



CALEB UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2025

General Theme

Smart Collaboration: Industry-Academic Partnership for Innovation, Technological and Industrial Advancement.

Book of

ABSTRACTS

Edited By:

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 **20th-22nd**
OCTOBER, 2025

 **Caleb University**
Multipurpose Hall

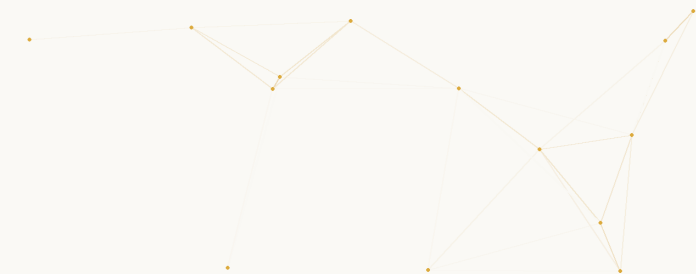
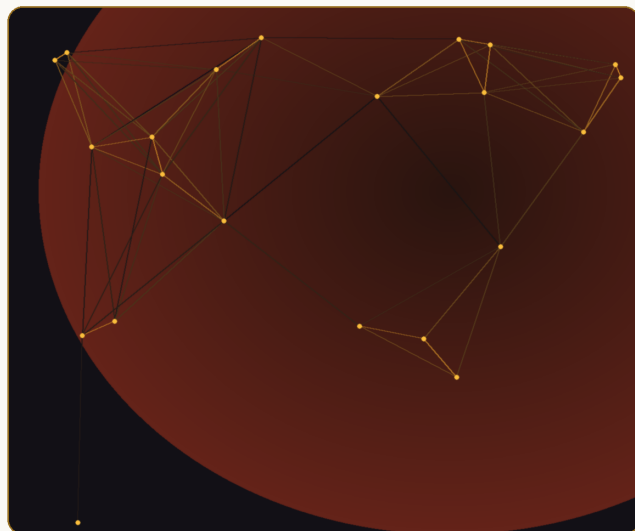


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1. THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN THE CONTEMPORARY AGE

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ABSTRACT

Nelson Mandela once remarked that "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." In today's age, the rapid integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is reshaping educational paradigms, including Christian education. The central problem lies in balancing the immense opportunities AI provides with the ethical, theological, and spiritual implications of its use. While AI presents new possibilities for curriculum enhancement, personalized learning, and innovative approaches to biblical studies, concerns remain over privacy, human oversight, and the potential erosion of the relational dimension essential to Christian teaching. Therefore, the study seeks to examine the impact of AI on Christian education, evaluate its potential for advancing curriculum design and personalized learning, and assess the ethical and theological challenges of its adoption. Using a qualitative review of the literature and an observational method, insights are drawn from scholarly works, case studies, and reports on AI in both education and Christian pedagogy. Findings reveal that AI-powered tools, such as tutoring systems, chatbots, and adaptive platforms, can enhance student engagement, provide instant feedback, and deepen scriptural understanding. Yet these benefits are tempered by risks of data misuse and over-reliance on technology. The study concludes that AI is not a replacement but a complementary tool, and recommends cautious adoption guided by ethical frameworks, theological reflection, and strong human oversight. Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI); Christian Education



Editorial Note: The author list on the byline line uses ambiguous superscript numbering and an inconsistent comma pattern (e.g. ³Opeyemi Elizabeth, OLADAPO' appears to erroneously merge/split what may be one or two authors' names, and OLADAPO is repeated as if a separate author from the lead author Daniel Olasunkanmi OLADAPO). Transcribed faithfully as printed; the exact author/institution mapping for authors 3-6 is uncertain due to the source formatting.

2. APPRAISING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A MEANS OF PROMOTING SOCI-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been embraced by virtually all sectors across the globe. This is so because AI possesses the potential to reshape nation's socio-economic landscape and of course, when talking about the impact of (AI) on sustainable socio-economic development, such terms as 'Artificial Intelligence' (AI) and 'Social Economy' appear more and more often. In Nigeria, (AI) will serve as a catalyst towards solving economic challenges as well as a means to promote social development and sustainable growth. This paper therefore aims at appraising the impact of (AI) on social and economic development in Nigeria. In that regards, this paper highlights the Evolution of (AI) and its significance in social and economic growth, job creation, and industry transformation, as well highlighting its challenges like job disruption, data privacy issues and the need for increased regulation. The paper employed the theoretical approach. The findings reveal that despite the number of startups and established businesses using (AI), Nigeria is still in its infancy and of course, an (AI) driven economy can advance at a rapid pace in key sectors including Agriculture, Healthcare, Education and Finance. The study recommends the need for the Nigerian government to heavily invest in adopting (AI) and to provide a formidable framework, regulations or policies to address the challenges in developing and deploying (AI) across its sectors. Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Social; Economic; Development, Nigeria

3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND BRAND REPUTATION IN THE ERISCO FOOD TOMATO PASTE FIASCO

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impact of crisis communication on brand reputation, using Erisco Foods as a case study. The research explored how the company's response to a public crisis involving a consumer's social media complaint influenced public perception and its reputation. The study, anchored on Situational Crisis Communication Theory and Image Restoration/Repair Theory, employed a mixed-methods approach, combining content analysis of Twitter posts over a six-month period (September 2023 to February 2024) with an in-depth interview with a representative from the company's Sales and Marketing department. Findings revealed a predominance of critical sentiments from the public and minimal supportive responses, highlighting the role of poor crisis response in shaping negative brand narratives. Despite efforts to manage the situation, Erisco's handling of the incident through legal action amplified reputational damage. The study underscores the necessity for companies to adopt proactive, transparent, and audience-sensitive crisis communication strategies to protect their reputation. Keywords: Crisis Communication, Brand Reputation; Perception; Erisco Foods; Reputation Management; Crisis Response; Corporate Image.

4. EXPLORING THE THEMES OF INTENT AND RESPONSIBILITY IN SELECTED CLIMATE FILMS

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ABSTRACT

Climate change continues to be a growing threat to humanity and the planet with possible grievous consequences. Films as a communication tool can be used to encourage people to act with urgency by understanding and actively working against climate change and its consequences. Previous studies have sought to find out whether climate fiction has any form of influence on the audience's perception about and understanding about climate change but this study specifically aimed to determine whether Climate fiction films have any influence on the sense of intent and responsibility of viewers towards 'Climate Action'. Using Cultivation, and Narrative theories, this study explored the communication of intent and responsibility in two purposively selected climate films; *The Lorax* (2012) and *Geostorm* (2017). The study employed qualitative content analysis approach to examine how these films communicate messages about environmental responsibility. Findings reveal that the films depict characters that harm the environment despite being aware of the consequences of their actions and highlight human responsibility in driving climate change and the repercussions that come with it. The study recommends that filmmakers go beyond warning about risks and raising awareness about climate issues but also promote practical steps that can inspire their audience towards taking positive climate action for a more sustainable environment. Keywords: Intent, Responsibility; Climate Films; Climate Fiction; Climate Change

5. USING FICTIONAL STORYTELLING IN RAISING CONVERSATIONS ABOUT FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AMONG UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES

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ABSTRACT

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) remains a persistent human rights and public health issue in Nigeria, often shrouded in cultural silence and stigma. Despite legislative measures and conventional outreach, many interventions fail to resonate emotionally or provoke open dialogue. This study investigates the potential of fictional storytelling—using the short story "Kadiat"—as a culturally sensitive strategy to raise awareness and spark meaningful conversations about FGM. Guided by the Narrative Theory, the Power of Fictional Storytelling and Social Learning Theory, the study adopted a mixed-methods narrative research design. Data were collected from 30 purposively selected final-year Mass Communication students through pre- and post-test surveys and focus group discussions. Findings indicated a modest but consistent increase in FGM awareness after narrative exposure across all constructs. Participants demonstrated heightened empathy, openness to dialogue, and a shift in perceived social norms. Culturally sensitive fictional stories can humanize survivors' experiences, break the silence around FGM, and encourage behavioral reflection. Fictional storytelling should be integrated into awareness campaigns, educators and activists should be trained in narrative methods, and narrative-based school programs or community theatre should be promoted to sustain grassroots engagement. Keywords: Female Genital Mutilation; Fiction; Story writing; Undergraduates,

6. TRANSFORMING TEACHING AND LEARNING THROUGH AI IN THE UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a pervasive force in contemporary society, permeating diverse domains and sparking transformative changes in various industries, reshaping the very fabric of our lives and labor (Konecki, et al., 2023, Vacarelu, 2023). Within this context, the realm of higher education stands poised to be significantly impacted by the potential of AI, with universities and educational institutions actively exploring the integration of AI into their pedagogical practices, administrative processes, and research capabilities, with the aim of optimizing these key areas (Hwang, et al., 2020). Nevertheless, like any technological advancement, the infusion of AI in higher education presents a complex tapestry of opportunities and challenges that demand careful consideration and scholarly analysis (Leoste, et al., 2021). AI technologies have brought a paradigm shift in higher education, creating possibilities for personalized learning, data-driven decision-making, and innovative pedagogical approaches (Oliveira, et al., 2019, Grimus, 2020). Adaptive learning systems can sift through vast amounts of data, enabling the creation of tailored learning paths that align with individual students' learning styles, preferences, and abilities, enhancing their educational experience (Taneri, 2020). Intelligent tutoring systems fueled by AI provide real-time feedback and support, helping students grasp complex concepts and achieve improved learning outcomes (Indrawati, & Kuncoro, 2021). Virtual learning assistants, another AI-driven innovation, can foster increased student engagement, delivering instantaneous assistance and facilitating communication between students and faculty (Wang, et al., 2021). The integration of these AI technologies in higher education heralds a new frontier of pedagogical possibilities, redefining the way education is imparted and received in the 21st century. The integration of AI in universities has potential for optimizing administrative processes, yielding efficiency and cost-effectiveness, as evidenced by scholarly research (Klutka et al., 2018). AI-powered systems can

automate routine tasks such as student admissions, enrollment management, and financial aid processing, freeing resources for more strategic initiatives. Predictive analytics, powered by AI, enable universities to identify patterns and trends that facilitate data-driven decision-making in critical areas such as resource allocation, budgeting, and targeted interventions to support student success. AI can also enhance research capabilities by automating data analysis, identifying research gaps, and generating insights from scholarly publications, propelling academic inquiry (Rafik, 2023). Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Higher Education; Pedagogical; Administrative Process; Research Capabilities

7. BRIDGING THE GAP: INDUSTRY-ACADEMIC COLLABORATION AS A CATALYST FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND LEGAL EDUCATION REFORM IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Globally, the legal profession is experiencing a significant transformation, as technology becomes increasingly integrated into legal research and service delivery. This shift necessitates a corresponding evolution in legal education to ensure that law graduates are adequately equipped to navigate the demands of modern legal practice. This paper explores how collaborative relationships between law firms, technology enterprises and academia can bridge the gap between theoretical legal training and the practical realities of contemporary legal practice, fostering technological innovation and reshaping legal education and practice in Nigeria. While the current curricula inadequately address emerging technologies, the industry struggles with limited research and technological capacity and skilled graduates. A key driver of innovation lies in building strong forward and backward linkages between industry and institutions of learning to facilitate knowledge exchange, technological diffusion and professional expertise. Using a mixed-method approach that combines case study analysis with a review of existing policy frameworks regulating industry-academic collaboration, the paper identified significant barriers hindering collaborative initiatives. It underscores the need to strengthen policy, deepen technological integration, reform curricula, and cultivate stronger partnerships among law schools, the legal profession, and technology providers. The study argues that strategic collaboration provides a critical ecosystem for equipping practising and future lawyers with digital-age competencies while reinforcing the institutional foundation required for innovation to thrive. The analysis highlights the vital role of co-created curricula, joint research hubs, innovation incubators, internships and capacity building initiatives as essential mechanisms for sustainable reform. The paper concludes that institutionalising such collaborations will enhance pragmatic learning, strengthen the employability of lawyers, sharpen the skills of senior lawyers already in practice, foster robust policy reform and ensure that Nigerian legal education remains innovative, responds to the evolving dynamics

of the legal profession, and is globally competitive. Keywords: Legal Education; Industry-Academic Collaboration; Echnological Innovation; Nigeria; Technology Transfer; Curriculum Reform.

Editorial Note: This page lacks the institution/affiliation and corresponding-author email lines that other abstracts in this batch include (page appears to omit the affiliation block that would normally follow the author names). Also the printed keyword list contains an apparent typo: 'Echnological Innovation' for 'Technological Innovation' — transcribed as printed.

8. DIFFUSING TECHNOLOGY IN LEGAL EDUCATION TO BRIDGE INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND ACADEMIC RIGOUR

Okiemute Akpomudje

Oyeleke Oyeniran

Cynthia Umeugoji

ABSTRACT

Technological innovations have become commonplace in today's globalised world, and the legal industry is not exempt from their impact. In recent years, the advent of technology in legal practice has begun to reshape the industry worldwide. However, in Nigeria, legal training remains rooted in traditional pedagogy, with heavy reliance on conventional and arguably outdated teaching methods. This disconnect has widened the gap between academic rigour and technological innovations, transforming legal practice. While traditional approaches may have been effective in the past, the failure to adapt risks undermining the preparedness of graduates for the realities of modern legal practice. This paper explores how integrating technology into legal education can bridge the gap between academic training and industry innovation. It firstly underscores the importance of preparing law students for the rigours of contemporary law practice. It then explores how digital tools can be strategically adopted to enhance curriculum design, research methodologies, and clinical legal training, while addressing concerns about preserving academic depth. Through comparative analysis with jurisdictions that have successfully embedded legal technology into higher education, the study demonstrates that structured diffusion processes can align industry innovation with pedagogical integrity. The paper also identifies opportunities for deploying digital platforms, e-learning tools and legal technological applications that can be used by law students in the classroom. The analysis takes into consideration barriers including inadequate infrastructure, regulatory rigidity and institutional resistance. Building on insights from global best practices, the paper advocates for policy reforms, investment in digital infrastructure, and strong partnerships between universities, professional bodies and industry stakeholders. It argues that a purposeful, well-structured diffusion of technology can enhance teaching quality, foster innovation and produce practice-ready graduates equipped to thrive in Nigeria's evolving legal ecosystem. Keywords: Technological innovations; Legal Education; Digital Infrastructure; Nigeria.



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9. HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING IN TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATIONS: SHOULD RIGHTS BE TRADED OFF?

