students and teachers should try to remain calm and focused. Government should introduce new technology in schools to enhance effective communication among teachers. The officials of the ministry of education in Delta State should engage in proper consultation with business teachers on issues that bother on improving on their communication skills.

COUNSELLING FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UBE: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

ANINO ANIGALA (Ph.D)

Abstract

The Universal Basic Education emanated from the global recognition of human rights to education. An earlier attempt at implementing a similar programme (UPE) in both Western and Eastern Nigeria was ineffective. Thus, this paper uses the perceptions of a counsellor to examine the problems and prospects in successfully implementing the UBE scheme in Nigeria. Furthermore, some counseling tips or programmes that will help in the effective implementation of the UBE programme will be advanced.

Keywords: Universal, Basic Education, Counseling Implication, Prospects, Problems.

ACCOUNTING EDUCATION AS A MEANS OF TESTING ACCOUNTING THEORY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper on Accounting Education as a means of testing accounting theory in Nigeria seeks to look at the various definitions of accounting most importantly the one that says that accounting deals with what accountants do as well as a brief history of the environment of accounting from the ancient Mesopotamia through the Italian accounting to the modern accounting. This paper also examined the nature of Accounting Theory in two perspectives, the positive and normative methodologies. Testing of accounting theory (criteria of truth) was looked into using the dogmatic, self-evidence and scientific bases as models for Testing for truth. The paper discussed the reflection of accounting theory on accounting education and the need for accounting theory recommends that accounting research should be encouraged to meet up with the modern day realities.

INVESTIGATING THE PROBLEMS OF CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT PRACTICE IN NIGERIA SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Onavwie U. A.

Abstract

This study examined and investigated the problem of continuous assessment in secondary schools in Warri South West Local Government Area of Delta State. In carrying out this study the descriptive survey method was employed, the only four secondary schools at that time in the council area were used. Research questions were drawn with corresponding research hypotheses. The major instrument used by the researcher was questionnaire to gather information from respondents which was administered to both male and female teachers, T-test statistical analysis was used for data analysis and results were discussed with conclusions drawn and recommendations like Teachers should be equipped with all the techniques to designing a good test, compute and interpret scores from the test was given.

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE TEACHING PROFESSION: NEED FOR RECONSIDERATION

Okpetu, S. A. ESQ.

Abstract

Teaching as a profession now has all the features of professionalism associated with other noble profession. The need to have a more profitable and fruitful teacher education programme is paramount to the success of not just education but the development of the entire nation as well because, as it has been noted, no nation can rise above the quality of its teachers. This paper therefore examines the lukewarm attitude of society, especially government in matters concerning the welfare and relevance of the teacher in society. The paper is not unmindful of the fact that some teachers also err in their duties. It therefore

recommends inter alia that any member who breaches the codes of the profession should face severe disciplinary actions to accord the profession its needed respect and credibility.

FOLKTALES AND CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IN ISOKO : THE TORTOISE FIGURE

Okedi, J.O.

Abstract

Story telling plays a significant role in the lives of the Isoko people, especially in the time past. Among these stories, those of the tortoise- figure are many and it is not for nothing that they recur from time to time. It has been observed in this article that beside creating pleasure and for entertainment, these stories are didactic, and so are instruments for teaching the young. In this article, I have looked at some of these stories and how they are used to impact wisdom and learning experiences, though in informal settings. Parents and teachers are therefore enjoined to properly harness this old but current teaching method to maximally impact our young ones with wisdom and knowledge, especially of our language and culture. Our younger generation is losing touch with our foundation. This is a call to use stories, with their captivating, strong appeal to teach our young ones both at home and in the schools.

