

Book of Abstract

1ST CIE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONALIZATION

12TH 2025 International Students' Day

Conference Theme
Globalising Education:
Strategies, Challenges and Sustainability

Event Schedule
Tues. 15th - Thurs. 17th,
April 2025
University of Ilorin, Nigeria.

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MEET OUR HOSTS & SPEAKERS



Chief Host

Prof. Wahab O. Egbewole SAN
Vice Chancellor,
University of Ilorin, Ilorin,
Nigeria



Host

Prof. Lateef Onireti Ibraheem
Director,
Centre for International Education,
University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria



Keynote Speaker

**His Excellency, Ambassador
Isiaka Abdulqadir Imam**
D-8 Secretary General, Istanbul,
Turkey.



Prof. Christoph Vatter
Friedrich Schiller University of Jena,
Germany



Dr. Quinter Onyango
University of Free State,
South Africa

Chairman of Panel



Prof. Johnson Boampong
Vice Chancellor,
University of Cape Coast, Ghana



His Excellency, Mohsen Antit
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary of the Republic
of Tunisia to Nigeria and ECOWAS



**His Excellency,
Mohamadou Musa Njie**
High Commissioner of the Republic of
The Gambia to Nigeria and Permanent
Rep. to the ECOWAS Commission



Ms. Katarina Lage-Ramos
Head of delegation
from the US embassy, Abuja



Prof. Daniel Kitaw Azene
Professor of Industrial Engineering
Addis Ababa University,
Ethiopia



Prof. Dr. R. Krishnamurthy
Director, Agri Inst (KIASRC),
Research Director (UTU)
Dean, Faculty of Science, UTU



Mr. John Paul Okwiri
Chief Executive Officer of Konza
Technopolis Development Authority
(KoTDA)



**Her Excellency
Morales Palmero Miriam**
Ambassador of the Republic of
Cuba to Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Since its founding in 1975, the University of Ilorin has made significant efforts to internationalise the institution to achieve her vision of becoming an international Centre of excellence in learning, research, probity, and service to humanity. A laudable creation came about in 2009 when the Management of the University of Ilorin, led by Prof Is-haq Oloyede, established a Centre for International Education (CIE).

The Centre for International Education is a unit in the University of Ilorin, licensed by the University Senate. Since its inception in 2009, the Centre has been overseeing the international affairs of the University. It is now under the seventh leadership.

DIRECTORS

The first Director of the Centre was Prof Obeng, a former Vice-Chancellor of Cape Coast University, Ghana. He left in 2009 after about 6 months. Following his departure, there have been 6 Professors who have served as directors of CIE. They are:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Prof A.O. Omotosho | 2009 to 2011 |
| 2. Prof Obungena A. Mokoulu | 2011 to 2014 |
| 3. Prof Muhammad O. Ibrahim | 2014 to 2017 |
| 4. Prof Felicia A.O. Olasheinde-Williams | 2017 to 2020 |
| 5. Prof Raimi A. Olaoye | 2020 to 2023 |
| 6. Prof. Lateef Onireti Ibraheem | 2023 to date |

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

VISION:

Connecting with the world through Education

MISSION:

Internationalisation of the University

OBJECTIVES:

In line with the corporate plan of the University, the Centre is responsible for:

- i. Initiating, promoting, facilitating, and coordinating international programmes and linkages;
- ii. Exchange of faculties and students;
- iii. Facilitating and coordinating international collaborative research projects across academic disciplines;
- iv. Bringing staff and students from all over the world to the university; and
- v. Facilitating staff attendance at International Conferences.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' DAY

International Students' Day is a significant event that celebrates unity in diversity, and it gives international students from across the globe the opportunity to showcase their rich cultures. It serves as a platform for cultural exchange, fostering understanding and cooperation among nations.

We appreciate you for honouring our invitation to grace this year's event and for making it a memorable one. Thank you.

MANAGING QUALITY ASSURANCE FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF GLOBALIZED EDUCATION SYSTEMS

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As the world becomes more interconnected, educational institutions must contend with the difficulty of upholding high standards in various cultural and regulatory landscapes. Effective quality assurance techniques that address differences in education practices and expectations are crucial for ensuring excellence in international educational systems. This study examined the impact of quality assurance (QA) on the sustainability of globalised education systems. It seeks to address two main research questions: how does management of quality assurance mechanisms like capacity and capability, and self-evaluation practice affect the sustainability of globalised education systems, and whether these quality assurances have a consistent impact on the sustainability of globalised education systems. A structured survey was used to gather quantitative data from academics and students at public universities in Nigeria. Participants were carefully chosen to represent diverse perspectives on the acceptance of QA in sustainability. Likert-scale assessments were used to measure the effectiveness of the management of QA, and SmartPLS tools were used to analyse the data. The findings show that the sustainability of globalised education systems is significantly influenced by effective management of QA, such as capacity and capability, and self-evaluation practice. This study emphasises globalisation and acknowledges the growing interconnection of educational institutions and the requirement for standardised quality assurance across many contexts.

Keywords: Globalisation, Capacity and capability, Self-evaluation, Quality assurance

SUSTAINABILITY, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN ADDRESSING STREET BEGGING

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Street begging poses major challenges to public health, governance, and social sustainability in Nigeria. This study explored perceived causes, effects, and solutions to street begging among 460 adults in Sango community, Ilorin, using a descriptive cross-sectional design and interviewer-administered questionnaires. Data were analyzed with descriptive statistics and chi-square tests ($p < 0.05$). Poverty (93.6%), physical disability (79.5%), and family disintegration (66.0%) were leading perceived causes, while sexual violence (70.4%), accidents (69.7%), and physical assault (68.4%) were major consequences. Proposed interventions included destitute centers (89.4%), financial aid for disabled persons (77.4%), and improved social welfare (66.8%). Gender, marital status, and ethnicity showed significant associations. Street begging in Ilorin reflects structural and social vulnerabilities, demanding sustainable, community-driven policy responses.

Keywords: Street begging, Poverty, Public health, Social sustainability, Nigeria

GLOCALISATION OF AFRICA'S UNMINED HERITAGE FROM PRIMARY TO TERTIARY EDUCATION: COMMUNITY SERVICE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Higher institutions are the link between town and gown; they explore nooks and crannies to transform projects into prospects. Teaching in higher education should trigger students to tinker. The GLOCALISE approach is a blend of global and local values designed to sustain the gradually eroding cultural values and expand opportunities for collaborative inquiry-based learning, problem-solving and innovative practices. A culture that is hidden from children goes into extinction too soon. This manifests as a tale and tell/role play method at the primary, project-based at the secondary, and problem-solving at the tertiary levels. Different concepts across each level should be linked to a proverb, idiom, artefact, antique, tradition and culture. Learning contextualised makes so much sense and is fun for learners and allows critical thinking and collaborative engagement. GLOCALISE is hoped to nurture innovative African minds and mine untapped African heritages into priceless pearls globally.

Keywords: Glocalisation; Africa; Unmined Heritage; Community Service; Higher Education

ACTIVATING STRATEGIC INDIGENOUS INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF THE DEVASTATING FALL ARMYWORM FOR SUSTAINABLE CEREALS PRODUCTIVITY

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Spodoptera frugiperda, otherwise known as Fall Armyworm (FAW), is a dreaded and highly devastating pest that can cause significant damage to crops within a short exposure period. Managing FAW requires an integrated approach, leveraging expertise from agriculturists and chemists. A combination of different approaches has been suggested and examined for the effective control of FAW, of which potency is still globally elusive. A quick survey of the literature on the Scopus database revealed a total of 3,084 articles on FAW, indicating that only 35 emanate from Nigeria and a total of 103 are directly connected with Chemistry. This underscores the need for a more integrated approach to solving the menace of FAW infestation. The contribution of scientists, particularly chemists, in the interdisciplinary research approach in the integrated management of FAW for increased productivity is examined here. New policies that facilitate more researchers' interaction for the management of FAW are urgently warranted.

Keywords: Chemical control; Spodoptera frugiperda; Pesticides; sustainable management; Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

THE ROLE OF DIGITAL EDUCATION IN ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: A STUDY OF THE ROHILKHAND REGION, UTTAR PRADESH

Dr. Raveesh Agarwal (Department of Business Administration, Rajshree Institute of Management & Technology)*; Ankur Bhatnagar (Sangam University, Bhilwara, Raj. India); Dr. Vikas Somani (Sangam University, Bhilwara, Raj. India)- directorrimtbly@gmail.com

The objective of the research is to explore the role of digital education in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Rohilkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, India. For this research, the data were collected from primary and secondary sources. Primary data is collected from 159 participants from the academic field. It is found that digital education plays a crucial role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), by enhancing access, quality, and relevance of learning, and fostering digital literacy and skills for a sustainable future.

Key Words: Digital Education, Digital Literacy, Quality Education, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Technology in Education

CROSS-BORDER DIGITAL EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNIVERSAL LEARNING ACCESS

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Cross-border digital education expands global learning opportunities but faces multiple challenges like technological disparities, digital literacy gaps, regulatory differences and many more. This study explores the role of digital education in ensuring universal learning access for all members of society through a secondary data-based methodology, analysing reports and scholarly articles. Findings reveal that infrastructure limitations, affordability issues, and language barriers hinder accessibility, while AI-driven tools and policy collaborations present opportunities for inclusive learning. Future research should focus on scalable digital education models and policy frameworks to bridge the global digital divide and enhance equitable access to education across borders.

Keywords: Cross-border, Digital Literacy, Education, Global Learning, Technology

EDUCATION FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE: FOSTERING GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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Education plays a vital role in promoting sustainability, social responsibility, and environmental awareness in a globalised world. This study aims to analyse the impact of education in fostering responsibility and environmental consciousness for a sustainable future in the Rohilkhand region using a secondary data-based methodology by reviewing reports and scholarly articles. Findings reveal that integrating sustainability into curricula, experiential learning, and policy-driven initiatives enhances awareness and responsible behaviour. However, challenges like curriculum gaps and limited institutional commitment persist. Future research may explore innovative teaching methods, interdisciplinary approaches, and policy frameworks to strengthen education's role in building a more sustainable and responsible global society.

Keywords: Environmental Awareness, Global Responsibility, Sustainability Education, Social Responsibility, Sustainable Development

EMPOWERING SUSTAINABLE E-COMMERCE THROUGH DIGITAL EDUCATION: BRIDGING KNOWLEDGE GAPS FOR GREEN CONSUMERISM

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Digital education is a key to promoting sustainable e-commerce by empowering consumers and businesses with knowledge of green consumerism. This study aims to examine the role of digital education in bridging knowledge gaps for sustainable online shopping and eco-friendly business practices using a secondary data-based methodology in the district of Ara, Bihar, India, analysing industry reports and scholarly research. Findings reveal that enhancing digital literacy, integrating sustainability-focused courses, and leveraging AI-driven learning platforms improve awareness of ethical consumption and green supply chains. Strengthening educational policies and digital training programs can further promote responsible e-Commerce and personalised learning models for sustainable consumer behaviour.

Keywords: Digital Education, Eco-Friendly Business Practices, Ethical Consumption, Green Consumerism, Sustainable E-Commerce

GENDER DISPARITIES IN EDUCATIONAL ACCESS: CHALLENGES AND PATHWAYS TO EQUALITY IN THE ROHILKHAND REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

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This study examines gender disparities in educational access in the Rohilkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, India, identifying key challenges and opportunities for achieving gender equality. The research objective is to analyse socio-economic, cultural, and infrastructural barriers affecting female education and explore strategies for equitable learning opportunities. A mixed-methods approach was used, incorporating primary data from 150 respondents (students, teachers, and parents) and secondary data from reports and academic studies. Findings indicate financial constraints, societal norms, and inadequate infrastructure as major barriers. The study concludes that policy reforms, digital education, and community engagement are essential to bridging the gender gap.

Keywords: Educational Access, Gender Disparities, Policy Reforms, Rohilkhand Region, Socio-Economic Barriers

INTERNATIONALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND LESSONS

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This study investigated internationalisation opportunities in higher education in terms of cross-border student exchange, faculty, research collaborations, and institutional partnerships, as well as potential constraints. This study uses purposive sampling to sample South African academics of various nationalities for its qualitative case study design. From interviews and documentary analysis, thematic analysis was used to analyse data. The study found opportunities for academic quality and curriculum development, research collaboration and knowledge exchange, faculty and student mobility, economic and institutional growth, and funding constraints and economic barriers, unfriendly policy and regulations, limited institutional capacity, geopolitical and safety concerns, and brain drain. South Africa, which leads Africa's internationalisation of higher education, offers many opportunities for academic cooperation, economic development, and cross-cultural engagement, according to this study. The identified problems must be handled to properly profit from internationalisation. Thus, South Africa should promote higher education in Africa and solidify its position as a global education hub by enacting laws that encourage it, building institutional capacity, and welcoming foreign students and scholars.

