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DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS FOR USER RESISTANCE TO INFORMATION SYSTEMS (IS) IMPLEMENTATION

Abiodun Adeleke, St. Joseph's University

Abstract

Introducing new technology into organizations for the performance of various functions by the employees (end users) has always been faced with a lot of resistance which has caused failures to many huge implementation projects and loss of huge money by organizations. This study is about the collection and analyzing of data for the purpose of investigating user resistance to information systems (IS) implementation. A qualitative study approach was used to examine end user resistance to information systems (IS) implementation via the identified three major themes that emerged from the interviews such as *potential for loss of jobs*, *costs of switching technology*, often resulting in the expenditures of the change impacting promotions and salary increases, and *concerns for ease of use with a new technology*. This paper dealt with pre-implementation end user resistance with a focus on participants from Nigeria, West Africa. Data was gathered from 17 professionals from various works of life and have experienced and participated in some technology change. The results show that the end users fear change according to the three themes identified during the interview. The study implication is that organizations needs to see things differently and provide a better environment that encourages change by addressing user perceptions as to how implementations are handled. The study highlights that various industries doing software implementation experienced deliberate resistance by the end user to changes in systems or the introduction of new technology.

RESHAPING AND GROWING THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY THROUGH THE USE OF E-COMMERCE IN RETAIL BUSINESS AS PERCEIVED BY BUSINESS EDUCATORS IN THE SOUTH- EAST NIGERIA

Ikeanyionwu Chioma .I., Federal College of Education

Abstract

The study aimed at examining the reshaping and growing the Nigerian economy through the use of e-commerce in retail business in Nigeria. 210 business educators were used from the higher institutions in the South- east Nigeria. A questionnaire was administered to the respondents to collect necessary data. Their responses were analyzed using mean, standard deviation and T- test at 0.05 level of significance. Some of the benefits of e-commerce were highlighted thus; business efficiency, operation costs, and convenient shopping. The findings also revealed factors affecting the adoption of e-commerce in Nigeria as standard online payment method, privacy, credit card threat, fear of inadequate security in online environments and many others. Based on findings, some recommendations were made.

EFFECTIVENESS OF NEW ORLEANS NONPROFITS MANAGEMENT & LEADERSHIP

Patricia B. Robertson, Southern University at New Orleans

Abstract

Effective Nonprofit leadership has become a major issue in past decades. Foundations are deeply concerned with the effectiveness and sustainability of the organizations they fund and are willing to pour significant resources into developing nonprofit “human capital”. Nonprofit leaders have a complex task: carrying out challenging missions with limited resources and sometimes conflicting demands in the midst of constantly evolving networks of organizational and personal relationships (Suarez, Cyndi 2018). This research examines New Orleans Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) in the Health and Human Services sector. To improve funding opportunities, it examines what stakeholders understand regarding organizational leadership and effectiveness in five key areas: leadership, decision making and structure, people, work processes and systems, and culture. This research found that most NPOs strengths were related to decision making and structure and work processes/ systems while most NPOs weaknesses were related to people and culture. The research helps to determine which resources are needed to become more effective. Grant writing and fundraising were found to be the top two resources needed.

MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL-MULTIMEDIA IN ADVANCING EDUCATION IN THE 21st CENTURY

**Adejoke Olabisi Sheyin, Tai Solarin University Of Education
&
Opeoluwa Iyabo Olubela, Florida, USA**

Abstract

The descriptive paper explores the dynamic influence of global digital technology, especially the use of technological devices in the classroom, on the performances of learners, in public Schools in Nigeria, and their preparedness for the job market. The study was conducted on 235 students studying Mathematics, in their second year at each of the five colleges of Specialized Education; Basic Sciences; Social Sciences; Humanities; and Languages. An online survey was conducted regarding their use of technology. The Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Descriptive Statistics were applied to study the frequency of and relationship between, technology and learning achievement in mathematics courses. A significant relationship was found between the use of technology and their achievements in Mathematics, ($r = .42$) at $p < .05$. It also demonstrated that most used devices are laptops (45%), phones (34.5%), I-pads (15%), tablets (5%) and computers desktops (0.5%). The study therefore concludes that the use of technology has also shows that the learners were able to do more in their studies by developing collaborative skills and creating the connections that turns innovative ideas into reality necessary for the job market.