Daniel Idibia

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ABSTRACT

Technological innovations and advancements are significantly changing every sector of the world like law, medicine, and agriculture, amongst others. However, the convergence of human rights and technology has gotten more complicated, posing important questions regarding the trade-offs between rights and new technologies. This article examines the notion of human rights mainstreaming in technology and innovations, concentrating on the potential compromise of rights in the quest for technological advancement. It analyses the challenges and potential of reconciling human rights standards with technological innovations through the examination of case studies, ethical issues, and legal frameworks. The conversation emphasizes the necessity of incorporating human rights standards into the design, development, and implementation of technologies to guarantee that progress serves societal interests without undermining international human rights standards. This article ultimately supports a rights-based approach to technology and innovations that puts ethics, responsibility, and inclusion first in order to build a better and more sustainable digital future. Keywords: Technology; Innovation; Human Rights; Development; Legal Framework; Sustainability

Editorial Note: The exact same physical book page (CUIC/25/009, 'Book of Abstracts 19') was photographed twice in a row (IMG_20260915_133800_660.jpg and IMG_20260915_133804_131.jpg) - a duplicate photo capturing identical content, not a new abstract or a genuine printing error in the book itself. No institution/affiliation block or author emails are visible for this entry, similar to CUIC/25/007 and CUIC/25/008.

10. AI-POWERED CAREER PATH RECOMMENDATION MODEL FOR NIGERIAN STUDENTS: ALIGNING EDUCATION WITH WORKFORCE SKILL DEMAND

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria's growing youth population could be the key to our economic future, if we can bridge the gap between what students learn and what employers actually need. Right now, too many graduates struggle to find meaningful work because their skills don't match the digital economy's demands for data science, coding, and automation expertise. We're proposing an AI system that could change this by helping students choose career paths that align with both their strengths and market opportunities. Our research aims to: identify which academic and personal factors predict career success, connect student abilities with real job market data, and create a tool that guides young people toward future-proof careers. Using machine learning, we'll analyze student performance data alongside job market information from sources like O*NET, LinkedIn, and Nigerian labor statistics. We'll look at academic records, digital skills, and industry requirements to build algorithms that can suggest the best career matches for individual students. The goal is to create a practical AI tool that doesn't just help students make better career choices, but also supports educators and policymakers in building a workforce ready for tomorrow's economy. Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Career Recommendation; Skills Development; Workforce; Readiness; Nigeria; Machine Learning

11. THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a critical sector in Nigeria, contributing significantly to the economy and providing employment for millions. However, many farmers still struggle with low productivity, limited market access, and inefficient farming methods. Information Technology (IT) has the potential to transform agriculture by providing digital tools that improve efficiency, enhance decision-making, and increase yield. This study explores how IT is being adopted by Nigerian farmers and agribusiness experts, assessing its impact on agricultural productivity. Data was gathered from 100 farmers and 20 agribusiness professionals across different regions. The findings indicate that while IT tools such as mobile applications, farm management software, and online marketplaces offer great benefits, adoption remains low due to challenges like poor internet access, high costs, and limited digital literacy. Farmers who embraced IT reported better farm management, increased yield, and improved market access. To bridge this gap, the study recommends that the Nigerian government and private sector invest in better digital infrastructure, reduce the cost of IT tools, and provide training programs to enhance farmers' digital skills. By addressing these challenges, IT can play a transformative role in modernizing Nigerian agriculture and boosting productivity. Keywords: Information Technology; Agriculture; Smart Farming; Digital Tools; Nigeria

12. INTELLIGENT AND SECURE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, INTERNET OF THINGS, AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) has introduced a new era of intelligent and secure digital technologies that are redefining how industries operate. Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and advanced information management systems are at the heart of this transformation, enabling smarter decision-making, predictive analytics, and interconnected industrial ecosystems. This work examines the role of AI, IoT, and information management in driving this industrial transformation with a focus on both Nigerian and international contexts. Emphasis is placed on security dimensions, including cybersecurity vulnerabilities, regulatory compliance, and resilience in digital ecosystems. Drawing on global trends and Nigerian case studies in manufacturing, oil and gas, fintech, and agriculture, the study identifies opportunities and challenges in adopting intelligent digital technologies. Findings highlight that while digital innovation is driving efficiency and competitiveness, challenges such as cybersecurity risks, digital skill gaps, and infrastructural deficits remain critical. The paper concludes with policy and industry recommendations for fostering secure, intelligent, and sustainable industrial transformation in Nigeria and beyond. Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Internet of Things; Information Management; Cybersecurity; Industrial Transformation in Nigeria

Editorial Note: This entry (CUIC/25/012) also appears in the Table of Contents under CUIC/25/041 with an identical title ('INTELLIGENT AND SECURE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES...') at page 51, suggesting the book's table of contents lists this same abstract twice under two different reference codes/page numbers - a likely TOC duplication error in the source book, to be confirmed when those later pages are transcribed in a future batch.

13. THE USE OF SIGN LANGUAGE IN NEWS PRESENTATIONS FOR HEARING IMPAIRED VIEWERS TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

Inclusive media create a platform for all audiences, including persons with disabilities especially those with hearing impairment challenge. It is against this backdrop the this study investigates the use of sign language in news presentations to promote sustainable and inclusive media for the hearing impaired at Wesley School, Surulere, Lagos, Nigeria. The objectives were to: investigate the types of stations that use sign language and their impact on deaf viewers, evaluate how sign language in new presentation helps deaf viewers at Wesley school access information and suggest ways to improve the use of sign language in Nigerian news for inclusivity and overcome accessibility challenges. The study utilized a survey targeting 200 members at Wesley Schools, including students, teachers, parents, and staff who rely on Nigerian Sign Language. The sample size of 200 participants were selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using qualitative analysis to capture opinions and experiences. Findings revealed that integrating Nigerian Sign Language in news presentation significantly enhances comprehension among deaf viewers. The study also found that accessible news formats foster sustained engagement and social inclusion, with long-term benefits including increased participation in civic and community activities. The study concluded that consistent sign language used in news presentations is essential for inclusivity, recommending that Sign-interpreted news must be introduced to the curriculum of hearing-impaired schools to promote understanding and involvement in the media literacy process. It is the responsibility of regulatory institutions to agree on using sign language or sign language interpretation in televised news as a norm in inclusive communication. Television stations need to



have a culture of allocating sign language interpreters whenever it comes to delivering news to its viewers regularly in order to give the deaf population a chance to access important information, particularly relating to health and government policies.

14. KINETICS AND ISOTHERMS STUDIES ON THE REMOVAL OF SAFRANIN-O DYE FROM WASTEWATER WITH ACTIVATED ADSORBENT PREPARED FROM SORGHUM HUSKS

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ABSTRACT

Sorghum husks were used to prepare a high-quality activated adsorbent for safranin-o dye uptake from wastewater. The activated adsorbent was characterized by analytical techniques viz Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer (FT-IR), and Energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDX). The absorbance was determined at maximum wavelength of 530 nm using UV-visible spectroscopy. Optimization of the adsorption conditions (pH, temperature, initial pollutant concentration, adsorbent dose and time of contact) were analyzed by two factorial interactions (2FI). The FT-IR results showed the vibration frequencies for C-H, O-H, C=O and C-O stretches at 2920, 3460, 1650 and 1110 cm⁻¹ respectively, while EDX assessment indicated the component elements in the adsorbent. SEM analysis revealed heterogeneous pores on the adsorbent surface which became compact after adsorption of the dye molecules. Lagergren kinetic model best explained the kinetic mechanism with highest value in coefficient of regression R², reasonable chi-square values and lowest percentage standard error values. The thermodynamic studies predict the spontaneous, endothermic and randomness with Gibb's free energy change (ΔG) of -118.45 KJ, heat change (ΔH) of 73.93 kJmol⁻¹, change in entropy (ΔS) of 128.37 Jmol⁻¹K⁻¹ and adsorption capacity of 39.955 mgg⁻¹. Response optimizer shown 0.65 g optimum adsorbent dosage, pH 8.55 and initial concentration 50 mg/L for 94.85% removed.

