

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT
SCIENCES**

1. LALUDE, A. O

**Department of Political Science and Public
Administration**

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: gokelalude@yahoo.com

**ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCE TO OIL IN
THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY**

***(INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FEDERAL UNIVERSITY
OF TECHNOLOGY, OWERRI, AUGUST 7-11, 2011)***

Abstract

Large price increases in natural crude have provoked substantial investments in research and technology for alternative sources of energy. New sources of energy are expected to take over completely from oil. The alternative sources are numerous. For instance nuclear power has been perceived as an opportunity to diversify outside petroleum and thereby enhance the security of energy supplies and the autonomy of consumer nations. In the

case of natural gas, there is a general consensus that it is cleaner and more convenient to use than either coal or oil. Hydropower, which harnesses water to generate electricity and supplied one-fifth of the World's electricity as at 2001, has no serious pollution problems. Photo Voltaic (PV) cell can provide electricity in small amounts to many households in the World that lacks it. And in 2002, the EU Commission proposed that there would be a 20% use of substitute fuels in road transport by the year 2020. The short-term target is to reach 2% by 2005 and 5.7% by 2010. This paper is to examine the extent at which all these alternatives have been effective at checking the oil power.

2. MOBOLAJI, H I

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: hakeem.mobolaji@gmail.com

**GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS AND QUEST FOR
FINANCIAL STABILITY: AN ALTERNATIVE
FRAMEWORK**

***IN A BOOK GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS: ISLAMIC
BANKING AS A CREDIBLE ALTERNATIVE
SYSTEM, R.O.C SOMOYE (ED), CRESCENT
UNIVERSITY PRESS ABEOKUTA, 2011***

Abstract

The recent global crisis has once brought to lime light the fragility and instability of the conventional financial system, and has increased the search for credible and stable financial system. This paper analyses the causes and impacts of the global economy in whole and Nigerian economy in particular and suggests that Islamic financial system could be a credible alternative that could attenuate the impacts of the shock while sustaining the important intermediary role of the financial system.

3. *MOBOLAJI, H I

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

***E-mail: hakeem.mobolaji@gmail.com**

and

ALARO, A

Department of Common and Islamic Law

University of Ilorin, Ilorin

**FINANCIAL ENGINEERING AND FINANCIAL
STABILITY: THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC
FINANCIAL SYSTEM**

***THE JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS,
BANKING AND FINANCE, VOL. 7(1), 16-22, JAN-
MAR, (2011)***

Abstract

Financial engineering is one of the most potent techniques of managing risk in the conventional banking system; however, it has also been adduced as one of the major causes for the recent global financial crisis. It has further confirmed the financial instability hypothesis and demonstrates that the present financial order is inherently unstable and

fragile. This paper attempts to analyse the risk-hedging strategies in Islamic finance and compare them with the conventional risk management techniques. The paper suggests that Islamic financial system can be a more stable system that can attenuate the financial crisis and enhance economic development.

4. MOBOLAJI, H I

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: hakeem.mobolaji@gmail.com

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A PRELIMINARY
ASSESSMENT**

***JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY VOL 5 (1), 6-10,
2011***

Abstract: This is a time-series study that empirically investigates the impact of international migration on economic development in Nigeria for the period of 1970 - 2000. The study uses both the White-heteroscedasticity consistent estimation and a Johansen Co-integration test to confirm whether international migration has a long-run impact on economic development in the country. The study finds no empirical evidence for any long-run stable relationship between the two variables for the period under review. The study concludes that minimum threshold of migration control measures, improved institutional quality and infrastructural development are necessary in order to reap the benefit of international migration in the country.

5. *¹MOBOLAJI, H. I., ²HASSAN, A. O. &
¹ADEBIYI, S. O.

¹Department of Economics and Financial studies,
Fountain University, Osogbo

²Department of Political Science and Public
Administration, Fountain University, Osogbo

*E-mail: hakeem.mobolaji@gmail.com

**CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN
COUNTRIES: A PANEL ECONOMETRIC
APPROACH**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

This paper attempts to empirically investigate the impact of climate change on economic development in Sub-Saharan African countries. It is a simple linear panel model using three estimation techniques, fixed effect, random effects and Maximum likelihood method. The Hausman test was also conducted to

choose the most appropriate technique. In all, the paper finds that climate change impacts negatively on the economic development in the region. The paper further recommends more adaptation as against mitigation measures, as many SSA countries already have some forms of indigenous adaptation measures which are relatively more manageable and less costly technological options in dealing with climate change.

6. ADEKOLA, BOLA

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: bola.adekola@gmail.com

**TIME CONFLICT AND RELATIONSHIP STRESS
AS POTENTIAL MEDIATORS OF JOB AND LIFE
SATISFACTION AMONG UNIVERSITY
EMPLOYEES**

***INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT
RESEARCH, VOL. 33, ISSUE, 3, 97-106, MARCH,
2011***

Abstract

This study tested an extended model of job satisfaction and life satisfaction, based on revised model of Life Satisfaction propounded by Daily and Near (2000). Results of regression analysis and path analysis of 379 full time Nigerian University staff, representing a national probability sample, indicated that relationship stress mediated the relationship between non-work satisfaction and life satisfaction, but that time conflict did not mediate this relationship. Job satisfaction had no direct effect on life satisfaction in this sample, and its indirect effect was mediated by non-work satisfaction.

7. ADEKOLA, BOLA

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: bola.adekola@gmail.com

**THE ROLE OF STATUS IN THE JOB
SATISFACTION LEVEL OF ACADEMIC STAFF
IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES**

***INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT
RESEARCH, VOL. 3, ISSUE, 6, 241-246, JULY,
2011***

Abstract

If low job satisfaction or dissatisfaction exists amongst Academics then the goals of higher education cannot be accomplished. The purpose of this study was to provide empirical evidence as to the job satisfaction levels of Academics in Southwest-Nigeria and to ascertain as to whether academic status is a reliable predictor of their job satisfaction. The study instrument used was the short-form Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) which measures job satisfaction using 20 facets of the job. The population for this study consisted of Academics in Southwest-Nigeria. A total of 412 Academics (69%

response rate) agreed to take part in the study. Data analysis consisted of the computation of descriptive statistics and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The findings showed that Academics indicate only a moderate level of overall job satisfaction. The job facets advancement, compensation, co-workers and variety were found to be statistically significant with academic status indicating that academic status affects the satisfaction associated with 4 out of the 20 facets of the Academics' job examined. In general, it can be said that the results of this study indicate the extent of the low to moderate satisfaction levels that exists among Academics in Universities of the Southwest-Nigeria.

8. ADEKOLA, BOLA

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: bola.adekola@gmail.com

STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT, JOB SATISFACTION AND THE EXPERIENCES OF A GROUP OF CASUAL WORKERS

ACCEPTED BY INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS RESEARCH, VOL. 1 (2), APRIL 2011.

Abstract

This study explored the effects of casual employment on a group of under employed graduates using the psychological contract as an interpretative framework. Qualitative data indicated that while these employees adopted a transactional work orientation, they expressed concern over the relational obligations of employers. These findings were substantiated with quantitative research, which revealed low job satisfaction and problems with the psychological contract. Although respondents thought that the transactional dimension was satisfied, the relational contract remained mostly

unfulfilled. In particular, they felt exploited and treated less fairly than fulltime employees did. This suggests management should pay more attention to the relational needs of all their employees.

9. ADEKOLA, BOLA

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: bola.adekola@gmail.com

**CAREER PLANNING AND CAREER
MANAGEMENT AS CORRELATES FOR CAREER
DEVELOPMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION A
CASE STUDY OF NIGERIAN BANK EMPLOYEES**

***AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND
MANAGEMENT RESEARCH VOL.1 NO.2, 100-112,
MAY-2011***

Abstract

The notion of empowering human capital to onset creativity and innovation through planning the careers of institutional members using HRM policies and practices to develop different mindsets, skills and competencies with the ultimate aim to provide a range of innovative products and services is attracting attention. This paper explores the link between career planning and career management as antecedents of career development and job satisfaction, and career commitment as its outcome. A sample of 505 employees of a Nigerian Bank revealed the

significant link between the variables of career planning and career management, and career development, and in turn, with job satisfaction and career commitment. The paper discusses the implications of these findings for career development.

10. SOILE I.O.

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: iosoile@gmail.com

**RESOURCE ABUNDANCE AND ENERGY
INTENSITY: A CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS**

***MIDDLE EASTERN FINANCE AND
ECONOMICS ISSUE 13, 1-16, JUNE 2011***

Abstract

In this paper, attempt was made to examine the determinants of energy intensity taking cognisance of countries' natural resource endowments. Time series data from a sample of two countries each with varying level of resource endowment was reviewed and analysed. The results of the investigation essentially show that the pattern of intensity of energy use in resource scarce countries contrast sharply to what obtained in resource abundant countries. The influence of energy prices and technological changes on intensity depends on resource endowments while

many factors affecting intensity were found to be country specific. The study opines that resource abundance encourage sub-optimal use and therefore recommends appropriate pricing of energy products as well as the pursuance of effective energy demand management policies.