IS THE US WITNESSING A DRIFT TO A MORE AUTHORITARIAN STATE?

George L. Amedee, Southern University at New Orleans

Don-Terry Veal, Morgan State University

Cal Clark, Professor Emeritus, Auburn University

Abstract

This article examines the Trump Administration's implications for the maintenance of a democratic nation. It addresses the question of whether the US is witnessing a drift toward a more authoritarian state. The characteristics of both a constitutional democracy and an authoritarian state are identified and explained. Next, the actions and decisions of the Trump administration are compared to the characteristics of both types of regimes with references to examples in history. In making this assessment, the authors conclude that although the actions of Trump do not coincide fully with the behaviors of past authoritarian leaders, there is reason for concern. President Trump clearly has an infatuation with strong authoritarian leadership and the techniques he uses as the nation's top executive seem to lead to outcomes that have the effect of undermining core democratic values. We conclude that other actors, especially the Congress, the electorate, and both Republican leaders and voters must step forward to insure any drift to and authoritarian is halted.

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCES AS A STRATEGY FOR COMBATING CYBERCRIME

**Philomena Ogwude-Ogoh,
University of Maryland University College**

&

**Henrietta Okoro,
Colorado Technical University**

ABSTRACT

The innovation of information communication technology has brought significant benefits to nations and global businesses. However, the benefits have come with unexpected cybercrime challenges. Toward this end, cybercrime has become one of the biggest threats to information communication and technology with cybercriminals carrying out their activities through various means such as hacking, phishing, identity theft, spamming, and ATM fraud, to name a few. Hence, this qualitative phenomenological study assesses the cybercrime, and the role management plays to combat this challenge in Nigerian banks. The study utilized a sample of 20 Nigerian bank management participants in the south-south geopolitical zone of Nigeria using face-to-face semi-structured interviews were applied. The objective of the study was to uncover the bank management's role and the mechanisms used to fight cybercrime in the industry. The analysis resulted in the following six major themes: (1) policy compliance and implementation, (2) creating awareness, (3) inclusive banking, (4) mandatory training, (5) effective communication, and (6) industry collaboration. This paper aims to highlight the Policy implementation and compliances as a strategy for Combating Cybercrime in organizations.

FIELDWORK AND SUSTAINABLE PEDAGOGY AT THE TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA: A FOCUS ON ADULT EDUCATION

**Kofoworola A. Aderogba,
Tai Solarin University of Education**

Abstract

Fieldwork, one of the means of implementing the syllabi in the colleges is becoming trivialized. This work examines the relevance of Fieldwork for teaching and learning in Adult Education. It studied the levels of applications of fieldwork, and the challenges of the teachers and students; and made recommendations for holistic fieldwork that will benefit learners, teachers, researchers and field guides. The four levels of syllabi of Adult Education programmes of study of six Southwestern Nigerian universities were examined. There were discussions with six senior lecturers, one from each of the six universities. Ten students each from the four levels of each of the universities sampled responded to a self-structured and validated questionnaire designed to collect data and information on the status, challenges and potential/prospects of fieldwork in their respective universities and levels of studentship. The Likert Scale, Fish Bone Analysis, content analysis, charts and tables of percentile were used for data analysis and presentation. It was established that the field is one of the laboratories where learners and researchers collect data, learn and practice the skills of the subject in a real world. But lack of funds and facilities, interests, security situations and bad condition of roads often prevent fieldwork from holding. Fieldwork must regain its rightful place in the execution of Modules in Adult Education. The more the fieldwork, the more the knowledge, skills and understanding of both the teachers and the students. This paper calls on the subject associations and governments to intervene.