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PREVALENCE OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN WARRI SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF DELTA STATE

Winifred, Ijeoma Okpetu

Abstract

The study was designed to ascertain the factors influencing the prevalence of teenage pregnancy in Warri South Local Government Area of Delta State. Five research questions were raised for the study. The researcher adopted the survey research design. 106 pregnant teenagers selected through simple random sampling procedure from two hospitals in Warri South Local Government Area of Delta State were involved in the study. The instrument used was a researcher developed questionnaire, titled Factors Influencing the Prevalence of Teenage Pregnancy Questionnaire (FIPTPQ). The Cronbach Alpha reliability co-efficient was used to determine the reliability of the instrument, and it yields a co-efficient value of 0.83. The data collected were analyzed using percentage and mean. The results showed that majority of the pregnant teenagers are single. Peer pressure, absent of parents, media influence, lack of knowledge, poverty, lack of contraceptive, family type and parents-child communication are factors influencing the prevalence of teenage pregnancy. It equally revealed that teenage pregnancy occur more among the Ijaws, while school dropout, lower family income, stigma and discrimination, risk of maternal death, depression, social exclusion and lower self-esteem are effects of teenage pregnancy. It further revealed that government should sponsor sexuality education and reproductive health care programmes through public education for teenagers in schools, families and communities; that counsellors should be placed in our schools to demystify sexuality by providing teenagers with adequate relevant information regarding reproductive health. Based on these findings, recommendations were made.

**MORPHOLOGICAL INCONSISTENCY IN ENGLISH: SUGGESTIONS/
STRATEGIES FOR RESOLVING THE DILEMMA OF THE L2 LEARNER**

Adline Onome Atonuje and Dean Odeh

Abstract

The vocabulary of a language is constantly expanding with new words entering the language. Human language is systematic, planned, structured, organized and rule-governed. It is not a hotch-potch of randomly distributed elements; rather, the linguistic ingredients that make up language are arranged in accordance with a set of rules. Every language has different morphological processes to enlarge the vocabulary of the language. Every language also has rules and the order of linguistic elements that may seem “natural” to the speakers of one language may not correspond at all to what seems natural to the speakers of another language. An L₁ speaker has the innate knowledge of his language, but the L₂ speaker does not have the innate knowledge of the language and often commits several errors in morphology, phonetics/phonology, syntax, semantics and spelling. Every language has its orthography, rules of grammar and rules of affixation. Morphological inconsistency by way of affixation in English is an enigma to the L₂ learner of English and this results in wrong inflection, or affixation and ungrammaticality. This is the *raison de'tre* of this article.

Key Words: Morphology, Inconsistency, Second Language, Dilemma, First Language.

A SEMIOTIC STUDY OF CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHE'S *PURPLE HIBISCUS*

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Abstract

Purple Hibiscus is a reconstruction of the plight of the African woman muted, suppressed and victimized by patriarchal culturalism. The paper examines, among other things, how the woman has protested and struggled against the injustices presented to her by this social institution and her resolve to throw off or break-up the yoke of patriarchy through the means of violence. The essay examines the artistic creativity of Adichie and how she has manipulated language in the use of symbolism to graphically present the theme of the text. The paper undertakes a semiotic analysis of the Purple Hibiscus to explicate the symbolic and socio-cultural undertones in the text for a proper interpretation as well as encourage more critical reading.

A LEXICO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF ADICHIE'S *HALF OF A YELLOW SUN*

Opuidi T. Irikefe

Abstract

This paper titled A Lexico-Semantic Analysis of Adichie's *Half of a Yellow Sun* looks briefly at the themes that resonate in the text. It pays attention to lexical borrowings or what we also call code-mixing, Nigerianized English Expressions, idioms and pidgin. Reasons for their use, their meanings and stylistic importance are also not left out in this paper. The last part of this paper looks at the semantic level where some figures of speech are analyzed and the conclusion drawn.

**THEMATIC RESOURCES AND ORAL POETIC CADENCES OF ISOKO
TRADITIONAL MARRIAGE SONGS AND DANCES**

Ovweriavwose Florence E.