Keywords: Internationalisation, Higher education, African universities

GLOBALISING CORRECTIONAL REFORMS: EVALUATING THE FUNCTIONALITY OF REFORMATION PROGRAMMES IN MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITIES IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

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Correctional reforms are crucial in ensuring sustainable inmate rehabilitation and reintegration. This study evaluates the functionality of reformation programmes in medium security correctional facilities in Kwara State, Nigeria, aligning with global best practices. The study employs an ex-post facto survey design, using a structured checklist to assess the availability, adequacy, and effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics. Findings reveal significant deficiencies in educational and vocational training, with inadequate resources, overcrowding, and a lack of trained personnel hindering reformation efforts. While religious programmes are widely available, structured educational and digital learning initiatives are largely absent. The study emphasises the need for policy reforms, increased funding, and partnerships with global rehabilitation agencies. Recommendations include expanding skill acquisition programmes, integrating digital learning platforms, and enhancing correctional infrastructure. Strengthening these areas will foster sustainable inmate reintegration, reduce recidivism, and align Nigeria's correctional system with international rehabilitation standards.

Keywords: Recidivism, Rehabilitation, Availability, Inmate, and Correctional

FROM REPRESENTATION TO EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES IN GLOBALISED EDUCATION

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In an increasingly interconnected world, education must evolve to be both sustainable and inclusive. As education adapts to an increasingly globalised world, sustainability initiatives must go beyond environmental efforts to drive social empowerment. This research examines how such initiatives can uplift underrepresented communities, ensure fair access to quality education, and celebrate cultural diversity. Through primary data collected in Rohilkhand Region (U.P.) and secondary data analysis, the study uncovers how embedding sustainability into education fosters inclusivity and reduces learning inequities. Findings reveal that a well-rounded, sustainability-focused framework not only amplifies marginalised voices but also redefines global education as a catalyst for empowerment, representation, and long-term social transformation.

Keywords: Sustainable Education, Inclusion, Cultural Diversity, Globalised Learning, Social Empowerment

EDUCATING FUTURE CIVIL ENGINEERS FOR SUSTAINABLE AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

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In an era of rapid globalisation, civil engineers play a crucial role in shaping sustainable and socially responsible infrastructure. This study aims to evaluate how civil engineering education integrates sustainability and ethical responsibility to prepare future professionals in a globalised world. Utilising a secondary data research methodology, the study reviews academic literature, reports and other published reports. Findings reveal that incorporating experiential learning, digital technologies, and interdisciplinary collaboration enhances sustainability education. The study concludes that a well-structured, sustainability-driven curriculum is essential for equipping future engineers with the skills and knowledge needed to address global environmental and social challenges effectively.

Keywords: Civil Engineering, Digital Technologies, Education, Sustainability, Social Responsibility

THE ROLE OF ONLINE LEARNING IN REDUCING CARBON FOOTPRINTS AND ENHANCING DIGITAL SUSTAINABILITY IN GLOBAL EDUCATION

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As education shifts toward digital platforms, its environmental impact is increasingly under scrutiny. This study explores how online learning minimizes carbon footprints while fostering digital sustainability in global education. Using a secondary data research methodology, the study analyzes scholarly articles, reports, and case studies on e-learning's ecological and operational benefits. Key findings indicate that online education reduces emissions from travel, lowers resource consumption, and promotes energy-efficient learning models. The study concludes that integrating sustainable digital practices in education is essential for reducing environmental impact while ensuring accessibility, efficiency, and long-term sustainability in a rapidly evolving global landscape.

Keywords: Online Learning, Digital Sustainability, Carbon Footprint Reduction, E-Learning, Sustainable Education

CPUT-UPEC JOINT MASTER'S PROGRAM IN SATELLITE SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS: EXPERIENCES IN INTERNATIONALIZATION

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The French South African Institute of Technology (F'SATI) at Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) is a trans-disciplinary training and research institute that caters for the space science, engineering and technology research focus area of CPUT. It engages in applied scientific research and technology development across both partner nations, to improve the living standards of people in the South African and the French (European) society and to contribute towards nation building. The provisioning of technology education is a crucial task in online learning within the context of multi-university joint degree programs. In this case, the multi-university joint degree programs occur across different time zones with the inclusion of multi-cultural international students with work asymmetry practices and occasional health issues. Such a context involves convergence and divergence of time zones, with changes being expected from lecturers and students. This paper presents experiences and innovative strategies developed in a joint space technology postgraduate program between Cape Peninsula University of Technology, South Africa, and Université Paris-Est Créteil (UPEC), France. The internationalisation of the CPUT degree offering brings on board supervision capacity from UPEC and allows for student exchanges. Through the offering of the joint master's degree, more students are attracted to the offering, boosting student interest.

Keywords: Joint Degree Programs, Technology Education, Internationalisation, Space Science and Engineering

EMPOWERING VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS: DEVELOPING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR INCLUSION IN THE NIGERIAN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

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Visually impaired students in Nigerian universities face barriers such as inaccessible learning materials, inadequate assistive technologies, and insufficient educator training. This ongoing project addresses these challenges by developing screen readers, Braille materials, and tactile tools, training 200 educators, and advocating for policy reforms for inclusive education. Using a participatory approach, it conducts needs assessments, adapts curricula, and monitors impact. Expected outcomes include localised assistive technologies, accessible academic resources, and institutional policy changes. By fostering equitable learning environments, this initiative empowers visually impaired students, enhances accessibility, and establishes a scalable model for inclusive education in Nigeria.

Keywords: Inclusive Education, Assistive Technologies, Accessibility, Policy Reform

MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HOST AND HOME COUNTRY SUPPORT SYSTEMS IN ILORIN, NIGERIA.

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With the increasing globalisation of education, more students are pursuing academic opportunities outside their home countries. While this offers exposure to diverse cultural and learning experiences, it also comes with significant mental health challenges. International students often struggle with anxiety, depression, academic stress, cultural shock, and social isolation, exacerbated by limited access to familiar support systems. This study explores the mental health challenges faced by international students in Ilorin, Nigeria, comparing the effectiveness of support systems available in both their home countries and host institutions. Adopting a mixed-method research design, the study will gather data from 50 international students and 30 university counsellors through survey questionnaires and in-depth interviews. Quantitative data will be analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics, while qualitative responses will undergo thematic analysis to uncover deeper insights into student experiences. The findings will shed light on common psychological stressors, the adequacy of mental health support services, and key differences between home and host country interventions. By highlighting gaps in existing mental health frameworks, this study aims to inform policymakers and university administrators on strategies for improving student counselling services, fostering cross-cultural adaptation, and ensuring a more inclusive and supportive academic environment for international students.

Keywords: International students, Mental health challenges, Support systems, Cross-cultural adaptation

CULTURAL COMPETENCE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE ADVOCACY IN COUNSELLING EDUCATION: PREPARING PRE-SERVICE COUNSELLORS FOR A DIVERSE SOCIETY

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This study examined cultural competence and social justice advocacy in counselling education, focusing on preparing pre-service counsellors for diverse societies. It assessed their self-efficacy, competency needs, and their relationship using a descriptive correlational survey with 305 University of Ilorin pre-service counsellors. Data were collected via the Pre-service Counsellors' Self-Efficacy Level and Competency Need Questionnaire and analysed with percentages and Pearson's correlation at a 0.05 significance level. Results showed 89.5% had high self-efficacy, yet gaps existed in cultural competence, professional standards, and counselling theories. A positive correlation between self-efficacy and competency needs highlighted self-belief's role in growth. The study recommends enhanced practical training and global partnerships to better equip future counsellors for diverse clients and social justice advocacy.

Keywords: Self-efficacy, Competency Needs, Cultural Competence, Social Justice, Pre-service Counsellors

DETERMINATION OF MEDIAN LETHAL DOSES (LD50) OF FIVE SPICE POWDERS ON MAIZE WEEVIL, SITOPHILUS ZEAMAI MOTSCH. (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

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Plant products have been touted as promising insecticides against stored product insects to mitigate the environmental hazards and food poisoning associated with synthetic insecticides. This study, therefore, examined the most effective spice powder against maize weevil, *Sitophilus zeamais* Motsch. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). A laboratory experiment was conducted to determine median lethal doses of mint, ginger, garlic, African nutmeg and clove powders against *S. zeamais*. The study involved topical application of the spice powders at 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 g in a completely randomised design with three replications. Ten unsexed *S. zeamais* adults were introduced per Petri dish. Data was collected on mortality at 1, 2, 3 and 12 hours after exposure (HAE), which was converted to percentage mortality for each time of exposure. Results indicated that exposure of *S. zeamais* adults to the spice powders caused an increase in mortality in a dose and time-of-exposure-dependent approach. Results of regression analysis indicated that the mortality rate (Y) was positively correlated to the dose (X), having a regression coefficient (R) which was close to one for each spice powder. Clove powder was the most effective against *S. zeamais* adults and had the least LD50 values of 1.34, 0.86, 0.41 and 0.08 g at 1, 2, 3 and 12 HAE, respectively. Clove powder is therefore a good candidate for farmers to adopt for maize weevil in stored maize grains.

Keywords: Lethal dose, grains, *Sitophilus zeamais*, spices, powders

FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION AS A PREREQUISITE OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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It has been quite a long time since Nigeria gained independence from the colonial masters (Britain). What we inherited from them was a bookish system of education as opposed to the functional ones, which only laid emphasis on the 3Rs (reading, writing and arithmetic) but cannot lead to full professionalism. The curriculum conference of 1969 and others attempted to emancipate the nation from the old inherited pedagogy system of education. This was quite interesting, but it didn't lead us to realise our aspirations in terms of educational attainment. Nevertheless, Nigeria, as of present, cannot stand on its feet but must rely on foreign countries for sustainability. There are insecurities, economic, political and educational instability. It is agreed that no nation can rise above the quality of its curriculum and teachers. To have a meaningful national development, there must be a functional curriculum leading to functional education that will provide the learners with full potential in terms of objectives, learnability, intelligibility and creativity, amongst others, and which is the bedrock of national development.

Keywords: Functional education; Prerequisite; National; Development.

ASSESSMENT OF ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIALS IN QUERCETIN AND O-VANILLIN MIXED LIGAND METAL COMPLEXES: A SYNERGETIC EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL STUDY

Abdullahi Rajee (University of Ilorin) *; Rabiya Haroon Ibrahim (University of Ilorin); Kareem Adesope (University of Ilorin); Abdulbasit Aliyu (Kogi State University) - olarajee@unilorin.edu.ng

This study presents a comprehensive exploration of the antimicrobial and antioxidant potentials in mixed ligand complexes of Quercetin and o-vanillin with Cr(III), Co(II), Ni(II), and Fe(III). The complexes were synthesised and characterised using spectroscopic techniques. Solubility tests revealed their compatibility with DMSO. Antimicrobial activities were evaluated against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Klebsiella pneumonia* through the agar well dilution method. Results demonstrated significantly higher antimicrobial activity in the complexes compared to their individual ligands. Building upon this experimental foundation, an integrated theoretical investigation was conducted employing advanced computational methods, including Density Functional Theory (DFT) and molecular docking. The theoretical models provided profound insights into the electronic structure, binding affinities, and antimicrobial mechanisms of the metal complexes. Additionally, antioxidant properties were elucidated through DFT calculations on electron density distribution and reactivity descriptors. This synergistic experimental and theoretical approach not only enhances our understanding of the synthesised metal complexes but also paves the way for the rational design of novel metal complexes with optimised antimicrobial and antioxidant activities.

Keywords: Mixed ligand complexes, Antimicrobial activity, Density Functional Theory (DFT), Antioxidant properties

ASSESSING THE USE OF MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY IN ENHANCING LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

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This study focuses on the incorporation of multimedia in special needs education, with Kwara State Nigeria, School of Special Needs in view. The objectives of the study are to examine the introduction, the benefits and the challenges of multimedia use for special needs education. The Piaget's theory of cognitive development was accessed and incorporated in to support the research work. Semi-structured interview questions were forwarded to participants of this study using a snowball sampling approach and responses were analysed thematically. Result shows that, there has been a partially high level incorporation of multimedia in special needs education of case study used for this study, however, there are several impediments to its inclusion. The study recommends that increased and updated training for educators must be prioritized; infrastructure must be improved; and policies should be reviewed to permit a guided use of mobile learning devices and locally multimedia contents.