11. SOILE I.O.

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: iosoile@gmail.com

IRAN'S ENERGY-ECONOMY INTERACTIONS: A BIVARIATE CO-INTEGRATION ANALYSIS

***UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE CEPMLP ANNUAL
REVIEW VOL. 14, 1-22, MAY 2011 SCOTLAND
UK.***

Abstract

Inefficient pricing of energy products has become common feature of governments in many oil exporting developing countries. As developing countries, this can be justified only when the increased growth results from such higher energy consumption. To this end, the study examined the direction of causality between energy consumption and economic growth, and the possibility of a long run relationship between the two variables using Iran's time series for the period of 1971 to 2007. The Granger causality test revealed a unidirectional causation running from economic growth to energy consumption, and the existence of a

long run relationship. The study therefore suggests the pursuance of major reforms to ensure appropriate pricing of energy products. This can help checkmate excessive consumption with no devastating harm to economic growth

12. SOILE I.O.

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: iosoile@gmail.com

ELECTRICITY–ECONOMY INTERACTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR ELECTRICITY POLICY AND PRICING REFORM IN CHINA

***ACCEPTED BY JOURNAL OF MONEY,
INVESTMENT AND BANKING ISSUE 21, 2011***

Abstract

With no dependable and reasonably priced electricity, the vehicles that steer industrial productivity and other essential socio-economic activities will remain redundant. But for an economy as large as China, the task of electricity price reform will require a balance of conflicting socio-economic interest. To this end, the study examined the direction of causality between electricity consumption and economic growth using granger causality test on China's annual data for the period of 1971 to 2009. The test revealed a one-way causation running from electricity consumption to economic growth. The study therefore cautioned

against the pursuance of electricity conservation policies and major pricing reforms such as abrupt removal of subsidy or changes in tariff structure as these could constrain consumption and exert far reaching consequences on electricity access by the rural poor and subsequently harm economic growth. Better targeting and or gradual removal of subsidy is advocated

13. SOILE I.O.

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: iosoile@gmail.com

**THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CHALLENGES OF ENERGY SUPPLY
DISRUPTIONS IN CHINA**

***ACCEPTED BY EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF
ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND
ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES ISSUE 34, 2011***

Abstract

The twin crisis of extensive electricity shortages and the surge in oil demand conveys to the world the inherent weaknesses in China's energy policy instruments. As a country that has enjoyed vibrant growth and relative national stability in recent history and has been striving to ensure that energy does not constitute a bane on this impressive growth profile, energy security has turned out to be the critical basis for achieving the country's strategic set target of a four-fold increase on its year 2000 gross domestic product (GDP) by 2020. To this end, the paper investigates the economic and environmental challenges

of possible energy supply disruptions in China. The findings indicate that China will need to maintain a more diversified energy portfolio and supply sources, manage domestic consumption, invest adequately on alternative energy and modern emission reduction technologies in order to achieve a secured energy future.

14. MOHAMMED, FATIMOH

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: fatimoh.moht@yahoo.com

**IMPACT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON
BANKING SECTOR PERFORMANCE**

***ACCEPTED BY JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND INVESTMENT
VOL. 2 (2) AUGUST. 2011***

Abstract

The research study considered the impact of corporate governance on the performance of banks in Nigeria. The increased incidence of bank failure in the recent period generated the current literature on transparency and disclosure of financial information to the various users, as a means of appraising good governance in banks. This study made use of both primary and secondary data in ensuring that data obtained are sufficient for a reasonable conclusion. The secondary data obtained from the annual financial statement of the banks for a period of five accounting year was used in analyzing the financial ratios for the study. 158 questionnaires were retrieved from

respondents out of the 200 questionnaires distributed. The primary data was analyzed through the chi-square analysis method. The study concludes that corporate governance significantly contributes to positive performance in the banking sector. It recommends that corporate governance codes should be adapted to meet the need of Nigerian business environment.

15. *OLAOYE, ISMAIL KAYODE (Corresponding Author)

**Department of Economics and Financial Studies
Fountain University, Osogbo**

***E-mail: asveducated@gmail.com**

DABIRI, MUHAMMAD ALFURQAN

**Department of Business Administration,
Crescent University, Abeokuta,
and**

BINUYO, ABDULLAH ADEYANJU

**Monitoring & Evaluation Unit,
Millennium Development Goals Project,
Abuja, Nigeria**

**ICT, GLOBALIZATION AND THE LABOUR
MARKET: TURNING BRAIN DRAIN TO BRAIN
GAIN**

***EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND
MANAGEMENT, VOL.3 (2), 71-78, MAY, 2011***

Abstract

The relationship between globalization and the growth of a global labour market is examined in this paper. Using exploratory methods, it was discovered that ICT has

contributed to the phenomenon of brain drain but it has also created avenues for repatriations of the gains accruable to the drain. Using Scenario Network Mapping (SNM), the study tries to define possible alternative futures for this opportunity. Furthermore, globalization and the internet has made it possible for brains to be tapped at home without being drained from the local labour market through the processes of outsourcing and off-shoring of productive efforts by transnational and multi-national organizations. This was aptly termed globalization in this study. Training and equipping the local labour force in globally relevant skills, has been identified as a means of turning the negative effect of brain drain to positive economic gains.

16. OLAOYE, ISMAIL KAYODE

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

Email: asveducated@gmail.com

**ICT, GLOBALISATION AND TRANSNATIONAL
LABOUR MOVEMENT: DRAIN TO GAIN**

***PRESENTED AT THE 6TH AFRICAN REGIONAL
CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS ASSOCIATION,
UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, 24TH – 28TH JANUARY,
2011***

Abstract

This paper examines the role of ICT in the development of the global labour market and its role in the free flow of labour across borders. It was discovered that ICT has not only contributed to the phenomenon of brain drain but it has also created avenues for repatriations of the gains accruable to the drain. Globalization and the internet has also made it possible for brains to be tapped at home without being drained from the local labour market through the processes of outsourcing and off-shoring of productive efforts by trans and multi-national

organizations. This was aptly termed globalization in this study. Using scenario network mapping (*SNM*), the study tries to define possible alternative futures for this opportunity. It was discovered that training and equipping the local labour force with ICT and globally relevant skills can assist developing nations in deriving maximum benefit from the burgeoning global labour market.

17. *OLAOYE, I. K, AWOLAJA, A. M, ADEBIYI, S. O AND MURITALA, T

**Department of Economics and Financial Studies,
Fountain University, Osogbo**

***E-mail: asveducated@gmail.com**

**CLIMATE CHANGE, ICT AND GLOBAL LABOUR
MOBILITY**

***PRESENTED AT THE 2ND ANNUAL JOINT
CONFERENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN
AND UNIVERSITY OF THE CAPE COAST;
UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, 1ST – 5TH MAY, 2011.***

Abstract

This paper examines the causal relationship between Climate Change, ICT and Global Labour Mobility. It was discovered that ICT is a major determinant of labour mobility across borders and it has contributed immensely to the phenomenon of brain drain. It has also created avenues for repatriations of gains accruable to the brain drain. It was however discovered that the role of climatic variation is a moderating factor in this free flow of labour skills and that it is also a major factor of the process of Globalization. The repercussive effects of climatic

upheavals are global in context and content. Using descriptive explanatory methods, the study tries to identify the inter-relationship between these three concepts as they affect the Diasporas' labour movement. It was discovered that the perception of the local labour about *climatic security* in a foreign destination plays a major role in determining the level of mobility and that there is a greater appeal for *on-shoring* and *in-sourcing* of productive activities.

18. ^{1*}ADEBIYI, S. O, ²KAREEM B T AND

¹AWOLAJA, A. M

¹Department of Economics and Financial Studies
Fountain University, Osogbo

*E-mail: ayodejiawolaja@yahoo.ca

²Department of Management and Accounting,
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. Nigeria

**SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES
(SMES) DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: THE ROLE
OF NIGERIAN BANKS**

***ACCEPTED BY JOURNAL OF EMERGING TRENDS
IN ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES,
2011***

Abstract

This study examined the role of Nigerian banks in the development of Small and Medium Enterprises in Nigeria. It investigated the channels through which Nigerian banks affect the growth of this very important sector of the Nigerian economy; it examined the impacts of credit availability on the growth of SMEs; identified the problems associated with obtaining loans from the

banks by SMEs and found out the challenges faced by banks in giving loans to SMEs

Primary and secondary were used for this study. Primary data were sourced through administration of questionnaires to SMEs and banks. Secondary data were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the World Bank Investment Climate Assessment (ICA). Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency tables and simple graphical analysis. The results showed that the banks have an important role to play in the development of SMEs and this role has been largely underplayed by the banks. The study concluded that banks have a crucial role to play in the development of SMEs.