MENTORING AND TEACHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

**Azubuike, Ogechi J.,
Alvan Ikoku Federal College Of Education, Owerri
&
Zubuike, Chukwudi Nnaemeka,
Federal University Of Technology, Owerri**

Abstract

Teacher education has been one of the important issues in the Nigeria Educational sector. Its objectives include preparing and producing highly motivated, conscientious and efficient classroom teachers for all levels of our educational system. The numerous reform initiatives and the increasing attention generated by several national reports have necessitated the need for action in teacher education in Nigeria. There is need for newly qualified teachers to go through mentoring before they are fully integrated into the teaching profession. The task of preparing and training

both new teachers and student teachers and also retraining them involves extra help or support from old teachers. This paper discusses the relevance of mentoring in teacher education in Nigeria. The opinions of the student teachers and newly employed – qualified teachers were sought through a researcher – made structured interview. The responses from the subjects to the questions were analyzed with 90% of the subjects seeing mentoring as a veritable tool in the enhancement of teaching and learning and for professional development of teachers. It is then recommended that for effective teacher education to take place, mentoring or supervisory system should be adopted, where the old, and well experienced teacher supervises or mentors the new and younger ones for at least two years.

TEACHERS' PERCEPTION ON INCLUSION PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS WITH AUTISM IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN IMO STATE

**Uwazurike Ndidiamaka R.,
Alvan Ikoku Federal College Of Education, Owerri
&
Ajileye Ijeoma C.,
Alvan Ikoku Federal College Of Education, Owerri**

Abstract

The study investigated teachers' perception of inclusion problems of students with Autism in regular secondary schools in Imo State. The study adopted a descriptive survey design; three research questions guided the study with ninety teachers as sample for the study. The instrument for data collection was Teachers' perception of problems of inclusion of Autism among secondary students (TPIPSAS). Mean rating scale was used in analyzing the data. Findings show among others, that secondary schools teachers lack training and knowledge of handling students with autism. Recommendations include: Teachers should be trained on autism management. Stakeholders should work together with teachers and government for improved curricular that will benefit the autistic students. Finally, effective inclusive education is still facing a lot of challenges and does not fully benefit the autistic students.

A MODEL TOWARDS MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN NIGERIA

**Kofo A. Aderogba,
Tai Solarin University of Education**

Abstract

In Africa, Nigeria has the highest number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and ranks third in the world. The paper has presented a model for the care of the Internally Displaced Persons for sustainable community vis-a-vis national growth and development. Both primary and secondary sources of data and information were used. Records of relevant Departments of the United Nations, United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Displacement

Monitoring Centre (IDMC), International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and Nigerian National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) as related to refugees and Internally Displaced Persons between 2009 and 2015 were used. A self-structured and standardized instrument was used to collect data and information from 1,500 IDPs in 10 government IDPs' camps and 3 unregistered camps. The directors in charge of IDP camps in NEMA, IDMC, IOM and DTM, and the International Committee of the Red Cross officials obliged us in-depth interviews, data and information. Data analysis and presentation were robustly accomplished with plates, maps, charts, tables and content analysis. A model emerged. It takes its strengths from the causes, sources and needs for rehabilitation of IDPs for community and national growth and development.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

**Jinelle Ramlackhansingh,
Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada**

Abstract

Health inequalities continue to exist in both developed and developing countries. The increasing commodification of health through market justice places physicians in situations where difficult decisions need to be made. Recognizing how the social determinants of health contribute to health inequalities is one of the first steps required to reduce poor patient outcomes in marginalized groups. In Canada, medical schools are accountable to the public to produce physicians that are able to provide culturally-appropriate care to diverse populations. Paulo Friere advocated for a 'critical consciousness' when approaching education. This critical consciousness helps medical students and physicians advocate for their population, who may be marginalized and silenced in the current political climate. Medical schools should provide students with the opportunity to be meaningfully engaged in a social justice curriculum either as part of their professional learning or as a separate instructional project. Instruction should be based on theories such as those of John Rawls or Norman Daniels to demonstrate how health is a basic human right for the underprivileged. This review examines the role of medical education in creating physicians who are able and willing to adopt a social justice perspective in the treatment of their patients. The researcher argues that developing a culturally competent medical curriculum will support social justice pedagogy for the benefit of the population.