Keywords: Multimedia, Education, Special needs, Piaget's theory of cognitive development

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND DYNAMICS AS EXPRESSED BY MARRIED ADULTS IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

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Globalisation has transformed the way families interact, communicate, and navigate their relationships. Nigeria, being a part of this globalised world, has experienced significant changes in family dynamics. Hence, this study investigated the impact of globalisation on family relationships and dynamics among married adults in Lagos State, Nigeria. The research aims to explore how globalisation has influenced communication patterns, role expectations, conflict resolution, and overall family cohesion. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis methods. A survey of 300 married adults in Lagos State, Nigeria, was conducted, followed by in-depth interviews with 30 participants. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis. The findings revealed that globalisation has both positively and negatively impacted family relationships and dynamics. Positive impacts include increased access to information, improved communication, and exposure to diverse cultural values. Negative impacts include increased conflict, changing role expectations, and decreased family cohesion. The findings also indicated that married adults in Lagos State are adapting to these changes by adopting new communication strategies, re-negotiating role expectations, and seeking support from extended family and community networks. It was concluded that globalisation has significantly impacted family relationships and dynamics among married adults in Lagos State, Nigeria. While there are benefits to globalisation, such as increased access to information and improved communication, there are also challenges, including increased conflict and changing role expectations. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that married adults, policymakers, and community leaders should work together to promote healthy family relationships and dynamics in the face of globalisation. This can be achieved by providing education and training on effective communication, conflict resolution, and role negotiation, as well as promoting community-based initiatives that support family cohesion and resilience.

Keywords: Globalisation, Family Relationships, Family Dynamics, Married Adults, Lagos State

THE LONG HISTORICAL CONNECTION OF AFRICANS AND MIGRATION: A COMPARISON TO THE MODERN-DAY JAPA PHENOMENON

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This paper aims to explore the Old Testament phenomenon of migration of Africans in connection to the new trend of Japa syndrome, though African migration history involves the movement of Homo sapiens within and out of Africa. It is understood that Homo Sapiens captured all of Africa about 150,000 years ago, and some members of that species moved out of Africa 70,000 years ago. Historically, migration has been a way of life in Africa, as it is today. According to the U.N. estimates, some 50% of all African international migrants reside outside the continent of Africa. The number of documented migrants within and from the African region has doubled in recent decades.

Keywords: Africans, Migration, Expansion, Opportunities, Economy, Documented.

ENHANCING ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY ON ORGANIC WASTE RECYCLING WITH BLACK SOLDIER FLY

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Education plays a vital role in sustainability, particularly in waste management. Black Soldier Fly (*Hermetia illucens* L.) larvae (BSFL) convert organic waste into high-quality protein for livestock feed, yet adoption remains low due to limited awareness. This study examines catfish farmers' knowledge and perception of BSFL reared on cattle rumen content an underutilised abattoir waste in Ilorin, Nigeria. Although 92.5% of respondents had tertiary education, their awareness of BSFL's benefits and use in livestock feed was low. Integrating waste recycling education into schools and farming communities through well-informed policies can enhance environmental and economic sustainability in developing countries like Nigeria.

Keywords: Sustainability Education, Waste Recycling, Black Soldier Fly, Environmental Awareness, Circular Economy

NAVIGATING CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN GLOBALIZED EDUCATION SYSTEM: A CONFIRMATORY ANALYSIS OF LEADERSHIP PRACTICES

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Education institutions by implication are not just academic centres; they are spaces for diversity where school stakeholders from various backgrounds bring unique perspectives driven by their experiences and heritages. Drawing on this background, educational leaders face the complex challenges of navigating diversity and fostering inclusivity where academic excellence thrives. In the Nigerian context, particularly in tertiary institutions, there is a pressing need to examine how culturally responsive leadership can be implemented to bridge the gap between the diverse cultural backgrounds of students and the leadership practices. This study seeks to address this gap by exploring the CFA framework to test the factorial validation of the proposed model. It examined the extent to which the observed variable of culturally responsive leadership practices aligns with the theoretical constructs.

Keywords: Inclusiveness, Development, Validation, Cultivation, Leadership, Education

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY ACCREDITATION SYSTEMS IN NIGERIA, EGYPT, JAPAN, UAE

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This paper is a comparative analysis of university accreditation systems in Nigeria, Egypt, Japan, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It examines the similarities, differences, challenges, and future prospects of these systems. With higher education playing a crucial role in social and economic development, accreditation processes ensure quality assurance and standardization across institutions. The paper highlights how different countries approach accreditation, considering factors such as government policies, regulatory frameworks, and institutional autonomy. Key findings reveal that while accreditation systems share common objectives, variations exist in their implementation due to historical, cultural, and economic factors. Challenges such as bureaucracy, funding limitations, and the need for continuous quality improvement are also explored. The paper concludes by offering insights into best practices that can enhance accreditation standards globally, making this paper valuable for policymakers, educators, and higher education stakeholders.

Keywords: University accreditation, Quality assurance, Higher education systems, Comparative analysis

ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF PRODUCING AFRICAN CATFISH HYBRID (CLARIAS GARIEPINUS ♀ X HETEROBRANCHUS BIDORSALIS ♂) WITH CINNAMON-BASED DIETS

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The economic viability of including cinnamon in the diet of African catfish hybrid (*Clarias gariepinus* ♀ × *Heterobranchus bidorsalis* ♂) was assessed over a 56-day feeding trial. A total of 210 fingerlings were divided into five treatments (0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0% cinnamon), with isonitrogenous (38%) and isolipidic (12%) diets. Each treatment had three replicates of 14 fish, fed at 5% body weight daily. Economic metrics such as cost-benefit ratio (BCR), rate of return (ROR), and net profit were analyzed. All cinnamon diets showed positive gross margins, but profitability declined with higher cinnamon levels. The control and 0.5% cinnamon diets had the highest BCR and ROR, with no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) between them. Thus, incorporating 0.5% cinnamon in the diet is economically viable and yields comparable returns to the control.

Keywords: Incidence of cost; profit index; profitability ratio; cost and return analysis; Heteroclaris

BRIDGING THE KNOWLEDGE GAP: ASSESSING DIGITAL FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG YOUNG AGRIPRENEURS IN RURAL NIGERIA

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The study assessed digital financial literacy and inclusion among youth agripreneurs in rural North Central Nigeria, a region crucial to Nigeria's economy through agriculture. Despite agriculture accounting for over 25% of Nigeria's GDP and providing significant employment, youth participation in agripreneurship remains limited, mainly due to restricted access to financial services. This research surveyed 487 youths engaged in agripreneurship using descriptive statistics, a Multidimensional Financial Inclusion Index (MFII), and multinomial logistic regression to measure digital financial service awareness, usage, and determinants. Findings revealed high awareness (87.47%) and moderate to high usage (72.48%) of digital financial services, predominantly mobile banking (80.28%) and money transfers (67.55%). The MFII indicated moderate financial inclusion (0.5866), with financial literacy and well-being being the strongest domains. Age, education level, marital status, and income significantly influenced digital financial service use and agripreneurship participation. The youth's perceived benefits of digital financial services included convenience, accessibility, and security. The study recommends enhancing financial literacy programs tailored to youth agripreneurs and improving the user-friendliness of digital platforms to support agricultural businesses. Policymakers should leverage the positive relationship between age and digital inclusion to boost youth employment and economic growth in rural Nigeria. This research highlights digital financial inclusion as a vital enabler for empowering young agripreneurs and fostering sustainable agricultural development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Digital financial literacy, youth agripreneurs, digital financial inclusion, rural Nigeria

GLOBALISING AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION: STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING ACCESS AND MITIGATING CHALLENGES AMONG SMALL-SCALE FARMERS IN NIGERIA

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Farming households rely heavily on agriculture for enhanced incomes and livelihoods; however, inadequate access to extension services deprives them of needed information and resources. This study investigated the challenges faced in accessing adequate agricultural extension services. It adopted a mixed method research design. A considerable number of the farmers have received some level of formal education which can be leveraged for efficient agricultural extension services. The study concluded that inadequate training, technology, and resources hindered effective utilisation of extension services. The study thus recommended enhanced education, capacity-building training, and effective use of mass media to overcome these challenges.

Keywords: extension sensitisation, education and enlightenment.

TOWARDS A GLOBALISED UNIVERSITY: INSIGHTS FROM POSTDOCTORAL EXPERIENCE

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The University of Ilorin supports academic staff in pursuing foreign postdoctoral training, with the expectation that returning scholars will share and incorporate international best practices into their teaching, research, and administrative duties. While scholars can quickly implement these practices in their teaching and research, opportunities to drive institution-wide international standards are limited. Drawing from the collective postdoctoral experiences of the authors across institutions in the United States and Europe, this perspective paper proposes four strategies that may enhance the university's research environment and institutionalise globalised education. First, we suggest establishing a central ordering and purchasing system for laboratory supplies through the central research laboratory, which enables laboratories to take advantage of bulk purchase agreements that universities can negotiate with suppliers. Two, strategically acquire cold storage facilities and offer subscription-based access, thus enabling long-term research, collaborative projects, and a reduction in the number of research animals. Three, pilot a unique tenure-track model in which early faculty members choose between teaching and research tracks while ensuring their promotion assessment aligns with their primary responsibility. Finally, initiate the university's postdoctoral fellowship program, providing term stipends to scholars who join established research groups within the university. Implementing these suggestions would engender a globalised research environment at the University of Ilorin.

Keywords: Globalised education, Postdoctoral training, Research environment, Institutional development

INTEGRATING ISLAMIC VALUES INTO GLOBAL EDUCATION STRATEGIES: CHALLENGES AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

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This article explores the complexities of embedding of Islamic values into global education strategies, focusing on the key challenges and proposing sustainable solutions. As globalisation continues to shape the educational landscape, the need to incorporate ethical frameworks rooted in various cultural and religious traditions becomes important. As a matter of fact, Islamic education emphasises moral responsibility, social justice, and environmental stewardship. This is actually aligned closely with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is apposite to mention that using a narrative review, literature from Google Scholar was analysed with key challenges, which include reconciling diverse educational philosophies, addressing misconceptions about Islamic teachings and ensuring equitable access to resources. Despite the natural synergy between Islamic ethics and global education, challenges persist in balancing religious principles with secular curricula. The paper highlights some successful cases where Islamic values have been harmoniously integrated into educational frameworks, with potential for enhancing moral development and social cohesion.

Keywords: Islamic values, sustainable development, moral education, curriculum integration, cultural diversity.

BARRIERS TO EDUCATIONAL CONTINUITY FOR CHILDREN DISPLACED BY INSURGENCY IN DUTSIN-MA LGA, KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL STRATEGIES IN INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION

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Ensuring uninterrupted education for all children, particularly those impacted by violence and displacement, is a crucial problem in an era of growing globalisation. This study examined the barriers to educational continuity for children displaced by insurgency in Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area, Katsina State, Nigeria. A descriptive survey research design was employed. The population was all school-aged children in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps. The purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 displaced children who participated in the study. The instrument used for data collection was titled Barriers to Educational Continuity for Children Displaced by Insurgency Questionnaire (BECCDBIQ), with a reliability coefficient of 0.77. Two research questions were answered using frequency count, percentage and mean, while an Independent Sample t-test was used to test two hypotheses at a 0.05 level of significance. The result revealed that children displaced by insurgency have barriers to educational continuity. These barriers are more pronounced on limited access to schools (3.27), psychosocial and emotional challenges (3.18), gender-specific challenges (3.08), inadequate educational resources (3.04), and teacher shortages (2.84). The findings also showed key challenges preventing children from resuming education post-displacement which included family separation (3.05), loss of peer and community connections (3.00), emotional distress such as anger and fear (3.17), lack of school access in host communities (2.87), and inadequate shelter (2.60). The study revealed no significant gender-based differences in the barriers faced by displaced boys and girls ($t=.804$; $df=58$; $p>0.05$). Based on these findings, the study recommends that strategic and sustainable interventions should be put in place to enhance educational access for displaced children. The provision of educational resources, gender-sensitive legislation, psychosocial support, and school accessibility should be given top priority by governments and international organisations. Furthermore, to guarantee a comprehensive and long-lasting approach to educational continuity in areas affected by violence, there is a need to step up efforts to reunite displaced children with their families and communities. In addition to highlighting the need for context-specific and globally informed solutions to sustain learning opportunities for displaced children, this study adds to the global discourse on addressing educational disruptions caused by displacement.