19. ¹BAKO, Y. A , ²*AWOLAJA, A. M AND ¹
GANIYU, O. O

¹ Department of Business Administration, Federal
Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State

² Department of Economics and Financial studies,
Fountain University Osogbo, Nigeria

*E-mail: ayodejiawolaja@yahoo.ca

**SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AS A
VERITABLE TOOL IN ECONOMIC GROWTH
AND DEVELOPMENT**

***(PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 7TH NATIONAL
CONFERENCE ORGANISED BY THE SCHOOL OF
MANAGEMENT STUDIES, FEDERAL
POLYTECHNIC, ILARO. OGUN STATE, MARCH,
2011)***

Abstract

In overall economic development, small and medium enterprises played veritable roles in the development of the nation. This paper seeks to investigate small and medium enterprises as a veritable tool in economic growth and development by conducting a survey of two hundred SMEs/entrepreneurial officers and managers to

ascertain their perception on the roles of SMEs. Data was collected with a structured questionnaire and analyzed with descriptive statistics. The study revealed that SMEs are veritable tools to economic actualization of Nigeria and recommended that the government must have small business policy at the top of its agenda and in place steps to ensure its growth. The respondents generally support the establishment of similar businesses elsewhere in the state. Overall, the findings of this study indicate that SMEs are important contributors to economic growth in Nigeria.

20. ADEKOLA BOLA and *AWOLAJA A. M
Department of Economics and Financial Studies
Fountain University, Osogbo
***E-mail: ayodejiawolaja@yahoo.ca**

**CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECT ON
BUSINESS PERFORMANCE**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

Climate change is an important driver for the sustainability of business environment. Its impact and need for adaptation and mitigation go well beyond environmental issues. Its expected impacts made it to be a global development, as well as ethical issue with profound demographic and security consequences. Climate change is affecting the way we reason about business development. From various empirical evidences, it has become increasingly clear that climate change has consequences that reach the very heart of business agenda and human endeavours -flooding, politics, health, disease

and famine, water and energy in arrears where resources are already stretched to limit and economic disruptions. The role of business is “doing the right business right for its customers, shareholders and the environment. However, adverse impact of climate change has affected business performance. The paper concludes that climatic changes and the environment are now affecting ways of doing businesses in Nigeria.

21. *AWOLAJA A. M and RAZAK G.O

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

***E-mail: ayodejiawolaja@yahoo.ca**

**CLIMATE CHANGE AND CORPORATE
GOVERNANCE**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

This paper examines the social implications of good governance concept in the area of climate change and focuses on its contributions, challenges and environmental issues. The paper includes a review of major concepts of the climate change, good governance, social impact and the importance of favourable environmental policies. On the contribution issues, the paper identifies potential problems of the limitation of good governance, lack of political will and the inconsistency of government policies. The implication of both contribution and challenges are summarized in the conclusion

22. ADEFESO, H. A

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: adefesoha@yahoo.com

**ICT AND LONG RUN GROWTH IN NIGERIA
(1970-2008)**

***JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY* 5(3): 71-74,
2011**

Abstract

This paper empirically established the relationship between ICT and long run economic growth in Nigeria using Residual-Based Engle-Granger-Dickey-Fuller cointegration test. The source of the data was mainly CBN statistical Bulletin. The time series properties of the variable were investigated by conducting a unit root test using annual series data for the period 1970-2008 and found that variables employed were I(1) series with I(0) residual. The result was consistent with the previous results on ICT-Growth analysis which revealed a productive contribution of ICT to economic activity in Nigeria. About 1% change in ICT component will lead to a

86 percent change in the mean of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the period of study. The implication of this for the policy makers is that firms and government should increase their budgets allocation on ICT in Nigeria.

23. MURITALA, TAIWO

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: muritaiwo@yahoo.com

**THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON RISK
MANAGEMENT**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

The global climate is changing, and will continue to change, in ways that affect the planning and day to day operations of businesses, government agencies and other organizations CSIRO, (2001). The manifestations of climate change include higher temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and more frequent or intense extreme events such as heat waves, drought, and storms. Failure to recognize and deal with the impact of climate change can be disastrous. This study is to serve as a guide to integrating climate change impacts into risk management and other strategic planning activities in Nigerian public

and private sector organizations through exploratory method.

The purpose of this study is to assist Nigerian businesses and organizations to adapt to climate change through exploring the nature of the risks associated with climate change impacts and to know that these are identified and incorporated into processes for management and strategic planning. Therefore, this study tends to enumerate risks related to climate change impacts through risk assessment; as well as the steps to measures and actions aimed at mitigating climate change itself, such as reducing greenhouse emissions. Also to prioritise risks that requires further attention; and establishes a process for ensuring that these higher priority risks are managed effectively.

24. MURITALA, TAIWO

Department of Economics and Financial Studies

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: muritaiwo@yahoo.com

**EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON BUSINESS
PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

Global climate change caused by human combustion of fossil fuels and the resulting emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) is – along with energy security – widely viewed as a critical global issue with a range of potential effects on human health, community infrastructure, ecosystems, agriculture and economic activity. This study describes the perspective of how business challenge is associated with climate change; how concerns about GHGs are linked to other factors affecting our business; this study explores relevant literatures as well as uses statistical analysis through stakeholder interviews in examining the

degree of risks that the business is potentially exposed to due to its markets and production methods; and the degree of preparedness that the business has developed in responding to climate change. This study also identifies the number of particular risks involved as well as the steps to be taken to manage those risks. This study is to help investors; policy-makers and consumers better understand the business implications of climate change in Nigeria. It is in the interest of society and business to reduce the uncertainty and increase the predictability of policy frameworks and market conditions around the issue of climate change. This study however showcases the need for businesses to anticipate the need for adjustment and the types of adjustments likely to be required.

25. RASAK, BAMIDELE

Department Of Sociology and Industrial Relations

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: delerasak@yahoo.com

**NAMING CEREMONY: COMPARATIVE
ANALYSIS OF THE IGBO AND YORUBA
CULTURE IN NIGERIA**

***CONTINENTAL J. ARTS AND HUMANITIES 2: 7 -
16, 2011***

Abstract

Culture is simply everything that embraces our mode of live. An accumulated culture is an invented culture added to the already present one. It denotes a process of cultural growth whereby new cultural elements or traits are added by invention, discovery or borrowing to those already in existence with a resultant increases in the number of cultural traits. The purpose of this essay is to carry out a survey on the effect of culture on naming ceremonies in Igbo and Yoruba societies in Nigeria. In any social system, sociologists and anthropologists will admit the necessity of studying existing cultures in the society. This study is guided by the theory of ethnology. The major

concern of the theory is the study of a race or group of people. An in-depth interview was used to obtain information from respondents. The study was carried out amongst the residents who are Igbos and Yorubas residing in the Abadina area of the University of Ibadan. The total number of respondents that was selected to be a representative sample, comprising of the Igbo and Yoruba families in the area were 14. The study brings out clearly the importance which Igbo and Yoruba families attach to names.

26. IBRAHIM, LERE

General Studies Units

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: ibrasaf@yahoo.com

**EPITOMIZING STUDENT-TEACHER
RELATIONSHIP AS CONTAINED IN THE POEMS
OF SHAYKH ABDUL-HAKIM**

***AYINGBA JOURNAL OF ARABIC AND ISLAMIC
STUDIES, KOGI STATE UNIVERSITY, AYINGBA,
2011***

Abstract

That respect and veneration are vast disappearing amidst students of Islamic oriented studies of today is no longer news. The common slogan; “anything belonging to your Alfa, even an ordinary domestic hen, is your Alfa who must be dully respected” is now a bygone issue. Majority of these pupils, even those with no affiliation with western oriented studies are guilty of this misadventure. This relationship has, in recent time, got heightened to an extent that a moment that a student graduates from a particular stage of his studies he develops hostility against his teacher even without a just cause. In this paper, an

attempt will be made to elucidate the view of Shaykh Abdul-Hakim concerning student-teacher relationship as contained in some of his poems. In doing this a brief life history of the poet will be made. A light will be equally shed on the extracts from his views with respect to his teacher, his grand teacher, relatives and the contemporaries of his teacher. The paper concludes that the glaring qualities demonstrated by Shaykh Abdul-Hakim should be emulated not only by the students of Islamic oriented students but also by all Muslim and non-Muslim students who care to fulfill the purpose of existence as enshrined in the divine book of Allah.