Abstract

Songs and dances are two of the common features of African indigenous performing arts. As significant artistic traditions in Africa, songs and dance are tools for self expression; and they are the most popular forms of entertainment for the people. Thus, all ethnic nationalities in Nigeria have varieties of songs and dances for different occasions or ceremonies. Owing to the significance of marriage in the traditional Nigerian society, songs are fashioned with aesthetic and thematic delight to express the exhortation of marriage as a significant lore of the people. Since traditional marriage rites vary from one ethnic group to the other, there is an apparent disparity in the kinds of songs and dances that cut across the indigenous communities of the highly multi-lingual and multi-cultural Nigeria. The songs and dances depict the values of the people. Thus, so much resource and industry go into their performance to show their rich cultural heritage. This endeavour is aimed at investigating Isoko traditional marriage songs and dances with a special focus on themes, poetic and dramatic flamboyance. Igbide Community of Isoko South Local Government Area is therefore selected as a focal area of field engagement. For an effective realization of the objectives of this enterprise, the sociological approach is adopted as a theoretical framework. The theory helps to unfold the socio-cultural features and folklore indicators that pervade the songs under examination.

GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES AND THEIR USAGE IN ISOKO LANGUAGE

Omekeh Ajiroghene

Abstract

This study looks at the grammatical categories of the Isoko language and how it is used. A brief introduction of grammatical categories was done and the different categories assessed in the language were discussed one after the other with their illustrations. The noun, verb, pronoun, adjective, adverb, conjunction, preposition and interjection and their aspects have been analyzed and their peculiarities in their usage were identified.

CASE THEORY AND NOUN PHRASES (NPS) IN ISEKIRI

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Abstract

The thrust of this paper is on case assignment to Noun Phrases (NPS) in Isekiri. Amongst others, areas covered include the following: case - assignment to the subject of a finite verb, case assignment to the object of a finite verb, the assignment of case to the prepositional object and the genitive case - assignment. All of these are exemplified with several examples in Isekiri.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN NIGERIA

Akpochafor, E. F.

Abstract

English is a world language and a 2nd language in Nigeria as former British colony. It is as old as the country itself. It is a language of instruction in the Nigerian school system. This paper examines the suitability of Nigerian English – the domesticated version of English in Nigeria as a medium of instruction in the school system as a way of sustaining its growth to meet the communicative competence needs of Nigerian users of English as a 2nd language.

NOMINALIZATION STRATEGY IN ITSEKIRI LANGUAGE

Emerhor Bawo and Eweyeju F.

Abstract

The central concern of this work is to provide a descriptive analysis of the nominalization strategy and process in the Itsekiri language. In order to identify the nominals/nouns in the language there was a prefixing of all the vowels of the Language to the verbs and adjectives to see the various nominals that are derivable. The work looks at the reduplication process of word formation found in languages to see its applicability. Thereafter, there is an identification and classification of the different nominals that are observable in the language, thus bringing to the fore the nominal morphological syntactic structures. The theta-criteria within the framework of Government and Binding principles is applied to the constructions construed from the nominals found in order to establish if the theta criteria is applicable in terms of their semantic and functional roles; conclusions are drawn from the findings and recommendations and inferences are made.

LE ROLE DE LA LECTURE DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT DU FRANCAIS

Lori Faith

Résumé

Cette communication porte sur le rôle de la lecture dans l'enseignement de la langue Française. Toute activité académique repose sur la lecture. Il est très évident que la culture de lire est tombée depuis quelques années. Il est bien à noter que la lecture n'est pas seulement pour l'examen mais pour se développer et se transformer. Cette communication étudiera l'importance de la lecture, que lire? Comment enseigner la lecture et quelques recommandations. Sans doute, c'est bien remarquer que la lecture est très importante, non seulement dans le Français, mais dans tous les matières. La lecture c'est une manière de la vie. «There is this saying; to stop reading is to stop living. Reading maketh a man, reading maketh a language». Donc, la lecture est très importante non seulement dans l'éducation mais dans la vie.