Keywords: Barriers to educational continuity, Children displaced by insurgency, Insurgency

BEYOND THE CREDIT HOUR: ALIGNING NIGERIAN GRADUATE EDUCATION WITH GLOBAL STANDARDS FOR RIGOROUS RESEARCH

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Graduate education in Nigeria remains predominantly structured around credit hours and coursework completion, often at the expense of in-depth research training and global competitiveness. This paper critically examines the limitations of the credit-hour model in Nigerian postgraduate education and explores strategies for aligning research training with international standards. Drawing from global best practices, the study highlights how countries with leading research institutions emphasize mentorship, interdisciplinary collaboration, research funding, and publication-driven assessments. The analysis identifies key gaps in Nigeria's graduate programs, including limited exposure to international research networks, inadequate supervision frameworks, and insufficient emphasis on research ethics and methodologies. The study employs a comparative approach, reviewing policies from globally ranked universities and their implications for research output. Furthermore, it proposes strategic interventions such as the adoption of structured doctoral training programs, increased research funding, and policy reforms that integrate global benchmarks into Nigerian higher education. Findings suggest that transitioning beyond the traditional credit-hour model towards a research-intensive framework will enhance the quality, impact, and sustainability of postgraduate education in Nigeria. The paper concludes by recommending actionable policies to bridge existing gaps, thereby fostering a globally competitive research ecosystem. These insights contribute to ongoing discussions on internationalising education, positioning Nigerian institutions to play a more prominent role in the global knowledge economy.

Keywords: Graduate education, Research training, Policy reform, Global competitiveness

A QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEAM BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN ENHANCING TRUST AND TRANSPARENCY WITHIN VIRTUAL TEAMS.

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The increasing prevalence of virtual teams in the modern workplace has introduced challenges in fostering trust and transparency, essential components for effective collaboration and team performance. This study quantitatively examines the effectiveness of team-building activities in enhancing trust and transparency within virtual teams. By analysing cognitive and affective trust levels, transparency, and the impact of team-building activities, this research identifies strategies to optimise virtual team dynamics. It examines the correlation between the frequency of these activities and the levels of trust and transparency. The findings emphasise the importance of tailored interventions to address the challenges of remote collaboration.

Keywords: Virtual teams, Trust, Team building activities, Transparency

THE LIMITS AND LIMITATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL GLOBALISATION

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Globalisation is a complex structure of international economic, political and cultural relations as propelled by the ideology of globalism, which itself is grounded on Western neo-liberalism as championed by the U.S.A. Globalisation is driven by the institutional infrastructure of liberal democracy, borderless trade and unfettered cross-national communication. The superstructure of the globalist edifice consists of inter-regional and international systems and processes of cooperation and collaboration, for instance, in the spheres of peace and security, health, and education as input, process, and product. In spite of the well-documented values of educational globalisation, the process is not without its inherent drawbacks, especially about its debilitating impact on developing economies. This paper critically examines the limits and limitations of educational globalisation as it relates to the social relevance, goal, standards, content and structure of education in the nations of the global periphery. The paper concludes by highlighting why, what and how to globalise in the education systems of weak nations.

Keywords: Globalisation, Educational Globalisation, Developing Economies, International Cooperation

EVALUATION OF FIBRE QUALITY AND LEAF MORPHO-ANATOMICAL CHARACTERISATION OF *LUFFA CYLINDRICA* AND *LUFFA ACUTANGULA*

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Luffa, a genus of tropical and subtropical vines in the cucumber family, exhibits morphological variations influenced by environmental conditions. However, comprehensive data on the thermal and mechanical properties of *Luffa* fibres remain limited, hindering the full exploration of their potential applications. A study aimed to bridge this knowledge gap by investigating the leaf morpho-anatomical characteristics and fibre quality of *Luffa cylindrica* and *Luffa acutangula*. Mature, dry fruits from both species were collected across eight local government areas in Kwara state of Nigeria. The seeds were cultivated using a randomised complete block design with three replicates per accession. Anatomical features of the cultivated species were examined under a light microscope. The morphological analysis revealed that *L. cylindrica* exhibited greater variability in stem girth, leaf length, and leaf width compared to *L. acutangula*. Distinct differences in qualitative traits such as leaf colour, flower colour, fruit shape, and seed characteristics further differentiate the two species. The anatomical features showed that both species are amphistomatic with polygonal cells on the upper surface and polygonal or irregular cells on the lower surface. Trichomes were observed on both surfaces of *L. cylindrica*, but only on the upper surface of *L. acutangula*. Mechanical properties demonstrated that *L. cylindrica* possessed superior mechanical properties, particularly in tensile strength, modulus, flexural strength and hardness, while *L. acutangula* had higher impact energy and elongation. These findings suggest that *L. cylindrica* is a more suitable candidate for applications requiring strong fibre materials. Therefore, deliberate cultivation of *L. cylindrica* should be encouraged for its industrial importance and potential for exportation.

Keywords: Cucurbitaceae, Morphology, Fibre quality, Stomata

BRIDGING DATA LITERACY AND AI COMPETENCY GAP: AN ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS ACROSS DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

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The growing importance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in agriculture presents agricultural students in Nigeria with both benefits and challenges. While AI tools can enhance agricultural practices and food systems, there remains a gap in students' data literacy and AI competencies. This study investigates these competencies among agricultural students in Nigerian universities. Using a structured questionnaire, data were collected from institutions in Kwara State. Findings reveal disparities, with urban students showing higher proficiency due to better infrastructure. Barriers include limited training and poor curriculum integration. The study thus recommended that AI adoption should be enhanced in agricultural education.

Keywords: Data literacy, AI competency, Agricultural students

ADVOCATING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH COLLABORATIVE PEDAGOGY BETWEEN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ITALY AND NIGERIA

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The impact of Climate Change is increasingly requiring more concerted efforts in terms of knowledge acquisition and implementation. To curb the menace of climate change, there is a need to have a deeper and better reflection of climate change theories, policies, and legal frameworks. The paper focuses on the teaching of international law and the efficiency of the curriculum to drive human rights as a catalyst for social change, especially in the aspect of climate change. It underscores the importance of collaboration as a common ground to realise this objective. The paper examines the University of Torino and the University of Ilorin memorandum of understanding and its implementation. It is the argument of the paper that finding a robust synergy between higher education institutions in Europe and Africa presents an opportunity to populate knowledge of climate change initiatives. The paper further argues that international law and human rights become more efficient and effective when engaged as a common basis between countries. Additionally, it is argued that it is Important to encourage social transformation with students being exposed to multinational perspectives. Using a mixed methodology comprising qualitative analysis of existing literature and quantitative data from staff and students who have engaged in exchanges between the two universities, the paper concludes that enhanced cooperation is encouraged to make the learning and impact of international law and human rights more effective.

Keywords: Climate change, International law, Human rights, Higher education

GLOBALISING EDUCATION THROUGH A SUPPORTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF SCHOOL CLIMATE AND PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON STUDENT READINESS IN NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA

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Globalising education involves establishing supportive learning environments that improve student preparedness. This study was carried out to investigate the impact of school climate and parental influence on student readiness to learn in North Central Nigeria, focusing on secondary schools in Kwara State. The paper explores how school climate's physical, social, and structural aspects, combined with parental involvement, influence students' punctuality, attentiveness, and social-emotional readiness. The researchers adopted a descriptive survey design. Both stratified and simple sampling were used to select public and private secondary schools, and 120 respondents, respectively. An instrument titled School Climate, Parental Influence, and Student Readiness Questionnaire (SCPI-SRQ) was used to collect data. Three research questions were raised, and three hypotheses were formulated. Pearson product-moment correlation statistics were used to analyse the data at 0.05 levels of significance. The findings revealed that a positive school climate significantly correlates with higher student readiness levels, particularly in environments with adequate facilities and supportive teacher-student interactions. Furthermore, active parental involvement and financial capability also significantly impact students' motivation and academic aspirations. Challenges include inconsistent parental support and disparities in school infrastructure between public and private schools. Given the rapid pace of globalisation, it is urgent that we maintain educational preparedness. Based on the findings, some recommendations were made, which include implementing policies that promote inclusive school climates and enhancing parental support systems to bridge existing gaps in educational readiness.

Keywords: Globalising Education, Supportive Learning Environment, School Climate, Parental Influence, Student Readiness

INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY OF MELON SEED SNACKS (ROBO) ENRICHED WITH SWEET POTATO

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This study highlights the role of education in sustaining Robo, a traditional snack from melon seeds (*Citrullus vulgaris*), enriched with sweet potato flour (5%–50%). Proximate values showed moisture (6.60–8.24%), ash (23.67–36.13%), fibre (4.29–5.96%), fat (28.12–38.83%), protein (3.34–5.80%), and carbohydrate (6.90–33.22%). Sensory ratings ranged from 6.84–7.54. Education enhances producer skills, increases consumer awareness, and promotes local crop use. The 5% and 50% blends were most accepted. Conclusion: Education drives innovation, quality, and sustainability. Recommendation: Integrate food education into community programs and training workshops to promote adoption, reduce food waste, and improve the nutritional appeal of indigenous snacks like Robo.

Keywords: Robo snacks, Sweet potato flour, Food sustainability, Nutrition education, Sensory evaluation

CHALLENGES IN BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING IMPLEMENTATION FOR QUANTITY SURVEYORS

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The adoption of Building Information Modelling (BIM) technology is transforming the global construction marketplace. The technology is changing the way buildings are designed, constructed, and managed, thereby enhancing efficiency, cost management, and collaboration among stakeholders. However, Quantity Surveyors (QS) in Nigeria are facing substantial challenges in adopting BIM in performing QS routine duties, making it difficult to harness the potential benefits of BIM. This study is set out to examine the barriers impeding the integration of BIM with QS practice in Nigeria. A comprehensive literature review was adopted for this study. The articles reviewed covered practices in both developed and developing countries. Findings from the study show that the barriers hindering the adoption of BIM by QS include a low level of awareness, high cost of implementation, lack of technical expertise, resistance to change from traditional practices, the lack of standardised BIM protocols, and poor digital infrastructure. In addition, insufficient government support, limited collaborations among construction professionals, poor digital infrastructure are the factors contributing to non-adoption of BIM by QS. The study also found that there is non-alignment between BIM education in academic institutions and industry requirements, leading to a skills gap among QS professionals. Despite these challenges to BIM technology use by QS, the study highlights that BIM adoption can be improved through mandatory BIM training for professionals, implementation of government policies to mandating the use of BIM on government projects, development of localised BIM standards and public private partnership. The study underscores the need for continuous professional development and stakeholder engagement to bridge the knowledge gap and foster a BIM-ready environment. This research contributes to the discourse on technology adoption in the construction industry through the provision of insights into the challenges faced by QS professionals in developing countries. The study recommends government policy reforms, capacity building for practising and upcoming professionals, and improved collaboration among industry stakeholders to accelerate BIM adoption. The findings are valuable for policymakers, educators, and practitioners seeking to enhance the role of Quantity Surveyors in a BIM-driven construction industry.

Keywords: Building Information Modelling (BIM), Quantity Surveyors, Challenges, Developing Countries, Nigeria.

EXAMINATION OF CURRENT HEALTH AND SAFETY CHALLENGES IN MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES PROJECTS

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Health and Safety Management (HSM) is an essential component of construction project execution, particularly in mechanical and electrical (M&E) services, which encompass high-risk tasks such as electrical installations, Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems, and plumbing works. These systems often involve interaction with hazardous equipment, live systems, and confined spaces. Accidents and occupational risks continue to occur in M&E services despite the existence of strict rules and industry standards, resulting in injuries, fatalities, and project delays. This paper examines current health and safety management techniques in M&E services in building projects. A thorough literature analysis of contemporary methods and problems in the management of Health and Safety (H&S) within (M&E) projects was carried out. The review synthesises findings from academic journals, industry reports, and regulatory guidelines to identify key trends, best practices, and persistent gaps in H&S implementation. The study's findings indicated that existing methods in H&S management prioritise adherence to legal standards, including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S- ISO 45001), and local safety rules. Risk assessment approaches, such as Job Safety Analysis (JSA) and Hazard Identification (HAZID), are extensively utilised to reduce workplace dangers. Moreover, the integration of advanced technologies such as Building Information Modelling (BIM), wearable sensors, and IoT-based monitoring systems is progressively enhancing real-time safety monitoring. On-the-job training programs and a focus on compliance with safety culture are vital in mitigating accidents and enhancing worker knowledge. The problems identified in health and safety management within M&E projects encompass inadequate enforcement of safety rules, suboptimal coordination across diverse teams, and insufficient training for workers, especially subcontractors, and labourers. The complex and multidimensional characteristics of M&E installations complicate safety risk management, since electrical dangers, mechanical failures, and fire risks persist. Budgetary constraints and stringent project timelines can result in prioritising productivity at the expense of safety, thereby compromising health and safety standards. The study shows that although advances in technology and regulatory frameworks have enhanced health and safety results, systemic difficulties such as inadequate compliance, fragmented communication, and resource constraints persistently inhibit effective safety management. Stronger regulatory enforcement, improved coordination among stakeholders, and increased investment in technological solutions are advocated to overcome these difficulties.