15. SYNTHESIS OF $\text{Gd}_{0.7}\text{Bi}_{0.3}\text{FeO}_3$ PEROVSKITE: INVESTIGATION ON MORPHOLOGY, OPTICAL, FLUORESCENCE AND MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Nanocrystalline $\text{Gd}_{0.9}\text{Bi}_{0.1}\text{FeO}_3$ porous structure perovskite has been successfully synthesized by hydrothermal route. The detailed structural and morphological information were carried out through X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HR-TEM). The composition of the perovskite and oxidation states were established with the use of energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) and X-Ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), respectively. The Brunauer Emmett-Teller (BET) isotherm of the synthesized materials gave the pore size distribution and surface area of the particles. The optical property of the material was established with the use of UV-Visible spectrometer. The magnetic properties of the sample were measured using vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) under applied magnetic field of 1.5T and room temperature electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectra. The perovskite exhibits paramagnetic behaviour since the magnetization increases linearly with increasing magnetic field. This support exchange interaction between different magnetic sub-lattices due to coupling interaction between dopant (Bi^{3+} ions) which is weakly ferromagnetic with the Fe sub-lattice and (anti-ferromagnetic) Gd sub-lattice thereby enhanced the magnetic property of the synthesized new material. The photoluminescence (PL) property was carried out using spectrofluorometer with the analysis range between 400-800 nm. The fluorescence spectral lines are observed in the visible range which attributed due to characteristic f-f transition lines of Bi^{3+} ions.



Editorial Note: The printed title gives the compound as $Gd_{0.7}Bi_{0.3}FeO_3$, but the abstract body text consistently refers to the compound as $Gd_{0.9}Bi_{0.1}FeO_3$ throughout. This mismatch between title and body stoichiometry is reproduced faithfully from the source page.

16. SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND DFT MODELING OF MANGANESE (II) METAL COMPLEXES AS POTENTIAL MATERIAL FOR DYE SENSITIZED SOLAR CELL

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ABSTRACT

Two Mn (II) complexes ($\text{Mn}(\text{H1L})3.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Mn}(\text{H2L})3.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) with synthesized H1L and H2L as ligands were synthesized and characterized. The ligands (H1L and H2L) were prepared using 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine with salicylaldehyde and 2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde respectively. The manganese complexes were successfully synthesized using the refluxing method. The ligands and complexes were characterized using UV-Visible, FT-IR and ^1H -NMR. The complexes were further characterized using scanning electron microscopy (SEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD) and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). The $\text{Mn}(\text{H1L})3.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ compound showed crystalline nature from the SEM while $\text{Mn}(\text{H2L})3.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ displayed a mixture of amorphous and crystalline phases. The XRD pattern for $\text{Mn}(\text{H1L})3.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ highlights high degree of crystallinity as calculated from the graph while $\text{Mn}(\text{H2L})3.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ showed lower degree of crystallinity. The Thermographs of the two complexes showed low thermal stability as there was a steady decline on the curves. The band gap energy value for $\text{Mn}(\text{H1L})3.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Mn}(\text{H2L})3.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ calculated using Tauc's plot method revealed the ability of the new material as electro materials with possible future application in renewable energy. The DFT calculation revealed that the electronic transitions are mediated by metal-ligand charge transfer while the nonlinear optical properties indicate that



$\text{Mn}(\text{H1L})_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is a softer complex, and demonstrate that it is a promising candidate for dye-sensitized solar cell application.

17. MITIGATING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION THROUGH NONLINEAR FEEDBACK AND MEMORY-DRIVEN DYNAMICS USING COLLOCATION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

This study presents a nonlinear memory-dependent model to investigate the dynamics of environmental pollution, accounting for feedback interactions and long-term pollutant retention. The model incorporates three interacting pollutant components, biodegradable organics, toxic chemicals, and eutrophic nutrients whose evolution is governed by nonlinear Volterra-type integral equations with fractional memory kernels. External pollution inputs are modeled as combinations of constant, seasonal, and episodic sources. Collocation methods are employed for the numerical solution, and stability and convergence are analytically established. Simulation results under various test scenarios highlight the effects of memory, pollutant interaction strength, and temporal input variations on pollution dynamics. The findings emphasize the ecological significance of pollutant coupling and memory retention in shaping long-term environmental outcomes, providing a predictive framework for managing aquatic pollution.

18. ONLINE NEWSPAPERS ASSESSMENT OF THE FRAMING OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REPORTS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The use of Artificial Intelligence in technology, education, health, agriculture, economy, media, and many other area is now a common phenomenon. How individuals, institutions/organizations or the government perceive this development is based on the way and manner they are being reported. The media is the eye, ear and mouth of the society. Thus, this study, examines the assessment of framing of Artificial Intelligence reports in The Guardian, The Nation and The Punch online newspapers in Nigeria by focusing on the framing, subject matter, benefit, and the source of the information of these reports. Theoretical postulation of Framing, Agenda-Setting and Gate-Keeping theories augmented this study. The study adopts the pragmatic paradigm research design which informed the choice of quantitative content analysis as the research method, with the coding sheet as instrument for data collection. Population is made up of 130 newspapers comprising dailies, midweek, weekend, sports and business publications with 30 of them operating the online version in Nigeria. The three online newspapers sampled were published from June 2024- May, 2025. They were selected based on their popularity and readership and were obtained from the Google search engine dealing on the issue that forms the content analysis.

19. FROM TRADITIONAL TO STRATEGIC ACCOUNTING: TRACING THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING IN NIGERIA

Adubi Akindele Olubukola

ABSTRACT

This paper reviews trajectory of the history of management accounting in Nigeria covering the era of traditional cost-and-bookkeeping practices to contemporary strategic and digital management accounting approaches. The study adopts a systematic review of professional reports, empirical studies and peer-reviewed articles published from 2019 to 2025, the study charts distinct modifications in practices, drivers of change (globalization, competition, regulatory reform and ICT adoption), and the implications for performance of firm and public policy. Results indicate a clear shift from transactional, compliance-oriented accounting toward strategic management accounting (SMA) techniques (balanced scorecard, benchmarking, value-chain accounting) and increased use of digital accounting systems and analytics in Nigerian organizations but the adoption has not be even in the different sectors and firm sizes. The study provides policy implications and recommendations to stakeholders such as educators, regulators and managers to increase diffusion of strategic, technology-enabled management accounting in Nigeria.

20. ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS BASED SPEECH BIOMETRIC SYSTEM FOR PREVENTING IMPOSTORS INTO EXAMINATION HALLS

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ABSTRACT

Examinations are used to judge learning capabilities, to determine benefits that are accruable to employees in companies, and for promotions. Examinations are conducted in schools, including universities, and colleges to determine the cognitive levels of the students and for recruitment purposes in companies. Policy makers made use of the feedbacks from the performance of candidates in examinations to know or get information about the educational progress of learners and also to provide information on the quality of teaching and learning that took place in the course of study. Examination malpractices among students have been a major concern to educationists, school administrators and examination bodies. The system of admitting students into the examination halls in some tertiary institutions is done manually where candidates line up to show their documents like Identity (ID) cards, receipt for payment of school fees and other records for identification and verification before they are allowed to enter the examination halls. This system of checking students into the examination halls has been found not to be effective enough because a number of impersonation cases are still being recorded, hence the reason for this study. The aim was to develop an Artificial Neural Networks based speech biometric system for preventing impostors into examination halls. Artificial Neural Networks is a Machine learning concept that involves the development of algorithms and models that allow computer systems to learn from data and make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed. The methodology that was used to extract features from voice data and for building the voice recognition system was: Data collection, Data Preprocessing, Feature Extraction, Feature Selection, Model Training, Model Evaluation and System Deployment. Four hundred and seventy students (470) from 200 level Computer Science and Cybersecurity of the Computer Science Department, Caleb University were used for the exercise. The system's microphone was used and the students were called in one after the other for enrolment. The data set was stored on the system's hard disk and was backed up by a one petabyte external storage device. Out of the Four hundred and

seventy (470) students enrolled for the exercise, 463 students were correctly identified, i.e. true positive (TP) and were admitted into the examination halls which gave 99% accuracy, three (3) students were recorded as False positive (FP), which gave 0.6%, two students (2) were recorded as True negative (TN) which gave 0.4% while another two students (2) were recorded as False negative (FN) which gave 0.4%. The true negative and False negatives were as a result of changes in the students' voices due to stress of preparing for the examination and that affected the quality of their voices. The results showed that the model is good and reliable. From the data, it was noted that Accuracy of the model was 99%, Precision was 98%, while Recall was 99% and F1 Score was 99%.

21. THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP STYLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS IN NIGERIA SMES

Elujoba Oyinloluwa Abimbola

ABSTRACT

This study examined the role of leadership style in the implementation of management control systems (MCS) in Nigerian small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The research employed a quantitative approach, using structured questionnaires to collect data from 50 SME owners and managers across various sectors. Four leadership styles—transformational, transactional, democratic, and autocratic—were analyzed to determine their individual effects on MCS implementation. Regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses. The results revealed that all four leadership styles significantly influenced MCS implementation, with autocratic ($R^2 = 0.911$) and transactional ($R^2 = 0.909$) leadership showing slightly higher explanatory power than transformational ($R^2 = 0.891$) and democratic ($R^2 = 0.888$) styles. The study concludes that leadership style is a strong predictor of MCS implementation in Nigerian SMEs, and that structured, directive leadership may enhance control systems in resource-constrained environments. It is recommended that SME leaders receive targeted training to adopt flexible and effective leadership styles suited to their organizational context. Policymakers and support agencies should integrate leadership development and control systems education into SME support programs to improve accountability, planning, and financial management practices.

22. EXPLORING PLASTIC WASTE DUMP SITES IN LAGOS FOR POTENTIAL PLASTIC DEGRADING YEASTS

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ABSTRACT

The increasing concern over plastic pollution necessitates innovative and sustainable approach to waste management. Microbial degradation, particularly using yeasts, presents a promising alternative to traditional methods. This study aimed to isolate and screen plastic-degrading yeasts from plastic waste dumpsite to assess their potential for bioremediation. Samples were collected from various locations within and around the dumpsites in Lagos. Yeasts were isolated using selective culturing techniques on minimum salt broth and minimum salt agar. The isolates were then screened for plastics degrading ability using polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA) detection assays. Furthermore, identification and evaluation of the metabolic capabilities of the yeast species was by morphological and biochemical characterization. The mycological analysis revealed significant yeast populations, with counts ranging from 2.4×10^5 to 1.60×10^6 CFU/ml across different sites. PHA detection assays indicated that a significant number of the isolates were capable of PHA production, suggesting their potential in bioplastic synthesis. Up to 6 yeast genera were identified comprising *Saccharomyces*, *Kluyveromyces*, *Torulopsis*, *Candida*, *Pichia*, and *Hansenula*. The study successfully isolated and screened yeasts with significant potential for plastic degradation from a plastic waste dumpsite, thereby highlighting a diverse and metabolically versatile yeast community, their role in plastic waste biodegradation and potential application in sustainable waste management strategies. Hence, the study contributes valuable insights into the microbial ecology of waste sites and their potential for environmental remediation.

23. WEAPONIZATION OF DEEPFAKES IN THE MEDIA FOR ETHNO-INSURGENCY AND NATIONAL-SECURITY THREATS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of deepfake technology has brought a new dimension of challenge Nigeria's security and the national mediascape. Deepfakes, artificially created videos, pictures, audio, are not only becoming a means of disinformation but now a weapon to create ethnic conflicts and destabilize weak societies and is beginning to manifest in Nigeria. This paper examines how deepfakes are being weaponized in Nigeria to cause ethno-insurgency, mistrust and undermine national security. The multicultural nature of Nigeria, the history of ethnic conflicts in the country, and the current lack of trust in government institutions provide a good environment of such manipulation. Examples such as the fabricated "Benue Soldiers Herding Cattle" video and manipulated clips falsely linking global figures like Elon Musk and Donald Trump to separatist movements illustrate how deepfakes can amplify tensions and enhance extremist narratives. Their effects are far-reaching: they disrupt peacebuilding, tendency to incite violence, and they are the part of the information apocalypse when the truth and falsification are interchangeable. It is argued that weaponization of deepfakes in Nigeria is a silent venom, subtle but very destructive. The solution does not lie solely in technological solutions to the threat but entails systemic digital literacy, faster and more transparent fact-checking, making the digital spaces more accountable and building a flexible legal and regulatory framework. Deepfakes could add to ethnic insurgencies and national insecurity without such interventions.

24. AI-DRIVEN PERFORMANCE DASHBOARDS AND STRATEGIC DECISION-MAKING: EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA TECH STARTUPS

Teslim Oyedele

ABSTRACT

This study examines the adoption, design, and strategic impact of AI-driven performance dashboards in Nigerian startups. The study explores how dashboards shape decision-making across fintech, agritech, health-tech, and edtech sectors. Findings indicate that while approximately two-thirds of startups adopted dashboards, only 28% implemented advanced AI-driven analytics beyond descriptive reporting. Adoption was highest in fintech, where dashboards supported fraud detection, regulatory compliance, and liquidity forecasting, followed by agritech, where they enhanced yield prediction and insurance modeling. Health-tech and edtech lagged due to data privacy concerns and infrastructural deficits. Startups that combined predictive analytics with intuitive, real-time visualization tools demonstrated greater strategic agility, faster decision cycles, improved risk management, and enhanced investor confidence through standardized and auditable reporting. However, adoption was constrained by fragmented data infrastructure, shortages of AI talent, high cloud computing costs, and weak governance frameworks. The study concludes that AI dashboards significantly enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of Nigerian startups, but their transformative potential remains moderated by systemic barriers. To unlock this potential, a dual strategy is recommended: firm-level improvements in data pipelines, dashboard design, and governance mechanisms, alongside ecosystem-level interventions including strengthened data infrastructure, AI talent development, regulatory clarity, and infrastructure subsidies. This study contributes to both academic and policy debates by highlighting how digital tools can enable more agile, accountable, and investor-ready startup ecosystems in emerging markets.