27. IBRAHIM, LERE

General Studies Units

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: ibrasaf@yahoo.com

**ARABIC STUDIES AND THE CHALLENGES OF
UNIVERSITY ADMISSION IN YORUBA LAND**

***A PAPER PRESENTED AT AN INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ORGANIZED BY THE NIGERIA
CENTRE FOR ARABIC RESEARCH IN
CONJUNCTION WITH COUNCIL FOR ISLAMIC
LITERATURE HELD AT COLLEGE OF ARABIC
AND ISLAMIC LEGAL STUDIES, ILORIN, KWARA
STATE BETWEEN 22-23 OF SHA'BAN 1432***

Abstract

الملخص

التعليم العربي وتحديات القبول في جامعات بلاد يوربا

يمتاز علماءنا القدامى بتبحر في مختلف التخصصات العلمية تأليفاً وتدریسا مع عدم مرورهم بالمدارس النظامية فضلا من أن يمنحوا بدرجات علمية أو حصول على شهاداتها التي تعتبر معيارا عالميا لتحديد المستويات العلماء في الأوساط العلمية المعاصرة. ولقد أدى هذا الإتجاه الجديد إلى أن يفيض الدارسون في مختلف الميادين العلمية, حيث أفاض الناس فانضموا مع ركب

الحضارة تاركين وراء ظهورهم ذلك الأسلوب القديم المتّسم بالتنقل بين القرى والمدن لأخذ من العلماء المتعمقين في العلوم المتنوّعة لإشباع رغبتهم بدون ما يزيكهم لهذه النشاطات من درجات علمية أو شهادات أكاديمية. وإن كان التعلم العربي لا يختلف عن هذا الموكب في جميع الأرجاء المعمورة إلا أنه أصبح من العسير لدارسي اللغة العربية في هذه البلاد أن يقبلوا في الجامعات المتواجدة في مناطقهم ولا للذين تعلموا خارج المنطقة أن يواصلوا سيرهم الأكاديمي عند عودتهم من البلد المضيف. فهذه الورقة تبحث عن أسباب هذا الوضع السيئ جاهدة لإيجاد الحلول لتحسينه وسيتمّ ذلك من خلال مناقشة الأمور التالية:

● المقدمة

- موجز تاريخ بلاد يوروبا والتعليم الاسلامي فيها
- قضية القبول للدراسات الجامعية في بلاد يوروبا
- دارسوا اللغة العربية وتحديات القبول
- نحو تحسين الوضع
- الخاتمة

28. IBRAHIM, LERE

General Studies Units

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: ibrasaf@yahoo.com

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN OSUN
STATE, NIGERIA: ISLAMIC APPROACH**

***A PAPER PRESENTED AT AN INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE
CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY BY SOCIETY FOR
INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH HELD AT
FOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE
2011***

Abstract

Human environment is naturally fraught with certain phenomena that are hazardous in nature. The causative agents of these hazards, technically termed as environmental degradation, include: drought, storms, internal earth movements etc. The human inclination to fulfill his personal need to guarantee the adequate realization of advanced and sophisticated society has, in the cause of time, further exposed him to other forms of

environmental problems begging for viable solutions. This study therefore aims at evaluating managerial situation of human environment in Osun State, exploring Islamic approach as a supplementary mechanism in achieving the target. The methodology applied in this regard is basically historical descriptive, premised on literature review and personal observation. The article concludes that the integration of Islamic principle with the lingering efforts of environmental management will ensure better realization of healthy and congenial human environment.

29. ¹SALAWU, B. and ²*HASSAN, A. O.

¹Department of Sociology

University of Ilorin, Ilorin

²Department of Political Science and Public
Administration

Fountain University, Osogbo

*E-mail: afeeshassan@yahoo.com

**ETHNIC POLITICS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS
FOR THE SURVIVAL OF DEMOCRACY IN
NIGERIA**

***JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND
POLICY RESEARCH, 3(2) 28-33. 2011***

Abstract

Nigeria is a multi-ethnic nation with cultural differences between its component ethnic groups. From the north to the coast, the range in types of social system, dress, diet and languages far exceeds that to be found elsewhere in the world. This diversity has resulted into two major problems namely: problems arising between the larger ethnic groups and the hostility that derives from competition between peoples for wealth and power. This paper

examines the political implication of this diversity and the problems created by it for the survival of democracy in Nigeria. It finds that Nigeria has failed to properly manage her political relations in a manner that is characteristic of the advanced federal countries of the world. The structural imbalance of Nigeria's federal framework has become the most potent source of fear of domination among various groups. This fear promotes competitive federalism, which intensified the politics of "winner takes all". The study concludes that for institutionalisation of lasting democracy in Nigeria, her ethnic plurality notwithstanding, the wrongs of ethnicism must be righted, which can best be done by good governance.

30. ¹OMOLEKE, I. I., ²SALAWU, B. and ³*HASSAN, A. O.

¹Department of Public Administration
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Nigeria

²Department of Sociology
University of Ilorin, Ilorin

³Department of Political Science and Public
Administration

Fountain University, Osogbo

*E-mail: afeeshassan@yahoo.com

**AN EXAMINATION OF PRIVATIZATION POLICY
AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN
NIGERIA**

***AFRICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 5(2) 72-82,
2011***

Abstract

The Federal Government establishment of and subsequent growth of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in compliance with the Keynesian theoretical paradigm, was for over two decades a fundamental component of development strategy in Nigeria. The SOEs were needed to provide social services and

utilities and serve as engine of social and economic development. However, they served the purpose for which they were established for about a decade, and then their performance declined. The government of Nigeria then opted for privatization policy as a result of inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the SOEs. Privatization policy is a global principle and guideline that de invests public ownership of SOEs and gives rise to private ownership. This paper therefore, investigates the socioeconomic implications of the Nigeria Privatisation Policy. The methodology employed in the paper is a review of the existing literature on SOEs and privatization policy in Nigeria, which is beefed up with empirical investigation of 50 consumers of the product of the SOEs in energy sector. The result from the review of literature and empirical study revealed that privatization policy will enhance foreign direct investment in Nigeria subject to positive economic and technological milieu in the country. The findings also revealed that the grassroot (the poor) are likely to suffer as they will no longer enjoy subsidized products and services of the SOEs slated for privatization while conversely it will further enhance socio-economic condition/hegemony of the bourgeoisie.

31. ¹MOBOLAJI, H. I., ^{2*}HASSAN, A. O. & ¹ADEBIYI, S. O.

¹Department of Economics and Financial studies,
Fountain University, Osogbo

²Department of Political Science and Public
Administration, Fountain University, Osogbo

*E-mail: afeeshassan@yahoo.com

**CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN
COUNTRIES: A PANEL ECONOMETRIC
APPROACH**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

This paper attempts to empirically investigate the impact of climate change on economic development in Sub-Saharan African countries. It is a simple linear panel model using three estimation techniques, fixed effect, random effects and Maximum likelihood method. The Hausman test was also conducted to

choose the most appropriate technique. In all, the paper finds that climate change impacts negatively on the economic development in the region. The paper further recommends more adaptation as against mitigation measures, as many SSA countries already have some forms of indigenous adaptation measures which are relatively more manageable and less costly technological options in dealing with climate change.

32. ¹OYATOYE E.O and ²*ADEBIYI S. O

**¹Department of Business Administration,
Faculty of Business Administration
University of Lagos. Nigeria.**

**² Department of Economics and Financial Studies
Fountain University, Osogbo**

***E-mail: lanre18april@yahoo.com**

**APPLICATION OF SIMULATION MODEL AS A
STRATEGIC OPTION FOR DETERMINING THE
AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED BY AN AVERAGE
VOTER TO CAST VOTE**

***JOURNAL OF EMERGING TRENDS IN
ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES 2
(2): 88-94, 2011***

Abstract

Since the return to civil rule in Nigeria in 1999, the country has organised two general elections and numerous re - run elections at different levels. In general, they were followed by series of litigations at various courts, for diverse allegations, including multiple-voting, inflation of figures and return of figures without voting. This paper proposes operations research models

(simulation) for voting time in Nigeria in order to enhance the credibility of election results, avoid long and fruitless litigations and determine a priori the optimum time required by an average voter to cast his/her vote. It also discusses the optimum number of voter that can be handled by election officials within the stipulated period. Models were built on three samples/categories of voters, namely: aged people, illiterate youth and educated youth. From the models' results, random numbers were generated for each voting activity, as laid down by the election umpire in order to experiment on each group of voters. Simulation run and pooled mean were used for the computational experiments to arrive at an average time in seconds out of allotted time for voting on the day of election. The result of the experiment revealed that only 122 voters out 500 voters registered per polling booth could possibly cast their vote, considering the 28800 seconds available for voting on each election day, while an average voter is expected by the simulation run output to cast his/her vote within 236.05 seconds. This result thus provides a basis for assessing the outcome of the forthcoming general elections. It will also guard against the inflation of election results and return of election results without voting, thereby reducing litigations in respect of election rigging.