Keywords: Health and Safety, Mechanical and Electrical Services, Risk Management, Construction Safety, Occupational Hazards.

INFLUENCE OF INCOME REPLACEMENT ON MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES AMONG RETIREES IN ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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The study investigated the influence of income replacement on the management of chronic diseases among retirees in Ilorin South local government. Six (6) research questions were raised, and six (6) research hypotheses were formulated. A survey research design was adopted, and the population for the study included all the retirees in Ilorin South local government area of Kwara state. The study adopted stratified and purposive sampling techniques to select Ilorin South from the sixteen (16) local governments in Kwara state. Three (3) wards were selected from the selected local government using a purposive sampling technique, and two hundred (200) respondents were selected from the three selected wards. The income replacement and chronic diseases management questionnaire and scorecard (IRCDQ) was the instrument used for collection. The research questions were analysed using frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. The hypothesis was tested with a t-test and linear regression at a 0.05 level of significance, and data visualisation was done using gg-plot, gt-summary, stargazer packages, and LaTeX. The findings revealed most of the respondents were females aged 65 – 69 years old, earning below ₦81,000-₦150,000, which is equivalent to \$120. The most common disease among the respondents was arthritis. The hypothesis revealed a significant relationship between post-retirement income and retirees' perception of health management ($p < 0.05$), revealing that each additional decrease in post-retirement income will result in a 0.09081 decrease in chronic disease management score. Although the study reveals no relationship between post-retirement income and the number of reported diseases, likewise, the differences in pre- and post-retirement income will not influence the number of reported diseases. Therefore, it is concluded that low-income replacement will affect the management of chronic diseases. The researcher recommended that senior citizens who have served the nation for 35 years or more should be compensated for their sacrifices during their service years.

Keywords: Chronic disease management, retirees, income replacement

GLOBAL ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE: ADVOCATING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

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Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) causes treatment failures, prolonged sickness, and higher mortality. A One Health approach integrating human, animal, and environmental health sectors through multisectoral collaboration is vital for AMR surveillance. This study highlights the current AMR surveillance efforts. Tracking the trends of resistant infections across populations and regions is made easier by advocating sustainable educational initiatives of AMR surveillance. Ongoing surveillance efforts include World AMR awareness week (WAAW), the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS), and the Resistance Map. The WHO's GLASS offers a unified framework for countries to track the progress of existing and emerging national surveillance systems.

Keywords: Antimicrobial resistance, One Health, Surveillance, Global initiatives

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SOCIOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION: INTERSECTING PARADIGMS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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A summary of the paper, outlining the international relations and sociology in the context of globalisation. This paper explores the intersection of International Relations (IR) and Sociology within the framework of globalisation. It examines how global interconnectedness reshapes the dynamics of international power, culture, governance, and social structures in various countries. This paper examines and investigates how globalisation influences nation-states, global institutions, and transnational movements, while also shaping individual and collective identities, by analysing key sociological and IR theories. This research highlights the key themes, findings, and implications of globalisation on global governance, cultural homogenization, inequality, and identity politics.

Keywords: Sociology, globalisation, international relations, Global governance, Global Inequality

AI-POWERED WORKFORCE PATHWAYS: PREPARING STUDENTS FOR A GLOBALIZED ECONOMY

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The rapid adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is reshaping education and workforce development globally, presenting both opportunities and challenges for economies like Nigeria and other developing regions. Historically, transformative technologies such as electricity, vaccines, and the internet have triggered global economic shifts, accelerated innovation, and necessitated restructuring in education systems. Similarly, the breakthroughs in AI—particularly in large language models (LLMs)—have propelled AI into mainstream implementation, demanding urgent attention from educators and policymakers. This paper explores how AI can revolutionise education by fostering skills-based learning frameworks that prepare students for nomadic and remote jobs in a globalised economy. It emphasises the need for adaptive curricula that align with emerging industry demands while addressing the unique challenges faced by developing economies. By transitioning from hype to practical implementation, Nigeria's education system has the potential to leverage AI to create sustainable pathways for workforce development. The discussion highlights strategies for integrating AI into educational policies and curricula to drive a skills-based economy, ensuring that students are equipped to thrive in an increasingly interconnected and AI-driven world. This approach positions education as a catalyst for equitable economic growth and global competitiveness in the AI era.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Education, Workforce Development, Skills-Based Learning

CROSS-CULTURAL AI EDUCATION: INTERNATIONALISING CURRICULUM FOR EQUITABLE GLOBAL IMPACT

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This paper addresses global disparities in AI education through curriculum internationalisation. Analysing AI educational frameworks across 12 countries on six continents, we identify key barriers: algorithmic colonialism, culturally homogeneous training data, English-language dominance, and context-insensitive pedagogies. We propose the Culturally Responsive AI Education (CRAE) framework featuring three dimensions: pluralistic epistemological foundations integrating diverse knowledge traditions, localised dataset development reflecting regional priorities, and multilingual programming environments reducing linguistic barriers. Our 30-month mixed-methods study examined curriculum documents from 38 institutions, conducted 54 faculty interviews, and analysed instructional materials using comparative methods. Implementation across universities in Nigeria, Brazil, India, and Germany showed enhanced student engagement and technical mastery through connecting AI concepts to locally meaningful problems. Results indicate that the CRAE framework facilitates genuine knowledge exchange between Western and Global South institutions and has the potential to reshape the global AI development landscape to address diverse regional priorities. This research contributes to advancing educational practices that can help democratize AI innovation while preparing students to work effectively across cultural boundaries in an increasingly interconnected technological landscape. By fundamentally reconsidering how AI is taught and applied across diverse cultural contexts, we can contribute to a more equitable distribution of AI benefits globally.

Keywords: Internationalisation of curriculum, Artificial intelligence education, Cross-cultural education, Algorithmic justice, Culturally responsive teaching

CURRICULUM INTERNATIONALISATION IN NIGERIAN HIGHER EDUCATION: A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO GLOBAL PRACTICE

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The internationalisation of curricula in Nigerian higher education is crucial for aligning academic programs with global standards and equipping graduates with the skills necessary to thrive in an increasingly interconnected world. However, challenges such as outdated curricula, limited international collaborations, and inadequate policy frameworks hinder this progress. This study examines the significance of internationalising the curriculum, focusing on key elements such as global partnerships, student and faculty mobility, multilingual education, and the integration of international perspectives in teaching and research. To address these challenges, the study proposes a strategic framework that includes policy reforms, faculty development, transnational education programs, and the adoption of digital and multilingual content. These strategies boost Nigerian universities' global competitiveness and produce globally ready graduates.

Keywords: Curriculum Internationalisation, Higher Education, Global Practice, Nigerian Universities, Student Mobility, Policy Reforms

THE ROLE OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND TRANSLATION IN PRESERVING NIGERIA'S CULTURES IN THE GLOBAL ERA

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In an increasingly globalised world, the survival of indigenous cultures and languages faces growing challenges, particularly in culturally diverse nations like Nigeria. This research investigates the tension between globalisation and the preservation of Nigerian cultural and linguistic identity, emphasising the critical role of translation and intercultural communication in sustaining cultural diversity. Drawing inspiration from historical examples such as Georgia's translation movement in the Middle Ages, this study explores how similar efforts in Nigeria—past and present—can serve as vehicles for cultural enrichment and resilience. Through qualitative analysis of translated texts, interviews with language practitioners, and case studies of intercultural exchange, the study examines the extent to which Nigerian cultures can adapt to global pressures while maintaining their uniqueness. Ultimately, the research aims to propose practical strategies for leveraging translation and communication as tools for cultural sustainability, ensuring that Nigerian cultural heritage not only survives but thrives within the global cultural landscape.

Keywords: Globalisation, Cultural diversity, Intercultural communication and Cultural adaptation.

HARNESSING THEORETICAL TEACHING AND CLINICAL POSTING ACTIVITIES FOR BETTER NURSING STUDENT LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN NIGERIA: SUGGESTING GLOBAL BEST PRACTICE MODELS

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Better student learning experiences are desirable to make products of nursing-midwifery training safe for society. Various theoretical and clinical teaching approaches are being implemented in the curricula of nursing-midwifery training across the globe to create lasting experiences and the desired clinical competence. Personal, professional and contextual factors act as enhancers and challenges in this learning process. Nurse/midwife teachers (at both clinical and classroom levels) are critical actors, and need to adopt inter-disciplinary, cross-fertilisation approaches for better student learning experiences. They are challenged to be proactive to bridge the theory-practice gap in Nigeria. The Theory-Practice Forum and Nurse-consultancy Platform are some of the models adopted to “better” the learning experiences of clinical students. This paper presents three globally accepted models to close this gap: The Clinical Competence, Clinical Partnership, and Clinical Preceptorship models. The Clinician-faculty is one of the best ways to do this. This paper also challenges researchers, faculty, clinical teachers, and clinicians to research into what models work best and how much is being done to address theory-practice gaps in the training of professional nurses in Nigeria, in line with global trends. The paper concludes that the best models should lean on students' level of satisfaction as recipients of teaching-learning scenarios and evidence-based approaches.

Keywords: Clinical Posting, Global Best Practices, Nursing Students, Learning Experiences, Models of clinical teaching, Theoretical Teaching

GLOBAL UNIVERSITY NETWORKS: STRENGTHENING COLLECTIVE IMPACT IN RELATION TO HIGHER EDUCATION

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Global university networks (GUNs) have become essential tools for fostering collaboration, driving collective impact and addressing complex global challenges in higher education. This abstract explores the function of GUNs in strengthening member institutions' capabilities and approaching difficult global issues. In an increasingly interconnected world, universities are under pressure to take on more societal responsibilities, address global issues, and coordinate academic programs in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations. By pooling resources, expertise and forming structured alliances, universities through GUNs are able to facilitate knowledge sharing, promote innovative research, co-create solutions that have a broader impact, and support the development of globally competent graduates. The diverse ways that GUNs address challenges, including climate change, sustainable development, and global health, are reviewed along with their unique contributions. These structures include thematic networks, research consortia and institutional partnerships. This abstract also delves into challenges faced by GUNs, such as unequal access to resources (financial and infrastructural), governance complexity, and the need to ensure measurable and equitable participation. To be truly effective, these networks must prioritise inclusivity, digital integration, and accountability frameworks that track both academic and societal outcomes. In conclusion, well-designed and effectively managed GUNs are crucial for strengthening the collective impact of higher education in addressing global challenges and fostering a more sustainable and equitable future. By leveraging the power of collaboration rather than competing, GUNs can amplify the impact of individual institutions, reduce knowledge disparity and contribute to transformative change on a global scale.

Keywords: Institutional partnerships, higher education, collaboration, innovative research, Structured alliance

INCENTIVISATION OF AGRICULTURAL TRAINING IN NIGERIA: PROS A,D CONS

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Agricultural extension training is sine qua non to the development of agriculture in Nigeria. Most farmers still practice a traditional farming system, which is associated with low agricultural productivity. Thus, there is an obvious need for improved agricultural training of many small-scale farmers. However, there are concerns about the willingness and readiness of farmers to attend training without incentives and allowances. This is in contrast to the advocacy that farmers should be willing to pay for the delivery of extension services. The incentivisation is often borne out of modelisation of politically oriented agricultural training, where high training allowances and other benefits are provided to the attendees. Hence, many farmers demand refreshments or training allowances before they can participate in agricultural development training. Therefore, urgent attention needs to be paid to the issue of incentives given during agricultural extension training.

Keywords: Incentives, training, needs, compensation

EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS ON TEACHING-LEARNING IN NURSING INSTITUTIONS IN KWARA STATE, NORTH-CENTRAL NIGERIA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS

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Poor performances of nursing students have been attributed to poor teaching strategies. Integration of innovations and new methods into the teaching-learning process to enhance the academic performance of nursing students has been variously perceived by learners. This study assessed the level of awareness and perception of nursing students on the new innovations of teaching-learning strategies and the perceived effects on the teaching-learning process among nursing students in Kwara State, Nigeria. Four research questions guided the study. A mixed methods research design was adopted for the study. Out of the six nursing institutions in the State, three nursing institutions, with a total population of 1,267, were purposively selected for the study. Using a questionnaire and focus group interview, both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Adopting the descriptive and inferential statistics, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 24.0 was used to analyse the quantitative data collected, while a thematic analysis was done for the qualitative data. The results indicate that; majority of the respondents were female (70.5%), 73.5% were aware of new innovations in teaching-learning in nursing institutions, with 79.5% acknowledging that new technological innovations made learning easy. 73.3% viewed the new technological innovations as increasing their overall academic performance. Over two-thirds of the students (69.8%) wished for the use of mobile teaching-learning for students' classwork, believing that it assists them to learn new knowledge. The majority of them (72.5%) stated that online game-based learning is a useful tool for teaching-learning; 73.5% supported using artificial intelligence (AI) as learning tools for teaching-learning digital content platform learning for students' classwork, assisting nursing students to learn new things. However, fears were expressed as more than two-thirds of the students indicated many challenges associated with the teaching-learning innovations. These responses were complemented with qualitative findings, which centre on awareness, perceived effectiveness and challenges of the new methods. We conclude that nursing students in Kwara State are familiar with, and positively perceive, the new innovations in the teaching-learning activities. While recommending the introduction of new innovations in Nursing Education in Nigeria, there is a need for further study to check for new innovations challenges experienced by the students to sustain institutional quality and productivity. Further study is also required to bridge the gaps in the nursing curriculum used in the nursing colleges and the universities with new innovations in teaching-learning methods.