25. CARBON ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING IN NIGERIA: REGULATORY, CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines carbon accounting and reporting in Nigeria: regulatory, challenges, and strategic opportunities within the broader global sustainability discourse. Carbon accounting the systematic process of measuring, verifying, and disclosing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has emerged as a critical tool for climate governance, financial accountability, and sustainable investment. While global standards such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, ISO 14064, and IFRS S1 and S2 have institutionalized climate disclosures, Nigeria's adoption remains nascent, fragmented, and constrained by weak institutional frameworks. Despite legislative milestones such as the Climate Change Act (2021) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria's (FRCN) 2024 roadmap mandating phased climate disclosures, less than one-third of listed Nigerian firms currently report partial emissions data, and full Scope 3 disclosures remain rare. The study adopts a qualitative research design based on a critical review of peer-reviewed articles, institutional publications, and policy documents published between 2020 and 2025. A thematic content analysis was conducted across four dimensions: conceptual foundations, regulatory frameworks, adoption challenges, and emerging opportunities. The findings reveal persistent barriers including limited technical capacity, poor data quality, regulatory overlap, and low stakeholder awareness. Nonetheless, strategic opportunities are evident. These include leveraging sustainability disclosure mandates to attract ESG-driven investment, developing carbon markets under Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan, integrating digital technologies such as blockchain and remote sensing to enhance measurement and verification, and fostering regional collaborations under the African Union's climate frameworks. The paper concludes that while Nigeria has demonstrated political will through legal reforms and policy pronouncements, effective carbon accounting requires stronger institutional coordination, capacity building, and private-sector engagement. Policy implications suggest the need for a centralized carbon accounting authority, robust GHG inventory systems, and incentives for firms to internalize climate risks as part of financial reporting. This study contributes to the limited scholarship on carbon accounting in Nigeria by



synthesizing regulatory progress, identifying practice gaps, and outlining a pathway for aligning national sustainability reporting with global climate standards.

26. ADVANCEMENT OF THERMAL COMFORT IN ARCHITECTURE STUDIO; CURRENT ISSUES AND WAY FORWARD

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ABSTRACT

Thermal comfort in architecture studios is vital for sustaining productivity, creativity, and well-being. However, studios often experience temperature fluctuations due to equipment heat, inadequate ventilation, and poor climate control. This study aimed to investigate current thermal comfort challenges in architecture studios and propose sustainable strategies for improvement. A quantitative research design was adopted under the positivist philosophy, using a cross-sectional survey strategy. Data were collected from 200 respondents, including students, faculty, architects, and facility managers, through structured questionnaires and environmental measurements. Descriptive and correlational statistical analyses were performed using SPSS. Results revealed significant thermal discomfort, with 65% of occupants reporting excessive warmth, 20% satisfaction with ventilation, and 25% satisfaction with humidity-conditions deviating from ASHRAE Standard 55. Key causes included equipment heat (78%), poor ventilation (72%), high occupant density (60%), and solar gain (55%). Temperature showed the strongest negative correlation with productivity ($r = -0.62$) and well-being ($r = -0.58$). Natural ventilation (80% support) and shading devices (75%) emerged as the most preferred strategies, alongside green infrastructure, smart ventilation, and climate-adaptive building shells. The study recommends retrofitting studios with operable windows, shading devices, and green infrastructure, optimizing layouts, and integrating occupant education to balance energy efficiency with comfort. These interventions can improve occupant satisfaction, reduce energy consumption, and enhance performance in design-intensive environments.

27. A POSTMODERN CRITIQUE OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES IN NIGERIA: BEYOND OBJECTIVITY AND RATIONALITY

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on the postmodern critique of management accounting practices in Nigeria and also challenged the traditional notions of objectivity and rationality. The study examines the influence of environmental factors, such as socio-cultural, political, and institutional factors, on management accounting practices in Nigeria using a qualitative research approach. The findings indicate that management accounting practices in Nigeria are shaped by several factors, including informal practices, power dynamics, and local norms. The study indicates the need for a better understanding of management accounting practices that consider the environmental and local context and the subjective experiences of stakeholders.

28. WHAT YOU DO NOT RESPECT, YOU CANNOT PROTECT: BREAKING NIGERIA'S CYCLE OF REPRESSION AND INSECURITY

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ABSTRACT

This paper critically examines the paradoxical relationship between national security and human rights in Nigeria, emphasizing the cyclical dynamic best captured by the maxim: "What you do not respect, you cannot protect." In the name of securing the state, Nigerian authorities have frequently resorted to state repression-deploying excessive military force, arbitrary arrests, censorship of the press, and digital restrictions. Yet, such measures, by disregarding citizens' fundamental rights to life, dignity, free expression, and peaceful assembly, do not strengthen national security; instead, they erode public trust, incite resistance, and create the very instability they claim to prevent. This cycle of repression, violation, and renewed insecurity fuels a vicious circle in which insecurity becomes both the pretext and the outcome of rights abuses. The media is positioned at the center of this vicious circle, serving as both a disruptor and a target. On one hand, media freedom-through its watchdog role-has exposed grave abuses and amplified the voices of victims, as seen in coverage of the #EndSARS protests and the Lekki Toll Gate shootings, the Zaria massacre involving the Islamic Movement in Nigeria (IMN), the militarized crackdown on the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), and the farmer-herder conflict in the Middle Belt. By documenting and publicizing these violations, the media underscores the truth that ignoring human rights undermines national security, both domestically and in the eyes of the international community. On the other hand, censorship, intimidation of journalists, politically influenced ownership, restrictive laws such as the Cybercrimes Act, and internet shutdowns weaken the media's ability to consistently hold power accountable, thereby reinforcing the vicious circle of state repression and insecurity. The study concludes that breaking this destructive cycle requires institutional recognition that national security and human rights are not mutually exclusive but mutually reinforcing. Sustainable security cannot be achieved by violating rights, because what the state refuses to respect, it cannot protect. Empowering the media through stronger press

freedoms, legal safeguards, conflict-sensitive reporting, and protections for journalists is essential to building a system in which respect for rights becomes the foundation for enduring peace, media freedom, and national stability in Nigeria.

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29. BENCHMARKING PRACTICES IN NIGERIAN BREWERIES: A CASE STUDY APPROACH TO COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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ABSTRACT

This research paper provides a comprehensive analysis of how benchmarking practices serve as a critical driver for sustainable competitive advantage at Nigerian Breweries Plc., the market leader in Nigeria's volatile and highly competitive beverage industry. Adopting a qualitative case study methodology, the study investigates the multidimensional application of benchmarking-encompassing operational, strategic, and human resource domains-to navigate economic volatility, regulatory challenges, and intense competition. The analysis is grounded in established management theories, including the Resource-Based View, Competitive Strategy Theory, and Organizational Learning Theory, providing a robust framework for understanding the strategic importance of benchmarking. The findings reveal that Nigerian Breweries employs a multi-faceted benchmarking approach. This includes operational benchmarking to enhance technical efficiency and cost management, cultural diversity benchmarking to improve employee engagement and innovation, and HR compensation benchmarking to boost productivity and retention. These practices have yielded significant positive outcomes, as evidenced by improved financial metrics, including a notable 53.9% revenue growth in H1 2025 and enhanced gross margins driven by operational efficiencies. However, the study also identifies significant implementation challenges, such as data availability issues, organizational resistance to change, and the contextual applicability of benchmarked practices. The paper concludes that benchmarking is an indispensable strategic tool for achieving operational excellence and market leadership in an emerging economy context. It offers key recommendations for enhancing benchmarking effectiveness, including the development of a more structured strategic framework, greater leverage of advanced analytics and AI, and the expansion of benchmarking activities to include innovation, digital transformation, and customer experience. This study contributes valuable insights for both academic discourse and practical management by demonstrating how a systematic approach to adopting best practices can forge a resilient and sustainable competitive advantage.