EFFECT OF EDMODO ON THE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract

This study determines the effect of using Edmodo on academic achievement of students in financial accounting. Two research questions guided the study while two hypotheses were tested. Quasi – experimental research design was adopted. The sample of the study comprised 267 respondents made up of 114 male and 153 female students in Awka Education Zone. Simple random sampling technique was used to select two secondary schools from each of the three local government areas in Awka Educational Zone. The pre-test and post-test were administered to both the control and experimental group. Edmodo was used to teach the experimental group while control group was taught the same lesson using traditional method. Also the researchers developed questionnaire whose reliability index was found to be 0.82 using the Cronbach Alpha formula. Data collected from study were analyzed. The research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation while hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance using ANCOVA. A number of findings were made from the study which includes: The achievement grades of students taught financial accounting using Edmodo are greater than those taught using traditional method; there was significant effect of gender on the students' mean achievement scores of students taught financial accounting using Edmodo. In line with the finding, it was recommended among other that Edmodo should be formally adopted for instruction in secondary schools in order to improve students' performance.

ACCESSING THE IMPACT OF THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT ON HIV CARE CONTINUUM

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Abstract

People living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS; PLWHA) are at increased risk of insufficient medical care due to lack of insurance. Inadequate medical care for PLWHA contributes to increases in HIV transmission rates. The U.S. Surveillance Report noted that in 2015, over 1.2 million people were living with HIV infection, and there were approximately 50,000 new infections every year. The implementation of

the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2014 was intended to provide Americans, including people at risk of or living with HIV, options for health insurance coverage and better access to health care. It was also designed to allow people with existing health conditions such as HIV to reach for optimal health, irrespective of the severity of their condition. A quantitative retrospective correlational design was analyzed in this study, using secondary data with data from the Health Resources Service Administration (HRSA). Overall, chi-square tests indicated a steady increase in the number of PLWHA who achieved viral suppression ($\chi^2 (1) = 105, p < .000$) between 2010 and 2015. A quantitative retrospective correlational design aligned with the aim of evaluating the relationship between the implementation of the ACA and its impact on the HIV care continuum for HIV-positive individuals, specifically with respect to access to health care, and treatment outcome. Future research should include the general American population to assess the impact of the ACA. This study could lead to positive social change as PLWHA are made more aware of the benefits of comprehensive health care coverage and increase healthcare utilization, leading to improved health for those infected and less transmission of the virus.

**ADVANCING TEACHERS' INSTRUCTIONAL METHODOLOGY FOR A
PRODUCTIVE CLASSROOM IN THE 21ST CENTURY.**

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Abstract

The study was carried out in Ideato – North Local Government Area of Imo State, Nigeria, with a total population of 145 primary school teachers that were undergoing cluster training on the use of 21st century instructional strategies. The teachers were given the questionnaire that indicated most of the ALIS characteristics across the instructional system components (Teachers, Learners, Teaching methods, Instructional materials, Learning environment, Assessment/ Evaluation techniques) that anchor also on the constructivism approach to teaching and learning adapted from Gray (2012). Out of the 145 teachers that attended the one week training, 140 teachers filled the questionnaire correctly and were used as the sample size for the data analysis. Mean and regression analysis served as the statistical tools for data analysis and from their responses, they were not utilizing to a greater extent, the active learning instructional strategies in the classroom thereby still teaching traditionally and the learners were greatly cheated as the current 21st century practices were limited in use in Nigerian public/ government primary schools. The teachers were later taught how to use collaborative/ interactive instructional strategies and were strongly advised to employ the strategies in their instructional delivery. The study recommended that all the stakeholders should contribute immensely to advancing education, that teacher education programme curriculum needs to be revisited, revitalized and the primary school teachers of both pre- service and in-service be trained, retooled and re- trained for the best practices in teaching profession to be adopted.