Keywords: Nursing education, ed tech, new innovations in nursing, teaching-learning process, global, educational technologies

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONALIZATION ON WOMEN'S CAREERS IN ACADEMIA

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This position paper examines the intersection of internationalisation and women's academic careers, highlighting the opportunities and challenges that arise from this complex dynamic. Internationalisation has become a key aspect of higher education, with institutions increasingly engaging in global collaborations, research partnerships, and student mobility initiatives. However, the impact of internationalisation on women's careers in academia remains underexplored. This study argues that internationalisation can have both positive and negative effects on women's career advancement, necessitating targeted strategies to support their success. The paper discusses the benefits of internationalisation, such as increased research opportunities, global networking, and career development. Conversely, it also highlights the challenges women face, including cultural and social barriers, work-life balance issues, and unequal access to resources and opportunities. To address these challenges, the paper proposes recommendations for institutions to manage the benefits and difficulties of internationalisation. These include establishing mentorship programs, implementing family-friendly policies, and addressing social and cultural issues. By exploring the intersection of internationalisation and women's academic careers, this study aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the opportunities and challenges involved and to inform strategies for promoting greater diversity and inclusion in academia.

Keywords: Higher education internationalisation, Academic careers for women, Guidance, Establishing connections, Work-life harmony, Social and cultural obstacles, Gender parity in higher education, Leadership in academia

HERBAL MEDICATION AS PANACEA TO LIVESTOCK ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

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Globally, the livestock industry is being threatened as a result of antimicrobial resistance which is caused by the misuse and/or abuse of antimicrobial. By implication, human beings are predisposed to health challenges resulting from improper disease management in livestock. Sequel to the constant failure of antimicrobials, many Nigerian livestock farmers have resorted to the use of locally formulated herbs (Agunmu) in the production of livestock. It was rated by farmers who have adopted its use as highly cost-effective and very efficient in curbing diseases. Therefore, Nigeria is at an advantage in exporting the herbs to other countries of the world where antimicrobials are still being used on a large scale.

Keywords: Herbs, Antimicrobials, Resistance, Disease, Livestock

GLOBALISING EDUCATION ON NEUROPSYCHIATRIC EFFECTS OF ANTIBIOTICS

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Antibiotics are well known for fighting infections, but what is often left out of the discussion is their impact on mental health. Their misuse and even prescribed use can disrupt the balance of gut bacteria, which play an important role in how the brain functions. This disruption may cause neurotransmitter imbalance, subsequently leading to several neuropsychiatric disorders. As the world becomes more connected, it is important for healthcare workers to understand these effects. Improving education and encouraging global collaboration will help ensure antibiotics are used more wisely, support mental well-being, and allow exploration of safer alternative ways to treat infections.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Gut-brain axis, Neuropsychiatric disorders, Misuse

FEMINIST PEDAGOGIES IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: A CRITICAL EXPLORATION

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A critical framework for opposing prevailing power systems and advancing social justice is provided by feminist pedagogies. This article critically examines the application of feminist pedagogies in international education, highlighting their potential to challenge dominant power structures and promote social justice, including their advantages and disadvantages. Feminist pedagogies offer a critical framework for empowering marginalised voices, fostering critical thinking, and advancing gender equality. The paper explores the benefits of feminist pedagogies in international education, including promoting inclusivity, encouraging reflexivity, and providing a platform for underrepresented groups to express themselves. However, it also acknowledges the challenges of implementing feminist pedagogies in diverse cultural and contextual settings. The article presents case studies and real-world examples of feminist pedagogies in action, emphasising the need for adaptability and cultural sensitivity. By examining the intersections of feminism, pedagogy, and international education, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of how feminist pedagogies can be effectively employed to promote social justice and equity in educational settings worldwide. The findings of this study have implications for educators, policymakers, and researchers seeking to create more inclusive and equitable learning environments. These include advancing gender equality, giving voice to underrepresented groups, and encouraging introspection and critical thinking. Additionally, case studies and real-world examples of feminist pedagogies are covered in the paper, emphasising how crucial it is to modify these strategies for various cultural and contextual contexts.

Keywords: Feminist teaching methods, Global education, Social justice, Gender parity, Critical analysis and contemplation, Voices that are marginalised, Structures of power

GENDER DIMENSIONS IN ACADEMIC INTERNATIONALIZATION

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The academic landscape has changed as a result of higher education's internationalisation, which has created previously unheard-of chances for international cooperation and information sharing. But this process has also made gender inequality worse, making it more difficult for women to take advantage of and access foreign academic opportunities. The gender aspects of academic internationalisation are examined in this research, emphasising the ways in which internationalisation processes impact and are influenced by gender. In order to encourage more inclusive and equitable internationalisation practices, we contend that addressing these gender dimensions is essential. We also suggest ways that higher education institutions might support gender equality in academic internationalisation. Our research reveals that women face significant barriers in international academic mobility, including limited access to funding, networking opportunities, and leadership positions. Furthermore, we explore how internationalisation can perpetuate existing power dynamics, reinforcing gender stereotypes and biases. To address these challenges, we propose strategies for higher education institutions to promote gender equality in academic internationalisation. These include implementing policies to support women's participation in international research collaborations, providing training and mentorship programs to enhance women's global academic skills, and promoting inclusive decision-making processes in internationalisation initiatives. By acknowledging and addressing the gender dimensions of academic internationalisation, we can work towards creating a more equitable and inclusive global academic community.

Keywords: internationalisation of academia, Dimensions of gender, Higher learning, the globalisation of learning, Gender parity, Education for everybody, Fairness in education Internationalisation's Effect on Women's Leadership.

MOTIVATION: A PANACEA FOR CORRUPTION REDUCTION IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

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One of the pertinent issues in Nigeria today is corruption. Corruption has retarded the country's development and has permeated every nook and cranny of the society, including the educational sector. This study examined the influence of motivational incentives as a panacea for the reduction of corruption in tertiary institutions in Nigeria. Using both Herzberg's Two-Factor and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theories respectively, the study recommended that through improved salary, a conducive work environment, regular promotion and staff development among staff of tertiary institutions, corrupt practices will be reduced to a larger extent.

Keywords: Corruption, Tertiary Institutions, Motivation, Institutional Decay, Nigeria

GLOBALISING EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: BRIDGING GLOBAL APPROACHES AND LOCAL REALITIES

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The world is committed to achieving sustainable development, and education is central to the transformative change we wish to see. But the road to globalising education has not been smooth, especially in developing countries, like Nigeria, where local realities often conflict with global frameworks and imported models of education. This study critically analyses the apparent disconnect between global education for sustainable development (ESD) strategies and practical implementation in Nigeria. This study examines the theoretical underpinnings of global integration, while considering policy analysis, comparative education, and historical reforms, and discusses challenges like inadequate infrastructure, curriculum misalignment, digital inequality, and cultural resistance that impede effective global integration. Finally, it suggests case-specific strategies to contextualise planetary educational aspirations without diluting its principled content. Bridging this gap, the paper argues, would require a hybrid model that infuses global competencies into local knowledge systems, such as support for experiential learning and education, ensuring that systems of education in Nigeria are globally relevant and socially and culturally sustainable.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Global Integration, Education Policy, Nigeria, Cultural Context

RE-BRANDING HIGHER EDUCATION FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN NIGERIA

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The role of higher education in preparing youth for the labour market is becoming more challenging in modern society. The effort of higher education in producing relevant and skilful graduates to meet the needs and demands of the modern world labour market is a great task for educational management. Unemployment of young people, especially graduates, has reached an alarming height in the nation. The economy is currently shedding jobs more than it creates. It is for this reason that the study is looking carefully at rebranding higher education as a way of exposing students to the knowledge of various skills and businesses while in school, so that after graduation, they become self-employed rather than job seekers. This paper discussed the concept of youth development, the concept of youth empowerment, issues and challenges of the labour market for higher education, the status of higher education for empowering youth development and strategies for youth empowerment. It was, however, recommended that the higher institutions should focus on a curriculum that is aimed at growing the job market and expanding the production of qualified professionals most required by industries. Youths must be ready to imbibe the entrepreneurship culture in higher institutions, and when they are out of school, as a possible remedy for unemployment.

Keywords: Higher education, unemployment, labour market, re-branding, youth empowerment

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS: UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN STRATEGIES

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This study examines the role of international partnerships and collaborations at the University of Ilorin, focusing on their multifaceted significance in enhancing academic quality, fostering research innovation, and promoting global engagement. The research seeks to illuminate how these collaborations contribute to a more dynamic and enriched educational environment. International partnerships facilitate the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and best practices, which not only elevate the quality of academic programs but also enable faculty and students to engage in cutting-edge research initiatives. Through a qualitative analysis of existing partnerships with foreign institutions, this research identifies the various dimensions of collaboration, including student and faculty exchanges, joint research initiatives, and curriculum development. This study employs a qualitative research approach to investigate the international partnerships and collaborations at the University of Ilorin, which includes research design, data collection, data analysis and ethical consideration. The findings reveal that these partnerships not only broaden the educational experience for students but also foster a culture of academic excellence and innovation within the university. Furthermore, the study discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with these international collaborations, such as funding constraints and cultural differences. With a critical insight into the University of Ilorin's strategic approach to global partnerships, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of how such collaborations can positively influence higher education in Nigeria. The study underscores the importance of establishing robust international links to prepare students for a globalised workforce and to enhance the university's reputation on the international stage.

Keywords: Partnership, collaboration, University of Ilorin, strategies

ALUMINIUM WASTE VALORIZATION TO SYNTHESIS INDUSTRIAL GRADE ALUMINA USING HYDROMETALLURGY APPROACH

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The growing accumulation of aluminium waste poses significant environmental challenges while simultaneously presenting opportunities for resource recovery. This study explores the valorisation of aluminium waste through a hydrometallurgical approach to synthesise industrial-grade alumina (Al_2O_3). The process involves selective leaching, purification, and controlled precipitation techniques optimised to maximise alumina yield and purity. Various aluminium-containing waste sources, including spent catalysts, dross, and scrap, were evaluated for their suitability in the process. Characterisation of the synthesised alumina by X-ray powder diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), and Fourier Transmission Infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) confirmed compliance with industrial standards in terms of particle morphology, phase composition, and chemical purity. This sustainable approach not only mitigates the environmental impact of aluminium waste but also contributes to the circular economy by converting waste into valuable industrial raw material.

Keywords: Aluminium Waste; Valorisation; Hydrometallurgy; Industrial Grade Alumina; Resource Recovery

THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN GLOBALISING EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

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In an increasingly interconnected world, the role of translation in globalising education has become paramount. This study aims to explore the challenges faced in translating educational content across diverse languages and cultures while proposing innovative solutions to enhance accessibility and inclusivity in learning environments. The problem statement highlights that while globalisation offers opportunities for educational exchange, significant barriers exist due to linguistic differences, cultural nuances, and varying educational standards. These obstacles hinder effective knowledge transfer, particularly in underserved regions. Employing a mixed-methods approach, this research integrates qualitative interviews with educators and quantitative surveys from students across various educational institutions. The theoretical framework is grounded in intercultural communication and translation theory, emphasising the importance of context and cultural relevance in educational materials. The discussion reveals that traditional translation practices often overlook the socio-cultural dimensions of language, leading to misinterpretations and reduced effectiveness in teaching. Innovative solutions identified include the use of technology-enhanced translation tools, collaborative translation practices involving local educators, and the development of culturally adaptive curricula. These strategies not only address linguistic barriers but also promote a more inclusive educational environment. Findings indicate that when translation is approached as a collaborative and context-sensitive process, it significantly improves educational outcomes. Additionally, fostering partnerships between institutions across borders can enhance resource-sharing and curriculum development, thereby addressing sustainability in global education. In conclusion, the role of translation in globalising education is multifaceted, presenting both challenges and opportunities. By adopting innovative approaches and prioritising cultural sensitivity in translation practices, educators can create more equitable and effective learning experiences that resonate across global contexts. This research contributes to the ongoing discourse on the critical intersection of language, culture, and education in a globalised world.