MATHEMATICS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES: AN EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR ACHIEVING THE VISION 20:2020 AGENDA

Ebisine, Sele Sylvester (Ph.D)

Abstract

The role of mathematics to individuals and societal development has through the years, been extensively explored and documented. The roles range from the direct benefits of mathematics on individuals and groups to the scientific and technological spin-offs to mathematics on the larger society. This paper examined the concept of vision 20:2020, Mathematics and ways in which mathematics can significantly foster the development of individuals and groups and its attendant effect on the society at large while highlighting its suitability as an effective tool for achieving the country's vision 20:2020 agenda. Finally, the paper suggests some steps on how to develop mathematics to achieve the nation's economic, scientific and technological planned mission.

The Effectiveness of Differentiated Mathematics Instruction for improved Mathematics Achievement Among Secondary School Students in Delta State

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Abstract

This paper is on the effectiveness of differentiated Mathematics instruction for higher mathematics achievement among students. It is a quasi- experimental design whose research population is twelve thousand and eighty nine (12,089) students from twenty-seven (27) public senior secondary schools in Sapele and Ughelli south Local government areas in Delta State. The simple random sampling technique was adopted to select two hundred and thirty-five (235) students. The instrument used to elicit responses from the respondents was: “Differentiate Mathematics Instruction Achievement Questionnaire (DMIAQ)” of ten (10) items of which students were asked to answer six questions. The study was guided by three (3) research questions and three (3) research hypotheses formulated for the study, which were answered and tested by the mean, standard deviation and ANCOVA statistics at 5% level of significance. The research study revealed that students who were taught Mathematics concept in control cohort have better performance than those Mathematics students who were taught Mathematics concept using other instruction method in the experimental cohort. The research concluded by recommending that the various teachers of Mathematics at the secondary level should adopt the differentiated Mathematics instruction in order to boost student’s performance in Mathematics.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SCIENCE TEACHING: THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN THE EFFECTIVE TEACHING OF PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Sanubi, B.O.
&
Oni Innocent

Abstract

Technology is a scientific innovation which consists of techniques and tools by which human capacity and motor skill performance is extended for better control, precision and success. The introduction of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has significantly influenced and effectively enhanced the teaching and learning of Physical and Health Education by improving the qualities of teachers and students through resources made available by ICT tools and equipment. The paper highlights the usefulness of ICT in the effective teaching of Physical and Health Education and the specific ICT tools that can effectively enhance the teaching of Physical and Health Education lessons. Suggestions in form of recommendations were made to effectively strengthen and motivate teachers/students in the teaching and learning of Physical Education; that there is urgent need to raise the

awareness of Physical and Health Education teachers and students of the specific ways in which ICT can effectively enhance the teaching and learning of Physical and Health Education among other recommendations.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE AS CORRELATES OF GRACEFUL AGEING AMONG RETIRED TEACHER IN DELTA STATE

Obukadeta E. Daniel

Abstract

This study dwelt on physical exercise as it correlates graceful ageing. The study examined the correlation between physical exercises and ageing, among retired teachers in Warri South Local Government Area of Delta State. A descriptive survey design of the ex-post-facto was used and a sample population of one hundred retired teachers was used. Data was collected using self constructed questionnaire and collected data was analysed using simple percentages. Some of the findings in this study reveal that most retired teachers (elderly) are not actively involved in physical exercises and that is why they experience illnesses frequently. Results revealed that they do not have interest in any physical exercise even at old age. Walking, running, canoeing cycling are some common physical exercises that are good for the elderly. The study also found out that, fear, ignorance and value system are factor that hindered them from taking part in physical exercise. Recommendations on how to encourage active physical exercises among retired teachers in order to age gracefully were identified to include; government should develop various sport programme for retired staff so as to encourage regular physical exercises. Such centres should be cited in places where qualified personnel are found to direct their usage.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study investigates the effects of government expenditure on economic growth of Nigeria from the period 1980-2013. The objective is set to address the problem of utilization of revenue targeted to improving the economic condition of Nigeria. The review of theoretical and empirical literature provided a basis for the selection and specification of model which was used to show if government capital and recurrent expenditure has positive or negative impact on economic growth. And the result proved that both expenditures (recurrent and capital) and money supply have positive relationship to economic growth, while inflation and foreign debt have negative impact on economic growth. Secondary data used for this analysis was gotten from CBN statistical bulletin. The basic unit root test was carried out on the variable to ensure the absence of spurious analysis. The Engle-Granger co-integration test was carried out and it was found out that the variables were co-integrated. Also the Pairwise Granger Causality test proved that there exist a bi-directional causality between recurrent expenditure and economic growth. To proffer solution to the problem, policies were

