

Assessing the impact of urban agriculture on economic livelihood of calabar metropolis, cross river state

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Abstract:

An assessment of the impact of urban agriculture was carried out in Calabar Metropolis with the aim of harnessing potential agricultural lands and human (youth farmers) resources on the fringes of the metropolis. The study employed survey research method using questionnaire instrument to solicit information from youth farmers in the metropolis. Purposive sampling method was adopted in the collection of data. A total of sixty youth farmers were sampled from six locations. viz: Anatigha, Atimbo, Ekorinim, Satellite Town, adjoining areas of University teaching hospital and pamol (old rubber plantation). Data was subjected to descriptive and inferential statistical analyses. Result revealed achi-square test statistic of 140.126 and 83.742 with a p-value of ($p < 0.00 < 0.05$), implying that at a 0.05 level of significance, there is an association between food availability and urban agriculture. Similarly, the result of the second hypothesis on urban agriculture and economic livelihood shows that there is a strong correlation of ($r = 0.729$ or 72.9percent), all these summed up to show that there is significant relation between the variables at ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$) level of significance. This suggests that urban agriculture can scale up food production, guarantee sustainable economic livelihood and reduce youth restiveness due to their involvement in urban agriculture. The study recommends conscious government policy and legislation that will make land spaces at the fringes accessible to farmers as to encourage participation in urban agriculture.

Impacts of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Energy Consumption, and Energy Depletion on Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions in Bangladesh: An Empirical Study Based on FMOLS, CCR and DOLS

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Abstract

The aims of this paper were to investigate the dynamic impacts of gross domestic product (GDP), energy consumption, and energy depletion on carbon dioxide emissions in Bangladesh for the period of 1980-2017. Annual time series data and different kinds of econometric techniques were applied to conduct the study. Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test used to check stationary of the variables and Johansen co integration test selected to determine the co integrated equation(s). To estimate the long-run elasticity between the variables FMOLS (Fully modified least squares), CCR (Canonical co integrating regression) and DOLS (Dynamic least squares) methods were employed. The findings of long-run elasticity supported that gross domestic product, energy consumption, and energy depletion have significant positive impacts on carbon dioxide emissions. Various kinds of diagnostics test exerted to justify the models. Finally, some recommendations suggested for achieving a sustainable, healthy and economically friendly environment in Bangladesh.

Exchange rate fluctuation and selected agricultural sub-sectors performance in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigates the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on Agricultural sub sector in Nigeria using time series quarterly data from 1970 to 2018. The study used Augmented Dicky Fuller unit root and Phillips Peron (PP). The Vector autoregressive model was used to estimate the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on agricultural sub-sectors performance in Nigeria. Findings revealed that livestock output response more to shocks on exchange rate in the long run than in the short run, while Livestock output response negatively to shocks on commercial banks loan to agricultural sector. Findings also revealed that livestock output response positively to shocks on agricultural labour force, while fish production response positively to shocks on exchange rate in both the short run and long run but the magnitude of the response was higher in the long run than in the short run. Similarly, findings from the study revealed that fish production response negatively to shocks on commercial banks loan to agricultural sector and the magnitude increases in the long run while fish production response negatively to shocks on agricultural labour force in the short run but positively in the long run. The study therefore recommends that Central Bank of Nigeria should adopt an exchange rate that can be managed such that the rate of exchange does not exceed required threshold. Also central bank of Nigeria should adopt a policy that will increase commercial bank loans to agricultural subsectors to boost commercial farming in Nigeria and a follow up measure should be ensured.

An analysis of political mobilization on twitter special reference to 2019 Maharashtra and Haryana state elections

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Abstract

Elections in India seem much like a festival and less like a life-changing event for millions of people. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 2014 and 2019 Lok Sabha elections felt much like it. One can agree to disagree that the massive wins have happened to alter the outlook of political communication in India. One cannot deny that his success was led smartly drafted social media and traditional campaigns that helped in garnering the attention of first-time voters and also the youth in BJP's favour. Over the years, social media has happened to play a significant role in forging politician's impression, and their roles towards the citizens of the country as these platforms allow politicians to disseminate and interact with their supporters directly. As PM Modi and many others such as late politician Sushma Swaraj from BJP upped their social media game, this somehow forced other leaders to reconsider their political strategies and embrace social media platforms like Twitter for effective political communication. Despite the copious amount of love from all the corners of the country, the voters seemed not very oozed by their beloved leader especially, during the assembly elections. The 2018 assembly elections in states, including Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Telangana made BJP opened their eyes to the significant competition around them. The leaders of opposition parties also tried giving PM Modi a tough time during the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, but an astounding win with 303 seats had everyone's mouth shut. According to a few studies, the last two years (2017-19) strategies were focused on making Rahul Gandhi the apt competition. To date, he has been using Twitter aggressively to counter PM Narendra Modi and attract eyeballs of social media users towards the Congress party. This paper focuses on the latest data processing tools to find out how Twitter was a powerful tool for communicating political agendas by the highest state leadership of BJP, Congress and regional parties during the 2019 Maharashtra and Haryana assembly elections. Not only this, but the study also focuses on studies

comparing Twitter data for BJP, Congress, regional parties like NCP, Shiv Sena in Maharashtra, and INLD, JJP in Haryana. Lastly, the paper looks into the data on key metrics like volume and engagement on tweets, retweets, likes, and replies on main election issues such as development, jobs, corruption, and farmers.