30. THE ROLE OF CONTROL PACKAGES IN ACHIEVING STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT IN NIGERIAN MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In Nigeria's unpredictable business environment, achieving strategic alignment remains a major challenge for multinational corporations (MNCs). Strategic alignment, which refers to the connection between an organization's strategy and its internal systems and behaviours, is crucial for maintaining competitiveness and performance. This study investigates how control packages, or combinations of related management control mechanisms, help MNCs in Nigeria achieve strategic alignment. Guided by contingency theory and institutional theory, the study uses a qualitative multiple case study approach. It draws on interviews, document analysis, and direct observation from key sectors like manufacturing, telecommunications, and energy. The findings reveal that effective strategic alignment is achieved when control systems are designed as integrated packages that include financial, administrative, cultural, cybernetic, and social elements. MNCs that adjust their control systems to fit local institutional and environmental conditions are more successful in reaching their strategic goals. Additionally, the study finds that cultural and ethical controls are important in situations where formal systems fall short because of weak regulatory enforcement or cultural differences. Controls that are synergistic and sensitive to context significantly improve strategic coherence and operational efficiency. This research adds to the growing body of work on management control systems in emerging economies. It offers practical guidance for MNCs aiming to improve strategic alignment through control system design. It also highlights the need for policymakers to strengthen institutional frameworks to enhance corporate governance and performance.

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31. ORGANOLEPTIC EVALUATION OF ZOBO DRINKS AND PASTEURIZATION EFFECT ON ITS MICROBIAL QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Zobo is a popular non-alcoholic traditional beverage made from the dried calyces of *Hibiscus sabdariffa*. It has a limited shelf-life but can be preserved by pasteurization. Hence, the aim of the study is to determine the effect of pasteurization on the microbial load and sensory properties of zobo. Laboratory zobo was prepared using dried calyces, pineapple, and hot water, then steeped, sieved, and bottled aseptically. Ten (10) vendor zobo samples were randomly collected from separate locations in Ikorodu, Lagos, including both branded and unbranded varieties. All zobo samples (lab and vendor) were treated with 1% concentrations of natural and chemical preservatives under aseptic conditions. Samples were pasteurized at 63°C for 30 minutes, with two strategies for lab-prepared zobo: one-time and freshly pasteurized. Microbiological tests were performed to determine total viable counts in treated and untreated zobo samples. A sensory evaluation was conducted by ten (10) untrained panelists using a 5-point Hedonic scale, and results were analyzed statistically using T-tests. Laboratory prepared zobo pasteurized only on Day 1 maintained low microbial counts over nine days. Sensory analysis revealed a consistent preference for unpasteurized zobo, which scored higher across all taste and quality parameters. Conclusively, pasteurization effectively reduced microbial



load in zobo samples over nine days at room temperature, making it suitable for vendors without refrigeration. Despite some sensory changes, the pasteurized drink remained organoleptically acceptable.

32. PREVALENCE AND ANTIFUNGAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF ORAL CANDIDIASIS AMONG STUDENTS ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Background: Oral candidiasis is a state that involves the presence of white patches in the mucous area of the oral cavity of an individual. They are typically characterized by whitish patches in the mouth which recurrently presents as lesions, crevices, sores, and ulcers. Information on oral candidiasis among students is limited. The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence and antifungal susceptibility pattern of oral candidiasis among the students attending Caleb University. Oral swabs were collected from 52 students. Methods: Candida species was isolated using Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA), germ tube test and lactophenol blue staining methods afterwards antifungal susceptibility testing was done. Self-structured questionnaires was used to risk-related factors. Results: The prevalence of the Candida species among the students was 40.3%. The distribution of the Candida species showed that Candida albicans was the most isolated. The possible risk factors were identified were: Students that did not brush twice a day, irregular change of toothbrush every three months, kissing of persons with recent oral yeast infection, use of dentures at night, and students that takes antibiotics without doctor's prescription. Antifungal susceptibility test showed 66.66% susceptibility to Ketoconazole and 80.95% resistance to Clotrimazole. Conclusion: This study has highlighted the presence of Clotrimazole-resistant Candida species in the student community which necessitates regular monitoring.

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33. EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY PROPERTIES OF ETHYL ACETATE EXTRACT FROM LANNEA EGREGIA: IN VITRO STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Natural products with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties play a crucial role in managing chronic diseases, including cancers. This investigation assessed the flavonoid content and explored the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory potential of an ethyl acetate extract derived from *Lannea egregia* shoots (EALES) using in-vitro methodologies. Fresh *L. egregia* shoots were dried and extracted with ethyl acetate to obtain a green extract (EALES). The bioactive constituents of EALES were analyzed, and its flavonoid content was quantified via spectrophotometry. The total antioxidant capacity of EALES was evaluated through the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) scavenging assay. Furthermore, EALES's anti-inflammatory activity was examined through albumin denaturation and proteinase inhibitory assays. Results demonstrated the presence of phenolics, flavonoids, tannins, and saponins within EALES, with an estimated flavonoid content of 95.38 mg quercetin equivalents. The extract exhibited potent, concentration-dependent antioxidant activity, with IC₅₀ values of 50.81 µg/mL, comparable to ascorbic acid, which had an IC₅₀ of 59.42 µg/mL. Additionally, EALES displayed considerable anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting albumin

denaturation (74.85%) and proteinase activity (83.61%). This is in comparison to aspirin, which inhibited albumin denaturation (86.33%) and proteinase activity (79.72%), respectively, thereby indicating suppression of inflammatory mediators. These findings substantiate that the ethyl acetate extract of *Lannea egregia* possesses significant antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.

Editorial Note: *The title and abstract body spell the plant 'Lannea egregia' throughout, but the Keywords line at the end spells it 'Lannea egregis' - a spelling inconsistency present in the source page, reproduced faithfully.*

34. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE MODEL FOR EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING: LESSONS FROM THE LAGOS STATE INTERACTIVE RADIO PROGRAMME (IRI YORUBA SERIES)

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ABSTRACT

Education is globally recognised as a driver of human development and social transformation, yet access, quality, and equity remain persistent challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa. In Nigeria, chronic teacher shortages, infrastructural deficits, and weak pedagogical practices continue to hinder inclusive learning. As a response, Lagos State adopted Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) through the KO-KO-KA and L'ABE IGI ORONBO programmes, innovative Yoruba-language radio lessons that expanded access to learner-centred education. Despite its early success, the programme's suspension in 2022 raised critical concerns regarding its sustainability, institutional ownership, and long-term policy integration. This study therefore seeks to identify the implementation challenges of the Lagos State IRI Yoruba Series and propose a sustainable model for educational broadcasting. Adopting a qualitative design, seven in-depth interviews were conducted with officials from the Lagos State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) and producers/presenters from Radio Lagos directly involved in the programme. Thematic analysis revealed two dominant themes: (1) challenges and suggested improvements, and (2) a proposed sustainability framework. Participants cited technical constraints such as poor signal reception, erratic power supply, and scheduling conflicts, alongside human resource limitations and inadequate professional training. To address these barriers, the study recommends professionalisation, dedicated funding, and infrastructural enhancement. Based on these insights, a three-pillar Sustainable Model is proposed: (i) institutional integration of IRI into educational policy and budgeting; (ii) capacity strengthening through continuous professional development; and (iii) infrastructural enhancement for equitable signal access. The study contributes a

scalable framework for sustainable educational broadcasting and offers strategic guidance for policy-driven, inclusive instruction in Nigeria.