Keywords: Translation in education, Globalisation, Cultural sensitivity, Accessibility, Inclusive learning

ATTITUDE TOWARDS KNOWLEDGE SHARING AMONG LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATORS IN UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH-WEST, NIGERIA

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The study investigated the attitude of Library and Information Science Educators towards knowledge sharing in universities in South-West, Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design, and a questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection. The population of the study comprised 480 Library and Information Science (LIS) Educators in universities in South-West, Nigeria. Total enumeration was employed for the study. The findings revealed there was a positive attitude towards knowledge sharing among LIS educators. The study recommends that university management should implement knowledge-sharing policies among LIS educators in universities in the South-West, Nigeria.

Keywords: Attitude, Knowledge Sharing, LIS Educators, Practices

REBRANDING HIGHER EDUCATION FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN NIGERIA

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The role of higher education in preparing young people for the labour market is becoming increasingly demanding in today's society. With graduate unemployment on the rise and the economy losing more jobs than it creates, there is a growing need to reposition higher education to better equip students with practical skills and entrepreneurial knowledge. This paper explores youth development and empowerment, challenges in the labour market, and the current state of higher education in addressing these issues. It argues for a shift in focus towards rebranding higher education to promote self-reliance among graduates. By introducing skill acquisition and business exposure into the curriculum, institutions can help students become job creators rather than job seekers. The study recommends that higher institutions prioritise programmes that align with industry needs and foster an entrepreneurial mindset, both during and after schooling.

Keywords: Higher education, Unemployment, Labour market, Rebranding, Youth empowerment

A REVIEW OF ETHICAL ISSUES IN STEM TEACHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

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In an era where technological and scientific advancements are pivotal to national development, this paper meticulously examines the state of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education in Nigeria. It aims to dissect the complexities, challenges, and opportunities within this educational sector, particularly in the context of global educational trends and national developmental imperatives. The study's scope critically reviewed ethical issues in STEM teacher education in Nigeria. Firstly, it clarified the concepts of Ethics, Norms, and STEM before discussing what constitutes STEM Teacher Education. Secondly, it examined ethical standards for STEM teachers in Nigeria and the ethical components of STEM. Thirdly, it examined ethical issues and dilemmas facing STEM Teachers. The paper concluded that STEM teachers need beyond professional ethics; they also need a grounding in ethical theories and moral thinking skills. Finally, the paper advocated for the inclusion of core courses on ethical theories and moral thinking skills in the STEM teacher education curriculum in Nigeria.

Keywords: Education, Ethics, Ethical dilemma, Norms, STEM, and Teacher education.

HARNESSING EARTH SCIENCE EDUCATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN AFRICA

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Environmental sustainability involves the integration of sustainable practices and principles in environmental management. The knowledge of earth sciences is useful in the management of climate change, natural resources, including water, mineral and fossil fuels. The application of various aspects of earth sciences is pivotal in ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, soil health, sustainable agriculture and mitigation of natural disasters. In recent times, interdisciplinary approaches have been greatly utilised in understanding the exploration and exploitation of natural resources and their effect on human life. The aim of this study is to understand natural systems and make informed decisions that contribute to the health of humanity.

Keywords: Environmental sustainability, earth sciences, soil health, mitigation, natural resources

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF VISUAL DESIGN ON USER EXPERIENCE WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN OLD AND NEW PORTALS

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The evolution of the internet has transformed the world into a global village, making organisational activities more accessible and transparent. University portals are often the first point of interaction for users, and first impressions play a crucial role. The University of Ilorin has recently launched a new enterprise portal, reflecting its commitment to technological advancement. This project, led by the Computer Services and Information Technology (COMSIT) Directorate of the University, aims to enhance the online experience of students and staff. Recognising the significant impact of visual design on user interaction and task performance, this research explores the comparative effects of the old and new University of Ilorin portal by examining how visual design influences user experience, usability, and overall satisfaction. The study analysed feedback from 272 students in their penultimate and final years selected from six faculties in the University using a stratified sampling technique. Findings reveal significant improvements in user experience, engagement, and satisfaction, primarily influenced by changes in visual design. Respondents claim that there is ease of finding information and improved user friendliness in the new portal compared with the old portal. The research provides insights into the importance of aesthetic and functional improvements in web portal design, it also highlights the need for continuous improvement based on user feedback, regular updates and iterative design processes.

Keywords: Internet evolution, University portal, Visual design, User experience, Usability

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) ON SPATIAL REASONING AND GEOGRAPHIC LITERACY AMONG UNIVERSITY RESEARCHERS: A TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCED LEARNING APPROACH

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The necessity for university researchers to acquire spatial reasoning and geographic literacy skills has been brought to light by the complexity of geographic data and the growing demand for spatially informed decision-making. This study examines how university researchers' spatial reasoning and geographic literacy are affected by Geographic Information Systems (GIS), with an emphasis on the function of improved technological learning strategies. Utilising a mixed-methods research design, survey research, interviews, and spatial analysis are all combined. The findings demonstrate that GIS-based learning deepens understanding of spatial relationships and patterns, improves researchers' capacity to analyse and interpret geographic data, and strengthens spatial reasoning and geographic literacy skills. Significant ramifications flow from the study's conclusions for the creation of GIS-based educational initiatives and the incorporation of spatial analysis into academic research and instruction.

Keywords: Spatial analysis, Geographic literacy, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Technological learning strategies

STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY IN BASIC SCHOOLS IN NIGERIA

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The discourse on gender equality has increasingly gained traction within education policy over the years. The literature suggests that education policies operate within a very narrow frame and focus primarily on equal access to education, as measured by the enrolment rates of girls versus boys in schools. To broaden this perspective, this study examines effective strategies for promoting gender equality among basic school pupils in rural communities in Kwara State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study examined the incidences of gender inequity among basic school pupils, the challenges of gender equality among basic school pupils, and the strategies that can be employed to promote gender equality among basic school pupils in Kwara State. A descriptive design was employed in this study. The populations for this study were all basic schools in rural communities in Kwara State. Samples of 150 teachers were selected for this study using simple random sampling techniques. Data gathered in the study were analysed using percentages, means and standard deviations to answer the research questions. The findings reveal a significant perception of gender inequity at the basic school level, with teachers observing high incidences of unequal treatment between boys and girls. The challenges identified encompass a broad spectrum of issues, from unequal participation opportunities in school activities to societal norms that perpetuate gender roles and stereotypes. These challenges contribute to an environment that can be discriminatory and unsafe, particularly for girls and marginalised groups. Consequently, the study outlines strategies to address these issues, including emphasising education on gender equality, enforcement of protective laws, equal access to leadership roles, and the promotion of gender-equitable school policies and activities. Recommendations and suggestions for further studies were made based on these findings.

Keywords: Gender Equality; Inclusive Education; Education for All; Basic Education

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN INDIAN EDUCATION

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Globalisation has a wide role to play worldwide. It has left its footprints in every sphere of life. Globalisation has had an uneven development in different areas of human knowledge. In some fields, globalisation has advanced more thoroughly, like in commerce and trade, technology, sports, art and even in the education field, globalisation has already made huge strides. Education is a key factor in dealing with the impact of global megatrends. Globalisation of education refers to the increasing interconnectedness and integration of educational systems, content, and methodologies on a global scale, fostering collaboration, intercultural understanding, and preparing students for a globalised world. As education has an important place in shaping a society, globalisation has to relate to education, and the global activities have a deep impact on it. Globalisation of the world economies is leading to an increased emphasis on internationalisation of the subjects included in a course of study in school. It also creates opportunities for new partnerships in research and teaching with agencies and institutions across the world. Globalisation contributed to the development of the health and education systems in the developing countries. We can clearly see that education has increased in recent years, because globalisation has been a catalyst for jobs that require a higher skill set. Health and education are basic objectives to improve any nation, and there are strong relationships between economic growth and health and education systems. Globalisation has radically transformed the world in every aspect. But it has especially transformed the world economy, which has become increasingly interconnected and interdependent. But it also made the world economy increasingly competitive and more knowledge-based, especially in the developed Western countries, including the UK. While blue-collar jobs have been decreasing, white collar jobs have been increasing, especially in the service sector.

Keywords: Globalisation, Education, Economic growth, Interconnectedness, Internationalisation

ASSESSMENT OF NEUROCHEMICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL SAFETY OF LEVONORGESTREL IN FEMALE WISTAR RATS: IMPLICATIONS FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND SUPPLEMENT CO-ADMINISTRATION

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This study explores how levonorgestrel (LNG), a common contraceptive, affects the brain in female rats, and if melatonin can modify these effects. Researchers examined different LNG dosages and exposure frequencies, alone and with melatonin, focusing on neuro-oxidative stress, lipid profiles, and bioenergetics. The findings aim to improve global health by understanding medication safety and promoting responsible health practices. This research contributes to understanding pharmaceutical impacts across populations, addressing safe medication use and informing educational initiatives for public well-being.

Keywords: Levonorgestrel, Melatonin, Neurobiology, Global Health, Sustainable Healthcare, Contraceptive Safety, Supplement Co-administration.

ANTIBIOTICS DISPENSING PRACTICES OF PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

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Injudicious use of drugs especially Antibiotics is one of the leading causes of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). Two key factors that promote the abuse and misuse of drugs are the consumer factors and the drug dispensing attitude of the patent and proprietary medicine vendors (PPMVs). In order to promote responsible drug use, protect the health of Nigerians and reduce the prevalence of drug resistance in Nigeria, it is pertinent to know the extent to which the PPMVs contribute to the problem of AMR resistance in Nigeria. This study assessed the antibiotic dispensing practices of Patent and Proprietary Medicine Vendors on the development of Antimicrobial Resistance. A cross-sectional study was carried out using a mixed (quantitative & qualitative) method among 389 PPMVs that were randomly sampled. Data were collected, collated and analysed using Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS version 28.0), and the significance level was set at $p < 0.05$. The result of this study revealed that there are more females than males within the age range of 25-40 years, and the mean age is 36.5. Less than 50% considered the patient's weight as a determinant of drug dose, 41.4% considered age, while only a few (9.5%) considered both parameters. Also, 78.5% expressed that they consult a healthcare professional for dosage instructions, 9.1% used a dosage regardless of age, weight, or medical condition, and 8.4% administer the maximum dosage to ensure effectiveness. Assessing the knowledge of the respondents about Antibiotic Resistance, the majority of the respondents, 310(79.7%), claimed they were only moderately aware of Antibiotic Resistance, and 24(6.2%) were not aware at all. The majority (91.6%) claimed that they lack an in-depth knowledge of Antibiotics dispensing guidelines, which act as a major barrier to rational Antibiotics sales. The most common reason influencing Antibiotic dispensing reported by respondents was patient demand, with 31% of respondents saying this influenced their decision to dispense antibiotics. Therefore, the study shows that there is an inadequate knowledge of rational sales and dispensing of antibiotics among the PPMVs. Patients' demand and economic incentives are major factors influencing the antibiotic dispensing pattern of the PPMVs. The test of Association revealed that there was no significant association between drug dispensing pattern, compliance with dispensing guidelines and factors affecting drug dispensing with the education level of PPMVs. The study recommends the creation of awareness on rational drug dispensing, training and re-training of PPMVs and provision of clear and accessible guidelines on drug dispensing and sales.

Keywords: PPMVs, Drug dispensing Pattern, and Antibiotics

PATIENT'S EXPECTATION FACTOR ON DRUG DISPENSING PATTERN OF PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

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Ensuring the proper use of drugs is one of the primary objectives of medical practice. For most Nigerians, PPMVs serve as the first line of treatment, offering medications and services for a wide range of health needs such as malaria, diarrhoea, and other illnesses, and tending to both adults and children. However, patient demand frequently determines the goods and services offered by PPMV shops, which could result in PPMVs stocking and dispensing based on customers' demand and expectations. Identifying areas where dispensing practices can be improved is a key step in promoting responsible drug use, as inappropriate drug use can lead to negative clinical and economic consequences. Economic factors such as financial incentives may impact the dispensing pattern of PPMVs; hence, this study assessed the effect of patients' expectations on the drug dispensing pattern of PPMVs. The study was a cross-sectional study design among randomly selected 389 PPMVs. A mixed (quantitative & qualitative) method of data collection was used. Data were collected, collated and analysed using Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS version 28.0), and the significance level was set at $p < 0.05$. The study revealed that out of the 389 respondents, 289(74.3%) were female, while 100(25.7%) were male. The majority fell within the age range of 25-40 years, with 36.5 as the mean age. The majority (89.5%) of respondents reported that patient expectations moderately influence their dispensing habits, and only a small percentage, 6.9% felt patient expectations have little to no influence on their dispensing pattern. This is further buttressed by the Key Informant Interview with some of the PPMVs. The study further revealed that patient demand, among other factors such as peer pressure, financial incentives and regulatory pressure, acts as a barrier to appropriate dispensing. The vast majority (85.1%) of respondents see patient demand for a specific drug as a moderate barrier to a more rational dispensing. Therefore, this study shows that patient pressure is a significant factor influencing the drug dispensing pattern of PPMVs. The study recommends the creation of enlightenment programs on rational drug use starting at the grassroots level, and encouragement of care-seeking and consultation.