Livelihoods Support Strategies and Internally Displaced Persons' Social Wellbeing in Bakassi and Odukpani Local Government Areas, Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Internal displacement represents heterogeneous populations facing transitions underpinned with human rights challenges, economic hardship, deprived good health status, literacy status and various levels of incapacitation. The conflict in Bakassi and Odukpani local government areas of Cross River State, Nigeria has created hundreds of internally displaced persons who are in extremely challenging situations requiring interventions. This study assessed the functionality of livelihoods support strategies for internally displaced persons and wellbeing. The objectives were to determine the association between vocational life skills promotion and internally displaced persons social wellbeing; examine association between established access to supportive formal and non-formal education and internally displaced persons social wellbeing; investigate the association between establish access to income generating activities and internally displaced persons social wellbeing. Relevant/related literature was reviewed while the sustainable livelihood approach was used, a multi- sectoral approach constituted the theoretical framework. The qualitative approach of survey research design was adopted. The study area was Cross River State specifically the internally displaced persons in rural communities of Odukpani and Bakassi. Purposive sampling was adopted to select 97 respondents. The instrument of data collection was the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guide. Data obtained were thematically analyzed based on the objectives of the study. Findings revealed that livelihoods support services are associated with wellbeing where factors like community support, provision of basic services, material/relief support and psycho-social interventions are taken into account. Conclusion: Internal displacement affects the wellbeing of the people, thus, making livelihoods support strategies important.

Leadership styles: a panacea for economic development in nigeria

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Abstract

With the rapid expansion of leadership failures in Nigeria, the economic development has been negatively affected which required an urgent attention of our political leaders. The rationale behind adequate and effective leadership is to enhance economic development of the society via the adoption of viable or feasible leadership approaches in achieving the national development of the country. The dilemma confronting Nigerians in recent times, was the poor performance of our economy due to inappropriate leadership. However, there is a tremendous reduction in the growth of our nations' gross domestic product (GDP); gross national product (GNP); employment level; national income (NI), as well as the critical increase in the exchange rate and interest rate respectively. These economic indicators have suffered in recent times in Nigeria due to inappropriate leadership. This paper centered on leadership as a panacea for economic development in Nigeria. The study adopted a theoretical-based approach by sourcing out information and data from journals, text books, internet materials, and other related sources of information, which was also supported by experience and observation of the researchers on the leadership situation of the Nigeria democratic system. The study revealed that Situational leadership approach positively influences the gross domestic product (GDP) of Nigeria. That functional leadership approach significantly affects the gross national product of the country. And that transformational leadership approach also has a positive influence on the employment level of youths in the country. Based on the findings, the study recommend that the government or the political leaders should adopt team management of 9.9 point of the leadership grid as described by Blake and Mountain, having high concern for people welfare and high concern for production for a balanced relationship to be created among the leader and the citizenry. The political leaders should as well adopt the different styles and approaches of leadership such as transformational/visionary, situational, functional, balanced and transactional leadership in order to boost the economic development of the country.

Influence of School Feeding Programme on Academic Achievement of Primary 3 Pupils in Mathematics in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined influence of school feeding programme on academic achievement of primary 3 pupils' in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Two hypotheses were formulated to direct the study. Ex-post facto research design was adopted for the study. A total sample of 1500 pupils out of 14,910 pupils was selected from 40 primary schools for the study using stratified and simple random sampling procedures 20 from schools who offered food services and 20 from schools who do not offered food services. One instrument was used namely; Mathematics achievement test for data collection. The reliability estimate of the instrument was established through Kuder – Richardson K-R-20 formula which give the reliability indices ranges from .75. Independent t-test was the statistical technique adopted to test the hypotheses at .05 level of significance. The result of the analysis revealed that primary 3 pupils in schools that offered food services significantly performed better in Mathematics than pupils in schools where food service is not offered. Also there is a significant influence of gender on primary 3 pupils' academic achievement in Mathematics based on schools who offered food services. Male pupil significant performed better than their female counterpart in Mathematics. Based on these findings, it was recommended that provision of food services should be extended to all schools, both private and public in order for children to pay attention to learning and improve their ability to concentrate in school.