33. ¹OYATOYE E.O, ^{2*}ADEBIYI S. O, ¹OKOYE and ³AMOLE B. B

**¹Department of Business Administration,
Faculty of Business Administration
University of Lagos. Nigeria.**

**² Department of Economics and Financial Studies
Fountain University, Osogbo**

***E-mail: lanre18april@yahoo.com**

**³Department of Management and Accounting,
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria**

**APPLICATION OF QUEUEING THEORY TO
PORT CONGESTION PROBLEM IN NIGERIA**

***ACCEPTED BY EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF
GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT
RESEARCH, 2011***

Abstract

This paper stresses the importance of queueing theory to the problem of port congestion in order to enhance sustainable development of Nigeria ports. Nigeria Ports are characterized with incessant congestion problem in the recent past. This has resulted in diversion of ships

scheduled for Nigeria Ports to other neighbouring country ports which has caused the country to loose a lot of revenue. The effectiveness of a Port is contingent upon loading and unloading of ships. The traffic movement through a port is a complex phenomenon because of the random nature of the arrival and service time of the ships. This requires a systematic approach in port planning and management. Queuing model was applied to the arrival and services pattern which causes the problems of congestion and proffer solutions to the problem areas. It is also used to predict the average arrival rate of ships to Tin Can Island Port and the average service rate per ship in a month. The study to found out the number of berth in Nigeria port is adequate for the traffic intensity of vessels but other factors leading to port congestion were identified through the content analysis of the interview conducted with stakeholders at the port. Policy recommendations that could make Nigerian ports to be cost effective, more attractive and enhance quick turnaround of vessels at the ports were made.

34. ¹OYATOYE E.O, ^{2*}ADEBIYI S. O and ³AMOLE B. B

¹Department of Business Administration,
Faculty of Business Administration
University of Lagos. Nigeria.

² Department of Economics and Financial Studies
Fountain University, Osogbo

*E-mail: lanre18april@yahoo.com

**APPLICATION OF LINEAR PROGRAMMING
TECHNIQUES IN PAINTS PRODUCT-MIX
OPTIMIZATION IN NIGERIA**

*ACCEPTED BY MAGe JOURNAL OF
MANAGEMENT SCIENCE, 2011*

Abstract

With the current infrastructural crisis (No light, no good road, insecurity, limited supply of raw material, among others) facing Nigerian and its manufacturing sector in particular. It is important for companies to manage the use of resources for profit and reduces their costs efficiently. These goals can be achieve through the application of linear programming model in their resources allocation and utilization. This research work is on linear programming for achieving product- mix optimization (determining both the quantity and the identification of

each product to produce) in paint production in Nigeria, to record better profit and organisational optimum performance. The computational experiments in this research contains data and information on the units item cost, unit contribution margin, maximum resources capacity, individual products absorption rate and other constraints that are particular to each of the five products produce in the company of case study. In data analysis, linear programming (an operation research tool) was employed using commercial LINGO 11 software to analyze the data in determine optimum product quantity that would guarantee best performance. The result shows that only two out of the five products under consideration are profitable. It also revealed the rate to which the company needs to reduce cost incurred on the three other products before making them profitable and considered for production. Furthermore, information was gathered on continuous production of other three unprofitable products. Besides the interpretation of the optimal solution, some recommendations were equally made for policy implication purposes. The outcome of this research work will be a basis of recommendation for other organizations, in Nigeria, that in likes of scarce resources allocation and considering other constraints, LP is best use for optimization and that software for large data analysis are equally available.

**COLLEGE OF NATURAL AND APPLIED
SCIENCES**

35. *AZEEZ L, **ADEOYE M.D, MAJOLAGBE T.A
Industrial and Environmental Chemistry Unit,
Chemical Sciences Department,
Fountain University, Osogbo
E-mail:*azeez012000@yahoo.com;
****dasolaadeoye@yahoo.com**

**GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL OF METHANE
FROM DUMPSITES: A CASE STUDY OF TAJU-
BELLO DUMPSITE**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

Threat to Millennium Development Goals posed by global warming is being treated with kid glove as many dump their wastes indiscriminately. There is relative little information on the global warming status of methane from open dumpsites as many are not regulated. This

study presents the concentrations of methane determined using BW Gas Alert micro 5 PID (USA) that were emitted in the morning and evening at Taju-Bello dumpsite for seven days. The concentrations ranged from 0.09% in the evening after sunset to 0.15% in the morning before sun rise. Concentrations of methane were found to be higher in the morning than in the evening and also found to be highest on Friday. It was found that increase in temperature led to decrease in the activity of microorganisms to degrade organic matters as higher concentrations were before sun rose. Compared with the limit (0.008%) set by the Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency (LASEPA), the concentration of methane was found to be higher in the dumpsite in almost 10 folds. Considering the potential of methane in causing global warming, this study concludes that the emission of methane by biodegradable organic matter should be converted to use for energy generation.

- 36. *ADEOYE M.D, **AZEEZ L, MAJOLAGBE T.A**
Industrial and Environmental Chemistry Unit
Chemical Sciences Department
Fountain University, Osogbo
E-mail: *dasolaadeoye@yahoo.com;
****azeez012000@yahoo.com**

**CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN HEALTH: THE
WAY FORWARD**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

The impact of climate change on human health has been given increasing attention since it was first mentioned in the First Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1992. This is because the long-term changes in world climate as a result of various human activities may affect many of the requisites of good health – sufficient food, safe and adequate drinking water and our secure dwellings.

Vehicular emission remains one of such threats to environmental health problems especially in urban areas

where pollution levels are on the increase. Over 600 million people globally are exposed to hazardous level of traffic – generated pollutants UN, (1998). As, this constitutes up to 90 – 95% of the ambient CO levels, 80 – 90% of NO_x, 36% of volatile organic compounds and 22% of particulate matter USEPA, 1993; Savile, 1993. This indicates that transportation is the major culprit of air pollution and climatic changes, accounting for over 80% of total air pollutants and must be controlled if acceptable air quality is to be assured. This review work therefore investigates the various factors governing air quality standard - indoor and outdoor in Nigeria, its effect on our climate and how it can be controlled. The knowledge from this will assist authority in planning adequate pollution control measures. It is equally hoped that the study will generate interest on further research on the impact of vehicle and generator emission on air quality and health implications in Nigeria for effective air quality control and management.

37. ¹ OLAJIRE A.A, ^{2*} AZEEZ L and ³ OLUYEMI, E.A

¹ Industrial and Environmental Chemistry Unit,
Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, P.M.B
4000 Ogbomosho, Oyo State, Nigeria

² Industrial and Environmental Chemistry Unit,
Department of Chemical Sciences, Fountain
University, Osogbo, Nigeria

³ Analytical and Environmental Unit, Department
of Chemistry, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-
Ife, Nigeria

*E-mail: azeez012000@yahoo.com

EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS ALONG OBA AKRAN ROAD, LAGOS – NIGERIA

CHEMOSPHERE, 84, 1044-1051, 2011

Abstract

We measured toxic air pollutants along Oba Akran road in Lagos to evaluate pedestrian exposure. PM₁₀, CO, O₃, NO₂, SO₂, CH₄, noise, wind velocity and temperature were measured simultaneously with portable analyzers. Our results showed that pedestrian exposure to PM₁₀

(with an average of $274.6\mu\text{gm}^{-3}$ for all samples) and CO (with an average of 19.27 ppm for all samples) was relatively high. CO is a traffic-related pollutant, so the influence of the local traffic emissions on CO levels is strong. The high concentration of the PM_{10} measured at the three environments also suggests that the traffic is a major source of ultrafine particles. The overall average concentrations for the 72-day experimental period for SO_2 , NO_2 and O_3 are 101.2, 62.5 and 0.32 ppb respectively, all of which are below the US national ambient air quality standards.

Strong traffic impacts can be observed from the concentrations of some of these pollutants measured in these three environments. Most clear is a reflection of diesel truck traffic activity rich in black carbon concentrations. The diurnal variation of O_3 and NO_2 also showed that NO_2 was depleted by photochemically formed O_3 during the day and replenished at night as O_3 was destroyed. A multivariate statistical analysis (Principal Component Analysis, Factor Analysis) has been applied to a set of data in order to determine the contribution of different sources. It was found that the main principal components, extracted from the air pollution data, were related to gasoline combustion, oil combustion and ozone interactions.

38. OLAJIRE, A. A¹ AND AZEEZ L^{2*}

**¹ Industrial and Environmental Chemistry Unit,
Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology,
Ogbomoso, Nigeria**

**²Industrial and Environmental Chemistry Unit,
Department of Chemical Sciences, Fountain
University, Osogbo, Nigeria**

***E-mail: azeez012000@yahoo.com**

**TOTAL ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY, PHENOLIC,
FLAVONOID AND ASCORBIC ACID CONTENTS
OF NIGERIAN VEGETABLES**

***AFRICAN JOURNAL OF FOOD SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, 2(2), 022-029, 2011***

Abstract

Antioxidant activities, total phenolic, flavonoid and ascorbic acid contents of different vegetables commonly consumed in Nigeria were determined. The antioxidant activities of vegetables ranged from 22.15% (*Talinum triangulare*) to 92.30% (*Capsicum frutesceus*). *Solanum macrocarpon*, with the lowest IC₅₀, is the most potent vegetable of the samples analyzed, that could scavenge

most free radicals; while *Cucumis sativus*, with the highest IC₅₀, is the least potent. Total phenolic, flavonoid and ascorbic acid contents of vegetables ranged from 22.1 to 370.68 mg quercetin g⁻¹; 10.23 to 215.39 mg quercetin g⁻¹ and between 16.67 to 150.67 mg ascorbic acid g⁻¹, respectively. A high and significant correlation existed between antioxidant activity and total phenolic content of vegetables ($r^2 = 0.861$, $p < 0.05$), indicating that total phenolic content is the major contributor to the antioxidant activity of vegetables.