recommended to tackle the setbacks to economic growth. One of which is encouraging the federal government to spend through various policy measures like granting of subsidies, increasing sectoral allocation to the sectors, expenditure on education, health infrastructures, industries and other project to facilitate the production base of the economy.

**EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION ON THE NIGERIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM
CASE STUDY: DELTA STATE, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

In the view that globalisation is the bedrock of transformation and development; and globalisation, a process of cross-cultural interaction, exchange and transformation; this paper investigates the effects of globalisation on the Nigerian education system with the objective of examining the extent to which globalisation has improved the quality of teaching and learning resources. The research design was a descriptive survey design and chi square as the statistical tool used to test the hypothesis. The research population was 200 people made up of academic and non-academic individuals and questionnaires as the instrument used for data collection. Findings from the investigation revealed that globalisation indeed has positive effect on the Nigerian education system and it has helped improve the quality of teaching and learning resources in both post primary and higher education institutions in Nigeria. It was recommended that post primary and higher education community should develop a policy framework and guiding principles for the provision of globalised education, based on relevance, ethics and mutual respect, similar to those that exist increasingly in developed countries. (174)

Keywords: globalisation, education, curriculum, internalisation, modernisation.

**A RE-APPRAISAL OF ECONOMIC VALUES AND MANAGEMENT OF
WETLANDS IN NIGERIA**

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&

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Abstract

Wetlands are among the earth's most productive ecosystems. The view that wetlands are wastelands resulting from ignorance or misunderstanding of the economic value of the goods and services available, has led to their conversion to intensive agricultural, industrial or residential uses. The study therefore examined a re-appraisal of economic values and management of wetlands in Nigeria. It reviewed the term "wetland" and classification, its functions and values, factors affecting wetland habitats and wetland management and challenges in Nigeria. Conclusively, due to the economic values of wetlands, it was recommended that proper management of the ecosystem is important in order to ensure sustainability of wetlands in Nigeria.

Keywords: Wetlands, Economic Values, Management, Ecosystem.

CHALLENGES AND ISSUES OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA'S NIGER DELTA REGION

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&

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Abstract

This paper reviews the issues and challenges bordering on sustainable environmental development in the Niger Delta. The concept and imperatives of sustainable development is briefly explained. Environmental degradation associated with oil exploration and production is linked with unemployment, high incidence of poverty, HIV/AIDS prevalence, youth restiveness, general state of insecurity and other effects such as water pollution, air pollution and low productivity in terms of agriculture. Recommendations in line with sustainable development in the Niger Delta were suggested.

Keywords: Globalisation, Environmental Degradation, Sustainable Development, Environmental Issues.

THE ROLE OF CARTOGRAPHY IN COMBATING MALARIA: THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE

Ukubeyinje. E.