Keywords: Patient's expectation, Drug dispensing Pattern, and PPMVs

GLOBALISING EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION THROUGH SMART CLOTHING: PERCEPTIONS AND UTILIZATION AMONG UNDERGRADUATES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, NIGERIA

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A cross-sectional survey of 150 students, selected via multistage random sampling, employed a structured questionnaire to assess perceptions. Descriptive statistics (means, standard deviations, frequencies) revealed high awareness ($\bar{x} \approx 2.3-2.4$) and active use ($\bar{x} \approx 2.5-2.8$) of smart garments and accessories, with minimal perceived barriers ($\bar{x} \approx 1.3-1.8$). Factors such as price, functionality, and fashion alignment were identified as key drivers ($M \approx 3.6-3.9$). Inferential analyses showed no gender differences in awareness but significant correlations between perception and both willingness to adopt ($r \approx .68$, $p < .001$) and perceived challenges ($r \approx -.31$, $p < .001$). Findings indicate a favourable environment for integrating wearable technology into student life and support targeted curriculum, affordability, and awareness initiatives. Keywords: Smart clothing, E-textiles, Undergraduates, Technology adoption, Perceptions, Utilisation.

Keywords: Smart clothing, Wearable technology, Perception, Educational innovation

STREET BEGGING IN ILORIN: ADULT VIEWS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE POLICY RESPONSES

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Street begging poses public health and social sustainability challenges, especially in low- and middle-income countries like Nigeria. Its local causes and effects are underexplored. To assess perceived causes, consequences, and mitigation strategies for street begging among adults in Sango, Ilorin, Nigeria. A cross-sectional study of 460 adults used structured questionnaires and multistage sampling. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and chi-square tests ($p < 0.05$). Poverty, disability, and family breakdown were key causes. Consequences included sexual violence and assault. Recommended interventions included destitute centres and financial aid. Street begging reflects deep-rooted social vulnerabilities that need sustainable policy solutions.

Keywords: Homeless Persons, Poverty, Public Health, Social Determinants of Health, Welfare Services.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION FOR SUSTAINABLE LIFELONG LEARNING AND WELL-BEING OF DISADVANTAGED POPULATION IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

Abdulazeez Abdullahi (University of Ilorin) * - abdullahi.ak@unilorin.edu.ng

Community education and lifelong learning needs are a nexus and a generic model for promoting climate change and ensuring the safety of marginalised and disadvantaged populations in the community. This paper examines natural and man-made activities which affect the growth and well-being of the people and their communities. Environmental degradation situation analysis in Nigeria and its causes, ranging from pollution, deforestation, farm encroachment, poor industrial waste disposal, open defecation and the incessant bush burning. This situation has resultant effects on the well-being of people. Therefore, four research questions were raised. A qualitative research design of Ethnography was used for the study to explore waste management practices among people of different cultures. The population for the study comprises community members and Local Environmental Officers who volunteer to participate in the study. These were estimated to be 208 participants. Multi-stage sampling procedure consisting of stratified sampling, cluster sampling and purposive sampling technique was adopted. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) sessions were conducted with community members and Local Environmental Officers to obtain information about the community education and lifelong learning needs for sustainable environmental degradation. FGD conducted was based on contact with people without bias for gender, age and status. The psychometric properties of the instruments were ascertained to ensure accuracy and consistency. Consent of the respondents was sought during the interview. This study strictly adhered to ethical considerations and complied with all rules and regulations guiding research conduct. Also, the researcher sought the assistance of an interpreter in the host community and engaged to translate the interview questions into the language of the respondents. Qualitative data were analysed using thematic analysis to extract facts, in-depth information, and perspectives from the respondents. Responses through the interview sessions were mapped with the questions. One of the findings revealed that there is no adequate community education and lifelong learning on the environmental degradation of community members. It is therefore recommended that the government, through its agency, should promote community education on environmental degradation for the sustainable well-being of people and lifelong learning needs in Kwara State, Nigeria.

Keywords: Community Education, Lifelong Learning, Environmental Degradation, Sustainable Well-being, Waste Management

EDUCATING WOMEN ON ASSESSMENT OF MATERNAL KNOWLEDGE ON EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF INFANTS (0-6MONTHS) IN ILORIN SOUTH, NIGERIA

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Exclusive breastfeeding offers countless benefits to both mothers and their infants. The study investigated maternal knowledge on exclusive breastfeeding and nutritional status of infants (0-6 months), in Ilorin South Local Government Area, Ilorin, Kwara State. Five research questions were raised, and two null hypotheses were formulated. The data obtained from the pilot study were subjected to statistical analysis to determine the reliability coefficient of the instrument. The reliability coefficient obtained was .952. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study, with the population comprising 2,754 lactating mothers in the study area, of which two hundred (200) were selected using multistage sampling. Data was collected with a structured questionnaire using descriptive and inferential statistics, and the data were analysed. Findings of the study revealed that 172 (86%) of the respondents (3.18) are aware of exclusive breastfeeding, 120 (60%) of the respondents (2.79) practice exclusive breastfeeding, and 118 infants have BMI values below 18.5, which shows that they are undernourished. 140 (70%) of the respondents (2.84) agreed that maternal knowledge on exclusive breastfeeding influences the practice, while 138 (69%) of the respondents (2.90) agreed that lack of knowledge prevents the practice. Also, there is a significant difference between the nutritional statuses of exclusively and non-exclusively breastfed infants in Ilorin South ($p < 0.05$), and the level of maternal knowledge significantly influences exclusive breastfeeding in Ilorin South ($P < 0.05$). With the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the majority of breastfeeding mothers have knowledge of exclusive breastfeeding, but they do not practice it. This can be a vital reason why the infants are undernourished. It is recommended that lactating mothers should practice exclusive breastfeeding, and they should be encouraged to attend the antenatal clinic to get more information from health care professionals.

Keywords: Exclusive breastfeeding, nutritional status, maternal knowledge, infants

PATIENT'S EXPECTATION FACTOR ON DRUG DISPENSING PATTERN OF PATIENTS AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

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Patient demand frequently determines the goods and services offered by PPMV shops, which could result in stocking and dispensing. The study was a cross-sectional study design among randomly selected 389 PPMVs. A mixed (quantitative & qualitative) method of data collection was used. The majority of respondents are within the age range of 25-40 years, with 36.5 as the mean age. The study revealed that patient demand (85.1%), factors such as peer pressure, financial incentives and regulatory pressure act as a barrier to appropriate dispensing. Therefore, this study concludes that patient pressure is a significant factor influencing the drug dispensing pattern of PPMVs. It is recommended that the creation of enlightenment programs on rational drug use start at the grassroots level and encourage care-seeking and consultation.

Keywords: Patient's expectation, Drug dispensing Pattern, and PPMVs

INDUSTRIALISATION THROUGH NATURAL RESOURCES AND GLOBAL JUSTICE: AN AFRICAN IDEOLOGICAL JUXTAPOSITION

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There are general assumptions about the experience of poverty, but little is done to understand how people in African countries experience and understand their predicament. It is a known fact that the global primary natural resources are mainly from the Global South, and the Global North dominates the acquisition and extraction of these natural resources to the detriment of the South. The North's prosperity is mainly due to centuries of explicit and implicit exploitation of the South. Today, much more value flows from the South to the North than vice versa. Until today, the Global South is 'subsidising' the prosperity of the North. The global redistribution of wealth from rich countries to support the right to the subsistence of others is important and necessary. This paper attempts to correct the inaccuracies engendered by the one-sided theorising of global justice. This paper provides an account of global justice that goes beyond the current parochial perspective by employing concepts and philosophical ideas to reflect on global justice to establish a connection between control over natural resources and the moral value of ownership or collective self-determination. Using qualitative methods to analyse available secondary data, this study investigated importance of natural resources to economic development of African countries, highlighted institutional structures entrenching endemic stagnation and promoting inequalities in the Global South at the same time, proffering possible solutions for sustainable African economic emancipation. The data analysis used the critical discourse analysis model, which allows the study of three discourse levels: text, process, and social context. The study revealed the role of moral judgments on how closely tied the right to resources is to the fundamental interests of the self-determining community.

Keywords: Natural resources, global justice, inequalities, poverty, economic development, Africa

EVALUATION OF LEAF MORPHO-ANATOMICAL AND FIBRE QUALITY AND CHARACTERIZATION OF LUFFA CYLINDRICA (L.) M. ROEM. AND LUFFA ACUTANGULA (L.) ROXB.

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Abstract: *Luffa*, a genus of tropical and subtropical vines in the cucumber family, shows morphological variation influenced by environmental factors. However, comprehensive data on the thermal and mechanical properties of *Luffa* fibres remain limited. This study investigated the leaf morpho-anatomical characteristics and fibre quality of *Luffa cylindrica* and *Luffa acutangula*. Seeds were cultivated in a randomised complete block design. Morphological analysis revealed greater variability in *L. cylindrica* for stem girth, leaf size, and qualitative traits. Anatomically, both species were amphistomatic, with *L. cylindrica* bearing trichomes on both surfaces, unlike *L. acutangula*. Mechanical testing showed that *L. cylindrica* had superior tensile strength, modulus, flexural strength, and hardness, whereas *L. acutangula* exhibited higher impact energy and elongation. These findings suggest *L. cylindrica* is better suited for industrial fibre applications, supporting the need for its cultivation and uses.

Keywords: *Luffa cylindrica*, *Luffa acutangula*, fibre quality, morphology, anatomy, mechanical properties

ANTIBIOTICS PRACTICES OF PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE VENDORS ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

Jimoh Saka (University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria) *; Al-Mustapha Sa'adat Ibrahim (University of Ilorin, Nigeria) - sakamj@unilorin.edu.ng

Abstract: Injudicious use of drugs, especially Antibiotics, is one of the leading causes of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). A cross-sectional study was carried out using a mixed (quantitative & qualitative) method among 389 PPMVs that were randomly sampled. The mean age of 36.5. The most common reason influencing Antibiotic dispensing reported by respondents was patient demand, with 31% of respondents saying this influenced their decision to dispense antibiotics. The study shows that patient demand and economic incentives are major factors influencing the antibiotic dispensing pattern of the PPMVs. The study recommends the creation of awareness on rational drug dispensing, training and re-training of PPMVs and provision of clear and accessible guidelines on drug dispensing and sales.

Keywords: PPMVs, Drug dispensing pattern, Antibiotics

LEVERAGING EARTH SCIENCE EDUCATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN AFRICA

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Environmental sustainability involves the integration of sustainable practices and principles in environmental management. The knowledge of earth sciences is useful in the management of climate change, natural resources, including water, mineral and fossil fuels. The application of various aspects of earth sciences is pivotal in ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, soil health, sustainable agriculture and mitigation of natural disasters. In recent times, interdisciplinary approaches have been greatly utilised in understanding the exploration and exploitation of natural resources and their effect on human life. The aim of this study is to understand natural systems and make informed decisions that contribute to the health of humanity.

Keywords: Environmental sustainability, earth sciences, soil health, mitigation, natural resources

EDTECH AND DIGITAL EQUITY: STRATEGIES FOR ADVANCING ACCESSIBLE, AFFORDABLE, AND SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL LEARNING

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This study investigates the role of educational technology (EdTech) in advancing digital equity by ensuring accessible, affordable, resilient, and sustainable global learning opportunities. Drawing on secondary data from a range of published sources, the research identifies critical barriers to equitable EdTech adoption, particularly in rural and underserved regions. Key challenges include inadequate internet connectivity, unreliable electricity, high costs, and limited digital literacy. These factors disproportionately affect learners from marginalised communities, hindering their access to quality education. The findings underscore the urgent need for collaborative efforts among stakeholders to develop and implement inclusive, AI-driven EdTech solutions that are both cost-effective and contextually relevant. Promoting digital equity requires not only technological innovation but also policy support, infrastructure development, and capacity building.

Keywords: Digital Equity, EdTech, Education, Global Learning, Sustainability

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