However, flavonoids, which belong to the phenolic compounds, were not significantly correlated with antioxidant activity ($r^2 = 0.143$, $p < 0.05$). Ascorbic acid fairly correlated ($r^2 = 0.546$, $p < 0.05$) with antioxidant and phenolic content ($r^2 = 0.591$, $p < 0.05$).

39. BELLO, O. B

Department of Biological Sciences,

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: obbello2002@yahoo.com

**EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE
IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
SECURITY IN NIGERIA**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

Change in climate and consequent global warming are posing threats to food security of many developing nations including Nigeria because of the climate-dependent nature of agricultural systems. Necessary management capabilities are required for coping with the menace. The objective of the study was to assess the trends in agricultural production and its linkage with changes in climatic parameters in Nigeria. Mean annual air temperature and rainfall data between 1901 and 2005 (105 years) were obtained from Food and Agricultural

Organization publication, National Bureau of Statistics, Central Bank of Nigeria bulletin and Nigeria Meteorological Agency. The data were divided into three climatic periods namely 1901-1935, 1936-1970 and 1971-2005 for the purpose of comparison. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. The results show that within the period of 105 years, rainfall decreased by 81 mm with an increase in temperature of 1.1° C. The unpredictability of rainfall and steadily increasing in air temperature were observed from 1971-2005. Land degradation, desert encroachment, drying up of surface waters, coastal inundations, and shift in cultivated crops over time affected the food security in Nigeria. Suitable measures for stemming the tides are recommended in the study.

40. BELLO, O. B.^{1*}, IGE, S. A.² AZEEZ M. A.³,
ABDULMALIQ, S. Y⁴.,
MAHMUD, J.⁵ and AFOLABI, M. S.⁶.

¹Department of Biological Sciences, Fountain
University, Osogbo, Nigeria.

²Department of Agronomy, University of Ilorin,
Ilorin, Nigeria.

³Department of Plant Biology, Ladoke Akintola
University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria

⁴Department of Agronomy, Ibrahim Badamasi
Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria.

⁵Lower Niger River Basin, Ilorin, Kwara State,
Nigeria

⁶Department of Agronomy, University of Ibadan,
Ibadan, Nigeria

*E-mail: obbello2002@yahoo.com

**GENETIC VARIABILITY, HERITABILITY AND
GENETIC ADVANCE OF GRAIN YIELD AND ITS
COMPONENT CHARACTERS IN MAIZE (*ZEA
MAYS* L.)**

***ACCEPTED BY AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY
JOURNAL OF NORTH AMERICA, VOLUME 12.
2011.***

Abstract

Knowledge of the magnitude of genetic variability, heritability and genetic gain in selection of desirable

characters could assist the plant breeder in ascertaining criteria to be used for the breeding programmes. Ten open pollinated maize varieties were evaluated at the Teaching and Research farm, University of Ilorin, Nigeria, during 2005 and 2006 cropping seasons to estimate genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance of maize grain yield and its component characters. The effect of genotype and genotype by year interaction were significant for ear weight and grain yield, while the effect of year was also significant ($P < 0.01$) for all the characters. Greater magnitude of phenotypic and genotypic coefficient of variations as well as high broad-sense heritability and genetic advance estimates were recorded for grain yield, number of grain ear⁻¹, ear weight, plant and ear height. This provides the evidence that these parameters were under the control of additive genetic effects and effective selection could lead to a fast genetic improvement for these genotypes. Tze Comp3 C2, Acr 94 Tze Comp5, Tze Comp 4-Dmr Srbc2 and Acr 90 Pool 16-Dt identified as most outstanding materials for maize grain yield could be hybridized with other promising cultivars for higher yielding. It could be concluded that effective selection for superior genotypes is possible considering grain yield, number of grain ear⁻¹, ear weight, plant and ear height that could be used as target traits to improve maize grain yield.

**41. BELLO, O. B.^{1*}, AZEEZ M. A.², MAHMUD, J.³,
AFOLABI, M. S.⁴, IGE, S. A.⁵
AND ABDULMALIQ, S. Y.⁶**

**¹Department of Biological Sciences, Fountain
University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria.**

**²Department of Plant Biology, Ladoke Akintola
University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Nigeria**

**³Lower Niger River Basin, Ilorin, Kwara State,
Nigeria**

**⁴Department of Agronomy, University of Ibadan,
Ibadan, Nigeria**

**⁵Department of Agronomy, University of Ilorin,
Ilorin, Nigeria.**

**⁶Department of Agronomy, Ibrahim Badamasi
Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria.**

***E-mail: obbello2002@yahoo.com**

**EVALUATION OF GRAIN YIELD AND
AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN
DROUGHT-TOLERANT MAIZE VARIETIES
BELONGING TO TWO MATURING GROUPS**

***ACCEPTED BY FOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY JOURNAL
OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES, VOLUME 1.***

2011

Abstract

Development of drought-tolerant maize varieties with high and stable yields is very imperative as being

affordable alternative to many smallholder farmers. Drought-tolerant maize varieties belonging to two maturity groups (10 early and 10 late/intermediate) were evaluated for yield and other related characters in the southern guinea savannah (SGS) of Nigeria for two years. Days to flowering were higher in the second year than the first year. Consistent number of days (3 days) was recorded for anthesis-silking interval in both years. Higher plant and ear heights were recorded in the year 2008 compared with 2007. However, plant and ear aspects were fair in overall phenotypic appeal and grain yield was not significantly difference in both years. Maize grain yield in late/intermediate varieties is significantly higher than the early with a difference of one tonne. High grain yield recorded in two varieties each among the early (AC 90 POOL 16 DT STR and TZE-Y DT STR C4) and late/intermediate (DT-SR-WC0 F2, SUWAN-1-SR-SYN) varieties was approximately 4.6 t/ha. These genotypes could be used either as cultivar *per se* to escape the prolonged moisture stress during the later part of the cropping season or introgressed with favourable cultivars for high yield adaptable to drought-prone areas in the SGS ecologies.

42. BELLO, O. B.^{1*}, MAHMUD, J.², AFOLABI, M. S.³, IGE, S. A.⁴, ABDULMALIQ, S. Y.⁵, AZEEZ M.A.⁶

¹Department of Biological Sciences, Fountain University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria.

²Lower Niger River Basin, Ilorin, Kwara State.

³Department of Agronomy, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

⁴Department of Agronomy, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria.

⁵Department of Agronomy, Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria.

⁶Department of Plant Biology, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria

*E-mail: obbello2002@yahoo.com

GENOTYPIC PERFORMANCE OF QUALITY PROTEIN MAIZE FOR GRAIN YIELD AND OTHER RELATED CHARACTERS IN THE SOUTHERN GUINEA SAVANNAH OF NIGERIA

ACCEPTED BY FOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES, VOL. 1. 2011

Abstract

Quality protein maize (QPM) containing twice amino acids lysine and tryptophan with higher grain yield than conventional maize could enhance reduction in the

prevalence and persistence of malnutrition in the developing world. Twenty two quality protein maize varieties and two local checks were evaluated for agronomic characteristics in the southern guinea savannah of Nigeria for two years. The seeds comprised of five open pollinated (OP), nine inbred lines, eight hybrids and two local varieties. Differences among the varieties were significant for grain yield, days to tasselling, plant and ear heights. Most of the QPM inbred lines and the hybrids especially inbreds CML 437, CML 490 CML 178 and hybrid Dada-ba have superior grain yield and other agronomic potentials over the OP and local checks. They could be evaluated in different agro-ecologies of Nigeria for yield characters, pest infestations and disease infections both on the field and in the storage to identify the target environments and quality of the grains to be release to farmers in the sub-region.

43. BELLO, O. B.^{1*}, AFOLABI, M. S.² MAHMUD, J.³, IGE, S. A.⁴, AZEEZ M. A.⁵ ABDULMALIQ, S. Y.⁶,

¹Department of Biological Sciences, Fountain University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria.

²Department of Agronomy, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

³Lower Niger River Basin, Ilorin, Kwara State.

⁴Department of Agronomy, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria.

⁵Department of Plant Biology, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria

⁶Department of Agronomy, Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria.