&

S. Omas Memuduaghan

Abstract

Malaria or mal aria as a disease has been a deadly one in most parts of the world especially in Africa around the tropics that is between latitudes $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South. The number of death per year resulting from malaria in Nigeria is quite threatening; hence both the Federal and State Governments are having up hill tasks combating the disease. Thus this paper focuses on how the malaria diseases can be combated cartographically. Research has shown that for centuries different drugs have been put in place at different times for the treatment of the disease. However, reports have revealed the continuous persistence of the disease hence leading to considerable deaths from one year to the other. The number of deaths has led to more researches on both preventive and curative measures of combating the disease. This work is centred on combative measures which is geographically or cartographically oriented. That is cartographically producing maps of the occurrence in terms of places, seasons and rate of infection. This will enable the various authorities to know the places of occurrence, the season of occurrence that is what month or months of the year is the disease more prevalent. The rate of infection is it high at particular latitude or at a particular season as noted in this study. This will aid the movement of drugs and personnel to combat the disease. Hence one can submit that cartographically or the use of thematic maps has been found to help in the amelioration if not the eradication of the disease.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING AS A KEY RESPONSE STRATEGY TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

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Abstract

This paper discusses the impact of climate change from a gender perspective. It reviews the concept of gender and the differential impact climate change effects may have on both women and men. The concept of gender is succinctly analyzed. Gender dimensions of climate change impact are discussed while gender mainstreaming is linked with gender equality. Gender sensitive approaches are enumerated as possible ways to ensure both gender mainstreaming and gender equality in Nigeria.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT: A PUBLIC RELATIONS APPROACH

Harold Bena Buku

Abstract

One of explanations for the poor performance of Local Government in this country had been the negative view of local government bodies about public relations as a management tool both in government and private establishments. This paper examines the nature of public relations as a management tool with a view to warranting its application in the management of the affairs of local government. It also highlights the nature of local governments which sometimes makes the application of public relations principles and strategies unattractive in their management. Finally, it will analyze the institutional arrangement within local government bodies which favours the application of public relations principles for enhanced performance and productivity.

CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF FLOODING ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OZORO, DELTA STATE

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Abstract

This study examined the correlation between intensity of flood and its impact on socio-economic activities in Ozoro, Delta State. To achieve this study, full concurrent field measurement and a survey approach was adopted to generate data. Four hundred and thirty questionnaires were administered to respondents in the affected areas. The flood measurements include the lengths and widths of flooded areas, duration and areas of inundation. The data generated were analyzed using multiple regression models. The results revealed that Oruamahdu area in Ozoro experiences the highest inundation with a flood volume of 899.13m³ and a mean of 628.69m³. Flooding is at its peak in September and at minimal in August as a result of the August break during the peak of the rainy season. There

is a significant relationship between flooding and socio-economic activities (rainfall, temperature and humidity) which were evident at F value of 79.147 which is greater than the critical table value of 2.24. It was revealed that socio-economic activities such as agriculture, transportation and commercial activities are disrupted as a result of increased flooding. It is therefore recommended that construction of retention ponds that will store overland flow and contour tillage will help reduce peak discharge of flood water and surface runoff volume should be embarked on.

Keywords: Flooding, Socio-economic, Activities, and Ozoro

THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF POVERTY ON THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract

There is a grinding poverty condition among the masses of Nigeria even as the nation basks in opulence from her natural resources and more sadly, when the nation's economy is being described as the biggest in the African Continent. The poverty conditions among the masses can be felt, seen and experienced as there is a wide gulf between the very few affluent and the very large poverty-stinking masses due to income inequality and access to resources for economic generation. Poor wages; high inflationary rate; poor road conditions; incompetence of technicians, mechanics and electricians; corruption; high costs of buildings, building materials and land; poor storage facilities; high exchange rate over domestic currency; demolition of make-shift stores and business premise among others have been identified as the factors propelling poverty conditions on the masses of Nigeria. These conditions have reduced the human person to a beggarly status, particularly the common man as most people are not able to pay their rents, feed themselves properly, pay school fees for their children in good schools, foot medical bills and other sundry expenses hence they suffer debilitating diseases. The children of these poverty-stinking people can hardly escape poverty due to obvious lack of opportunities. The paper concludes that good governance, provision of good network of roads, sound economic management and stabilization of domestic currency, proper training of the technicians, reduction in corruption and building of low-cost business environment for small-scale businessmen and women shall be a sure way to ameliorating the poverty condition in Nigeria.