21ST CENTURY LEARNING SKILLS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN OWERRI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

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Abstract

The study tried to investigate the influence of 21st century learning skills on the academic achievement of secondary school students in Owerri municipal council. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. Five research questions guided the study. Out of the total population of 9,562 students, only 450 respondents were randomly selected to constitute the sample for the study. A structured questionnaire titled Learning Skills and Academic Achievement Questionnaire (LESAAQ) was the instrument used for data collection. It was validated by experts in psychology and measurement and evaluation in AIFCE Owerri. To ascertain the reliability of the instrument, test-re-test method of an interval of two weeks was used. Using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Statistics, a correlation co-efficient 'r' – 0.82 was obtained. Data collected were analyzed using mean statistics. The findings of the study revealed that collaboration, critical thinking, creative abilities and communication skills are some of the 21st century learning skills. It was also agreed by the respondents that to a large extent, the identified learning skills influence students' academic achievement. It was therefore recommended among others that given the economic and learning challenges experienced by students, teachers should make sure that, students acquire, develop, fine-tune and practice the 21st century learning skills; so as to become problem solvers and creative thinkers.

CULTURAL PRACTICE AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN NIGERIA – IMPLICATION FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

One indisputable and distinguishing characteristic of man is that he alone has culture, it is in conceivable to have a society, such as Nigeria, without a culture. The paper examines the influence of cultural practices on maternal mortality development. In doing this, efforts were made to identify some cultural practices like female genital mutilation. Early marriage, preference for male children, food taboo, etc. were highlighted and discussed. Equally, maternal mortality and national development were explained. Consequent upon this, the work explored the roles of women as a resource and the implications of it on national development. Given this, the work recommended strong inter-sectorial link among the government department and community mobilization recommended.

**ASSESSMENT OF PRINCIPALS LEADERSHIP ROLES ON QUALITY
EDUCATION FOR ATTAINMENT OF GOALS OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN
THE 21ST CENTURY IN ABA EDUCATIONAL ZONE IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

The study examined the assessment of principals leadership roles on attainment of Goals of educational services in Aba Educational Zone in Nigeria. Two research questions guided the study, weighted mean was used to answer the research questions. The research design adopted for the study was the descriptive survey design. The population of the study was made up of 202 public secondary schools principals in Aba Educational zone in Abia State. The sample for the study was 101 principals. The proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to select the sample. A 10- item structured questionnaire developed by the researcher titled “Assessment of Principals Leadership Roles on Attainment of Goals of Educational Services (APLRAGES)” was used for data collection. Descriptive statistics of mean was used to answer the research question. The findings revealed that the respondents agreed that principal’s leadership roles discharge influence the attainment of goals of educational services. Sequel to this finding, it was recommended that principals should be re-equip through in service training, skill development programs in other to handle teachers and students effectively and efficiently for the attainment of the goals of educational services.

**THE LEADERSHIP ROLE OF THE NIGERIAN PRINCIPAL IN SCHOOL
ADMINISTRATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

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Abstract

In this golden age, the ability to manage the complexity of problems and challenges of secondary education sub-sector calls for effective and efficient leadership. The principal’s role becomes more intense and cumbersome as he considers the values, interest needs of the teacher and students and also the community where the school is situated. In view of this, the leader must possess certain qualities that will make him worthy to be in control of the school. These include his personal academic and professional qualities which will help him to obtain not only respect but also the co-operation of those he is leading. This paper highlights the qualities and practice of principalship in the 21st century. The role of the principal in educational supervision, some challenges of the principal which include lack of administrative skills, lack of support from the teachers and the community. This paper recommends the need to improve administrative skills of principals through workshops and training. The paper also stresses the need to improve the relationship of interest groups so that success will be attained in school administration.

**ATTACHMENT RELATIONSHIP, PROBLEM SOLVING AND ATTENTION
COMPETENCES OF CHILDREN**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the relationship between attachment styles, problem-solving and the attention competencies of children. A self-report rating scale was developed by the researcher to elicit information on pupil-teacher attachment (PTAAS), which measures children's attachment to the teachers. The second rating scale was children's cognitive assessment rating scale (CCARS) which is made of questions categorized under problem-solving and attention. Competencies, 398 pupils formed the sample and they were drawn using stratified random sampling techniques. The data collected from the sample were analyzed using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and t-test analysis at 0.05 level of significance were employed, the result revealed a weak relationship between attachment relationship, problem-solving and attention competencies. It is recommended that programs like workshops, debates, seminars should be organized by the school authorities to facilitate the merits of secure attachment in children.