*E-mail: obbello2002@yahoo.com

GENETIC VARIATION FOR GRAIN YIELD UNDER LOW NITROGEN FERTILIZATION IN A DIALLEL CROSS OF MAIZE POPULATIONS

ACCEPTED BY INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY RESEARCH, VOLUME 6. 2011

Abstract

Development of high nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) maize cultivars can be the only affordable alternative to the resource poor farmers in the savannahs of West and

Central Africa, where low soil fertility is a major constraint to maize production. Ten open pollinated maize cultivars and their 45 F₁ hybrids in a half diallel cross were evaluated in two years (2005 and 2006) using three N fertilizer levels (0, 45 and 90 kg N ha⁻¹ respectively). The objectives were to assess the performance of ten early OPVs and their F₁ hybrids for grain yield and NUE, and also identify productive cultivars under low N fertilizer regimes. The rainfall in 2005 growing season was more favourable for the expression of all studied characters among the genotypes than 2006. Although, expressions of these traits in the hybrids were relatively higher than the open pollinated maize varieties (OPVs) including the grain yield. The total increase in grain yield observed was 1.72 t ha⁻¹ and 1.95 t ha⁻¹ for OPVs and hybrids respectively on application of 90 kg ha⁻¹ over no N-application. However, nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) was optimum at 45 kg N ha⁻¹ in both groups. Grain yield and NUE correlated positively with growth characters measured except for days to 50% silking. Higher genetic gains were recorded for plant and ear heights. The hybrids Acr 90 Pool 16-Dt x Ak 95 Dmr-Esrw, Tze Comp4 C2 x Ak 95 Dmr-Esrw and Tze Comp 4 C2 x Tze Comp 3 C2 had higher grain yield with superiority for NUE. This suggests that the hybrid combinations can further be tested under farmers' growing conditions or can be introgressed with other released cultivars to develop low N-tolerant varieties in the in the Nigeria's savannah.

44. ^{1*}GANIYU, O.T. AND ²OLOKE, J.K.

¹Department of Biological Sciences, Fountain University, Osogbo, Nigeria

²Department of Pure and Applied Biology, Ladoko Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Oyo State, Nigeria

*E-mail: tajudunni@yahoo.com

**COMPARISON OF THE VOLUME OF BIOGAS
PRODUCED FROM THREE FEEDSTOCKS**

*PAPER PRESENTED AT 46TH ANNUAL
CONFERENCE OF SCIENCE ASSOCIATION OF
NIGERIA, ABU, ZARIA. ZAZZAU24TH-28TH JULY
2011*

Abstract

In the course of last century, the global demand for power increased sixteen fold. Today the industrialized countries, with 32% of the world's population, consume 82% of the energy produced. On the average, a person in an industrialized country uses 20 times more energy than someone living in Africa. It is clear that with increasing population, biogas generation seems to offer solutions in areas of fuel availability, electricity generation and

fertilizer for crops and would provide other socio-economic benefits.

This study was carried out to evaluate the fermentability of some organic wastes in mixtures and compare with cow dung in order to get optimal biogas yield.

Optimal biogas production were compared using cow dung, poultry droppings and a mixture of poultry droppings and rice bran in three 21-litre pilot scale biogas digesters for 45 days using batch method. Cow dung produced an average of 164 cm³ biogas per day; poultry droppings produced 883.33 cm³ per day while the mixture of poultry droppings and rice bran produced 1277.78 cm³ per day. This shows that rice bran is a very good feedstock material for biogas production and it mixture with poultry droppings would easily replace cow dung whose utilization has made the dissemination of biogas technology difficult and slow because only farmers with large herd of cattle can get enough cow dung to feed the digesters. Alternative sources of feedstocks such as poultry droppings, rice bran and other plant wastes will ensure easy dissemination and utilization of biogas technology by all. Simple and cheap digester designs would also make biogas production cost effective.

45. OGUNBODE S.M*¹; OMIDIWURA R.B² and IYAYI E.A²

¹ **Biochemistry and Nutrition unit, Department of Chemical Sciences, Fountain University, Osogbo, Nigeria**

² **Animal Science Department, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria**

***E-mail: sammy16_ogunbode@yahoo.com**

**CRUDE PROTEIN DIGESTIBILITY IN
CENTROSEMA PUBESCENS SEED MEAL AT THE
TERMINAL ILEUM IN BROILERS**

***36TH CONFERENCE OF NIGERIA SOCIETY FOR
ANIMAL PRODUCTION, UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA,
13-16 MARCH, 2011***

Abstract

An experiment was conducted to determining the crude protein digestibility of *Centrosema pubescens* seed meal up to the terminal ileum in broiler starter chickens. The meal was incorporated into broiler diet as the sole source of protein at three levels. Maize starch was used as energy source. There were three dietary treatments (4%, 8% and

12%) with varying levels of crude protein concentrations. The birds received a standard broiler starter diet during the first 21 d posthatch. On d 22, birds were sorted by body weight and allotted to 3 dietary treatments in a completely randomized design. Each experimental diet was fed to 3 replicates of 7 birds per replicate from d 21 to d 28. Birds were asphyxiated with CO₂ on day 28 and digesta samples from the terminal ileum were collected. The crude protein digestibility of *Centrosema pubescens* seed meal was 73.03%. From the result of this study, crude protein digestibility of the test ingredient (*Centrosema pubescens* seed meal) at the terminal ileum has the potential for poultry feeding.

46. *OWOLABI, R.U and OSIYEMI N.A
Industrial and Environmental Chemistry
Department
Fountain University Osogbo
***E-mail: uthmanrash642@yahoo.com**

**ALCOHOLYSIS OF *CARICA PAPAYA* SEED OIL
TO DIESEL LIKE FUEL**

***ACCEPTED BY MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF
BIOFUELS AND BIOENERGY, 2011***

Abstract:

Extensive efforts were made in this study to extract oil from *Carica papaya* seeds (an untapped resource), transesterify the extracted oil and check for the fuel properties of the produced pawpaw seed oil based biodiesel. Normal hexane was used as solvent for the extraction. 63.05g of oil was extracted from 275g of pawpaw seeds to give oil yield of 22.93%. Lyed methanol in 60% excess was reacted with the heated oil with thorough agitation for some minutes. Fuel properties such as cloud point, API gravity, cetane number, diesel index etc were found not only to be competitive with biodiesel made from other oils but also meet some of the requirements of the ASTM

Standards against which biodiesel must be measured and therefore fits to be used as a blend with fossil fuel diesel in trucks and other machineries. This paper however intends to draw the attention of researchers and policy makers on a forgotten resource (pawpaw seed oil) and its suitability as a major feedstock for biodiesel production so as to further conserve the fossil fuel.

47. *OWOLABI, R.U and OSIYEMI N.A
Industrial and Environmental Chemistry
Department
Fountain University Osogbo
***E-mail: uthmanrash642@yahoo.com**

**BIODIESEL FROM HOUSEHOLD/RESTAURANT
WASTE COOKING OIL (WCO)**

***JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING &
PROCESS TECHNOLOGY J CHEM ENG PROCESS
TECHNOL, 2:4, 2011***

Abstract

The use of waste cooking oil (WCO) from extended household and restaurants was considered as a suitable feedstock for biodiesel production in this paper. The paper also focuses to showcase the qualities of biodiesel produced from WCO compared to that of other virgin oil. The oil that was supposed to be disposed, at times indiscriminately was de-odoured and purified using appropriate solvents. The purified oil was characterized and used for biodiesel production. The physical and fuel properties such as density, viscosity, cloud point, pour point, cetane number etc were determined according to

ASTM standards. The properties obtained were not only comparable with that of others but also within standard limits.

- 48. *OWOLABI, R.U and OSIYEMI N.A**
Department of Industrial and Environmental
Chemistry
Fountain University Osogbo
***E-mail: uthmanrash642@yahoo.com**

**ALTERNATIVE TO FOSSIL FUEL: HEALTH AND
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS**

***BOOK OF ABSTRACTS OF 4TH SIR CONFERENCE
ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT HELD AT FOUNTAIN
UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO, 22-24 JUNE 2011***

Abstract

The high price of crude petroleum oil, the fast depleting nature of fossil fuel and the needs of environmental friendly energy sources have drawn the attention of researchers and policy makers in the energy market to biodiesel. A diesel fuel replacement produced from vegetable oils or animal fats through the chemical process of transesterification to form mono-alkyl esters is called biodiesel. Pawpaw seed oil based biodiesel was produced under laboratory conditions and was found to possess fuel properties that comply within the range of standard

specifications for use as an alternative fuel for conventional petroleum-based (fossil fuel) diesel.

The process involves mixing heated *carica papaya* (pawpaw) seed oil with lyed methanol to produce an alternative fuel suitable for diesel engines without any engine modification. This method embraces a domestic resource, which requires chiefly the cost of cultivating large scale *carica papaya* farmland and the consequent extraction of oil from the pawpaw seeds.

Apart from stimulating interests in biodiesel production from the non-edible oil to fuel diesel vehicles and equipment, the paper also identifies the opportunities to have an environmentally friendly emission profile by replacing petroleum-based fuel with cleaner burning biodiesel thereby reducing economic dependence on petrochemical corporations by fostering local production of the biodiesel.

49. AKINOLA, L. S

Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: akinolasb@yahoo.com

**PERMUTABLE AND MUTUALLY PERMUTABLE
FUZZY BIGROUP**

***PROCEEDINGS OF THE JANGJEON
MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, 13, 395-402, 2011***

Abstract

In this paper, we introduce the concept of restricted fuzzy bigroup which is an improvement on the existing concept of fuzzy bigroup and give example. We also extend the idea of permutability and mutually permutability to the redefined fuzzy bigroup. We define permutable and mutually permutable fuzzy bigroup of a bigroup and study some of their properties.