NIGERIA'S UNSOUND DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES AND THE NEED FOR NATIONAL STABILITY.

Etumudor Monday

Abstract

As Nigeria transited into a democratic government in 1999, a sigh of relief from long years of bad governance especially the military and totalitarian regimes which left nothing but battered economy, non foreign investment, capital flight, unemployment, social-political insecurity and uncertainty, Nigeria became a crude state begging for restoration, transformation and social justice due to dead loss in the workings of its system. With high

hopes that Nigeria would come alive again and the new democratic government declaring her intension to redress all forms of deprivation, privation, injustice and improve governance in Nigeria, the society went aglow with joy. The euphoria was immediately drowned by an unconventional form of weird democracy that fertilized and rejuvenated the ills of the past, for example, value for money which we felt will never come our way anymore. This perpetuated high disregard of constituted authority where morals have no place. There is a naked display of power in an undemocratic manner, affluence in a reckless way, and violence in an increasing tempo. In addition, corruption has assumed a very high degree while people of mean personalities crave unrelentlessly for political positions. But this must not continue since the nation desires growth and progress rather than instability. As such, emphasis should be placed on good governance and transparency which would take into consideration the right of existence for the common man. This could be achieved through the family and education of the leaders to understand the head for social justice.

DEREGULATION OF THE DOWNSTREAM SECTOR OF THE NIGERIA OIL INDUSTRY IMPLICATIONS FOR POVERTY ERADICATION

Ukavwe Andrew

Abstract

There is no doubt that poverty has eaten deep into the fabrics of the Nigerian society. It is the lack of enough income or resources to satisfy a person's minimum needs. The people of Nigeria have for long been under the yoke of the plague of poverty. With the introduction of deregulation in the downstream sector of the oil industry, it is feared that the level of poverty in Nigeria will triple. Generally, this paper examines the consequences of deregulation on the lives of Nigerians. It explains that if the Nigerian government takes no reasonable steps to stabilize the economy by jobs generation, the economy might explode and send poverty to its highest level in decades.

IMPACT OF ILLEGAL REFINERIES AND BUNKERING ACTIVITIES IN THE NIGER DELTA REGION

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Abstract

Since the discovery of oil in commercial quantity in 1958 in the oil rich region of Niger Delta, the region has been in a state of disarray. The Federal Government and the Multinational Oil Companies paid lip service to the region, making some of the local dwellers to go into illegal refineries and bunkering activities in conjunction with some officials of oil companies, top government officials, security agents sent to the creeks to stop illegal refineries and militants in the region. This region contributes greatly to the nation's economy and is regarded as the bedrock of the nation's economy right from the early 1970s till date. The paper discusses the situation on ground that has led to illegal refineries, nature of illegal refineries and bunkering, the impacts of illegal refineries on the host

communities/individuals and Nigeria as a whole and concluded by proffering possible solutions to arrest the continuation of illegal refineries in the Niger Delta region.

**THE SCOPE OF LIABILITY REGARDING EXEMPTION OR EXCLUSION
CLAUSE UNDER NIGERIAN LAW OF CONTRACT**

Patricia Izuka Tom

Abstract:

Judicial interpretation of exemption or exclusion clause under the common law and statutes has raised more problems than solutions. This is because the courts have generally held that an exemption or exclusion clause is not valid in certain instances. This article therefore seeks to examine the conflicting judicial pronouncements on this issue with a view to knowing the circumstance under which an exemption clause would be valid.

Keywords: Exemption, Clause, Scope, Liability, Contract, Law, Nigeria.