50. AKINOLA, L. S

Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Fountain University, Osogbo

E-mail: akinolasb@yahoo.com

HOMOMORPHISM OF FUZZY BIGROUP

***JOURNAL OF THE NIGERIAN MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY, ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION, 2011***

Abstract

In This Paper, We Study Some Aspects of Homomorphism Of Fuzzy Bigroup Using The Concept Of restricted fuzzy bigroup. We define weakly fuzzy bigroup homomorphism and study its properties. We also give the fuzzy bigroup equivalent concepts of I,II,III,IV-fuzzy group homomorphisms and study the relationship between I and II fuzzy bigroup homomorphisms.

51. ADEBAYO, MURITALA ADEGBORE
Library, Fountain University, Osogbo.
E-mail: adebayoadegbore@yahoo.com

**UNIVERSITY FACULTY USE OF ELECTRONIC
RESOURCES: A REVIEW OF THE RECENT
LITERATURE**

***PNLA QUARTERLY, THE OFFICIAL
PUBLICATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION VOLUME 75, NO.
4(SUMMER 2011 WWW.PNLA.ORG***

Abstract

This paper reviews the literature of forty-two articles published both locally and internationally on the use of electronic resources among academics in universities. The main objectives are to ascertain the ability, discover the types, explore the purpose and ascertain the satisfaction level of academics with electronic resources. The theoretical frameworks for the study are the Technology Acceptance Model by Davis (1989) and the Diffusion of Innovation of Theory by Rogers (1983 & 1985). The key findings indicate that the Perceived Usefulness (P U) and Perceived Ease Of Use (P E O U) of electronic resources

records high variables in the literature. Electronic resources are being used about ten times more than their paper based resources and academics have resolved to continue using electronic resources more in the coming years. Electronic journals are the most widely used among academics in universities for the main purpose of teaching and research. Part of the problems highlighted in the literature is the inability of the academics to understand and use accurate searching skills. The paper concludes by recommending that library and information centres should acquire, subscribe and create access to electronic resources and timely organize trainings to facilitate usage.

52. ^{1*}WAHAB, M. K. A and ²ALARAPE, A. A
¹Department of Biological Sciences, Fountain
University; Osogbo
²Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Management, University of Ibadan
*E-mail: leke_wahab@yahoo.com

**ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
ACTIVITIES AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL
DEVELOPMENT IN KAINJI -LAKE NATIONAL
PARK, NIGERIA**

***ACCETED BY PAN AFRICAN JOURNAL SERIES,
2011***

Abstract

Structured questionnaire was administered in five (5) sample communities around the boundary of Kainji -Lake National park .The villages were chosen at random due to their proximities to the park. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the effective ways / pattern of managing a protected area and sustainable rural development .A total of one hundred (100) respondents were randomly selected and interviewed. The assessment observed that the inhabitants of the communities depend heavily on the park for a variety of natural resources 40%

while their village livestock compete intensively for grazing (85%). The study revealed that the inhabitants of the villages or surrounding the parkland engaged in serious farming 90% while the inhabitant of some villages utilized the park for hunting.

53. ^{1*}WAHAB, M. K. A , ²ALARAPE, A. A and
²AYODELE, I A

¹Department of Biological Sciences, Fountain
University; Osogbo

²Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Management, University of Ibadan

*E-mail: leke_wahab@yahoo.com

**IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN
BOUNDARY COMMUNITIES ON WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT IN THE OLD OYO NATIONAL
PARK, NIGERIA**

***ACCEPTED BY NIGERIAN JOURNAL OF
ECOLOGY, 2011***

Abstract

Structure questionnaire was administered in six (6) sampled communities of the boundary of Old Oyo Park. The villages were purposely chosen due to their proximities to the park. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the encroachment of agricultural activities on the park. A total of hundred and twenty (120) respondents were randomly selected and interviewed. The study revealed the inhabitants of the communities encroached on the park land for farming

(100%) while the water bodies of the park and its banks are used for fishing purposes (86%). Also the boundary agriculture communities utilized the park by poaching on the wild animals and looping the trees to enhance hunting expedition during festivals periods in their communities. The respondents identified some species of fishes that spawn within the park water bodies, the most prevalent being *Tilapia zilli*, *Clarias angularis* and *Hemichromis faciatus* and the least being *Eutropius niloticus*. The agricultural communities interacted with dividing the period of this survey did not support the total management of anti poaching control on the park resources, but agreed to selective control of the park resources to check the excessive fauna and flora loss through agricultural activities. The respondents identified some villages that are prone to grazing within the park boundary communities, the most prevalent being Alaguntan (18%) and the least prevalent being Oloka (9%).

54. ^{1*}WAHAB, M. K. A, ²ALARAPE, A. A and
²AYODELE, I A
¹Department of Biological Sciences, Fountain
University; Osogbo
²Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Management, University of Ibadan
*E-mail: leke_wahab@yahoo.com

**ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
ACTIVITIES AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL
DEVELOPMENT IN OBA HILL FOREST
RESERVE OSUN STATE; NIGERIA**

*ACCEPTED BY SCIENCE FOCUS (PUBLICATION
OF FACULTY OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES,
LAUTECH, OGBOMOSO). 2011*

Abstract

Structured questionnaire was administered in five (5) sample communities around the boundary buffer zone of the Oba Hill Forest Reserve. The villages were chosen at random due to their proximities to the reserve. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the effective pattern of managing a protected area and sustainable rural development. A total of one hundred

(100) respondents were randomly selected and interviewed. The assessment observed that the inhabitants of the communities depend heavily on the reserve for a variety of natural resources 60% while their village livestock compete intensively for grazing (45%). The study revealed that the inhabitants of the villages or surrounding the reserve land engaged in serious farming 60% while the inhabitant of some villages utilized the park for hunting.

55. ¹*WAHAB, M. K. A, ² and JAMES-RUGU, N. N

¹Department of Biological Sciences, Fountain University, Osogbo

²Departments of Zoology, University of Jos, Jos, Nigeria

*E-mail: leke_wahab@yahoo.com

INFESTATION STUDY OF ECTOPARASITIC FAUNA ON SOME DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN AYEDIRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OSUN STATE, NIGERIA

ACCEPTED BY SCIENCE FOCUS (PUBLICATION OF FACULTY OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES, LAUTECH, OGBOMOSO). 2011

Abstract

The zoological and epidemiological examination of Ectoparasite on some domestic Animals was carried out under open laboratory survey. 100 numbers of Sheep, 100 number of Dogs, 100 number of Goats, and 100 numbers of Cattle were examined for infestation. Structured questionnaire was administered in five (5) sampled communities' areas within the study area. The villages were purposely chosen due to their proximity to the forest

zone. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the infestation rate of Ectoparasite fauna on some domestic animals in the Local Government Area. A total of hundred respondents were randomly selected and interviewed. The study revealed that the domestic animals were infested by the Ectoparasite in the communities. Ticks infestation reached its peak in the month of November 2009. The study revealed that 30%, 29%, 21%, and 20% of goats, dogs, sheep and cattle were infested respectively. In cattle, low infestation was recorded. The Ectoparasite examination was mainly on members of order Anoplura, order Siphonaptera and sub-order Ixodiodea. Two species of *Amblyomma*, *Rhipicephalus* and *Boophilus* were recorded while only a species of *Hyalomma Haemaphysalis*, *Ctenocephalides* were observed. Also two species of Anoplura that are of *Linognathus vituli* and *Heamatopinus suis* were observed during the survey. In the survey, infestation of fleas was mostly high between the months of June to September 2009. Examination of free and penned ranging animals was also observed. The survey recorded 21% of tick's infestation on sheep. The examination revealed that the predilection site of tick's infestation could be sighted mostly on neck region while that of the fleas is found at the trunk region.

FOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY, OSOGBO

SYNOPSIS OF CURRENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES, 2011

FOREWORD

Academic research is a core component of any University having the intention of universal appeal. As an Islamic University, Fountain University engages its staff actively in academic development, capacity building in the Social and Natural Sciences.

In the Social and Management Sciences, our researches are tailored toward civic responsibility, cultural awareness, environmental management and finance. The Natural and Applied Sciences emphasize practical and industrial applications with special attention on business development, strategic alliances, human and animal health, advances in molecular approach to crop and livestock yield, bio prospecting and wildlife management.

The central focus of research activity in Fountain University is at present on climate change and its impact on health and economic development.

All the abstracts listed here, selected on the basis of merit, novelty, practical applications and industrial appeal are of global standard. Most of them are already published in high Impact Factor Journals.

As I humbly present this first outing in the annual series to you all, I solicit your full support, when called upon, in

the enhancement of the quality of research in this young, but highly respected University. Mediocrity is not an option as we march on in excellence for the benefit of humanity.

Thank you.

Professor H.O.B. Oloyede
Foundation Vice-Chancellor.
September 5, 2011