Editorial Note: Images IMG_20260915_134002_396.jpg and IMG_20260915_134003_751.jpg are two separate photographs of the exact same physical page (Book of Abstracts p. 44, CUIC/25/034) with identical text - an apparent duplicate photo capture rather than two distinct pages.

35. ADVERTISING AGENCY MANAGEMENT, INTERNSHIP TRAINING, AND THE ADVERTISING TRAINING CURRICULUM IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Despite completing formal education many graduates find that their skills do not align with industry requirements. This mismatch often leads to underemployment or unemployment. Also, several socio-economic factors are having implications on the management of Advertising Agencies and this is implying on internship training in the industry. The Students industrial training is aimed at bridging the gap between theory and practical experience in the training of advertising graduates. This is achieved by the engagement of students in internship training in organizations to acquire/develop requisite skills for employment. However, reports from students indicate several challenges experienced in the programme. Therefore, this study examined the challenges of the internship programme in the advertising industry. This method is by assessing the perceptions of interns and advertising agency managers using a survey questionnaire to gather data, while descriptive statistics is used in analysing the data. The results indicate a gap between the objective of the internship programme, and the provision of quality internship training. The challenges faced by interns ranges from placement, supervision, allowances, quality of the work environment, etc., while economic situation which is limiting the abilities of agencies in engaging interns is a major challenge on the part of the agencies. This study therefore concludes that industrial training is critical to professional skills development in students and academics. It is recommended that training institutions should be more proactive in implementing the industrial training aspect of the curriculum by assisting in and monitoring students' placement, providing clear guidelines to organizations regarding the minimum standards/quality of training. Also, beyond students' industrial training, academic institutions should provide opportunities for academics to have occasional interactions with the industry through short internship programmes. This synergy is essential for driving innovation and growth in Nigeria's advertising industry. It is therefore concluded that beyond the



training of interns, there is need for more collaboration between training institutions and professionals in advertising practice.

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36. EXPLORING THE NEUROPROTECTIVE POTENTIAL OF ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE NUT KERNEL N-HEXANE EXTRACT: A TRANSLATIONAL APPROACH TOWARDS ACADEMIA-INDUSTRY INNOVATION IN NEUROINFLAMMATION RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Neuroinflammation plays a key role in the development of neurodegenerative diseases. Lipopolysaccharide (LPS), a bacterial endotoxin, is a strong inducer of neuroinflammatory responses leading to neuronal dysfunction. The nut kernel of *Anacardium occidentale* (cashew) is rich in phenolic compounds with proven antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, suggesting potential therapeutic value. This study investigated the neuroprotective effects of the n-hexane extract of *A. occidentale* nut kernel (HEAO) in LPS-induced neuroinflammation and cognitive impairment in adult male Wistar rats. Fifty rats (150-200 g) were assigned to five groups (n=10). Group 1 served as control; Group 2 received 250 µg/kg LPS from day 8 to day 14; Groups 3-5 received HEAO (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg) from day 1 to day 14, with LPS administered from day 8. Cognitive performance, oxidative stress markers, and pro-inflammatory cytokines were evaluated. HEAO administration significantly improved learning and memory, reduced oxidative stress, and mitigated neuroinflammatory changes in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus. These findings demonstrate that HEAO confers neuroprotection via antioxidant and anti-inflammatory mechanisms. By validating the therapeutic potential of a locally available plant resource, this research highlights opportunities for academia-industry collaboration in developing novel, plant-derived neuroprotective agents. Such partnerships can foster innovation, promote sustainable biopharmaceutical development, and



advance technological and industrial growth in natural product-based neuroscience.

37. THE MEDIA'S ROLE IN SHAPING PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF CYBERCRIME: A NATIONAL SECURITY PERSPECTIVE

Abimbola Mohammed

Dr. Oyeleye Solomon

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the critical role of Nigerian media in shaping public understanding of cybercrime and its implications for national security. Through systematic analysis of media coverage patterns, case studies, and comparison with international best practices, the study identifies significant lapses in how Nigerian media reports cybercrime. Key deficiencies include the absence of dedicated cybersecurity reporting desks in Nigerian newspapers, fundamental technical knowledge gaps among journalists, superficial investigation practices, sensationalism over education, and inadequate coverage of prevention strategies. Drawing on agenda-setting and framing theories, the paper analyzes specific reporting failures such as the underreporting of the 2021 NIMC data breach and misreporting of the 2022 banking system attacks. The research demonstrates that these media shortcomings—particularly journalists' lack of specialized cybersecurity expertise and the absence of dedicated reporting structures—constitute a national security vulnerability by undermining public cyber awareness, weakening policy support, and creating institutional capacity gaps in a country that lost over ₦12.5 billion to telecom-based financial crimes between 2019 and 2023. The paper concludes with comprehensive recommendations including establishing specialized cybersecurity desks, implementing targeted journalist training programs, and developing expert networks to enhance Nigeria's national cybersecurity posture through improved public awareness and understanding.

38. ACTOR-NETWORK THEORY IN PRACTICE: TRACING THE ROLE OF HUMAN AND NON-HUMAN ACTORS IN ERP IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIAN BANKS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores how human and non-human factors influence the implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) in Nigerian banks through an Actor-Network Theory (ANT) perspective. For context, the ANT believes human elements (users, vendors, technical consultants) and non-human elements (IT systems, regulations, and organizational policies) collectively drive adoption and implementation of ERP. The study adopts quantitative research method which involved deploying a questionnaire to professionals working in Nigerian banks. The sample size consists of 72 participants across different commercial banks and various functions (operations, IT, internal audit, risk, etc.). Findings showed that human actors (management support, skilled IT personnel, employee adaptability, quality vendor support, team coordination) as well as non-human factors (regulations, compatibility with existing systems, financial capability and regulations) shape banks' decisions to adopt and integrate ERP solutions into banking operations. The result further reveals that sustained interaction of actors and networks is what fuels seamless flow across the four phases - problematization, interessement, enrollment and mobilization. Additionally, the interplay of contextual factors such as organizational culture, existing IT infrastructure and regulations equally shapes adoption and implementation of ERP solutions in Nigerian banks. The study recommends leadership of Nigerian banks to continually monitor ERP implementation to track progress, detect bottlenecks and iterate appropriately.

39. EMPOWERED AND SHACKLED BY MEDIA TECHNOLOGY: THE PARADOX OF GEN ZS

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the unique relationship between Generation Z and media technology, analyzing their consumption patterns, behavioral characteristics, and the paradoxical nature of their technological immersion. Born between 1995 and 2010, Generation Z represents the first truly digital-native cohort who have never known a world without the internet and mobile technology. While possessing unprecedented access to information and connectivity, this generation displays concerning trends in information processing, critical thinking skills, and social interaction. Through the lens of multiple communication traditions including Semiotics, Cybernetics, and Critical Theory, this paper examines how Generation Z's relationship with technology simultaneously empowers and constrains them, creating what might be termed a "technological shackling" effect. The study contributes to the growing discourse on media literacy, digital sociology, and generational studies within the context of an increasingly connected global society.

40. MASS MEDIA AND CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES TO COMBATING INSECURITY IN NIGERIA (2024-2025)

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ABSTRACT

This seminar paper explores the pivotal role of the mass media in combating insecurity in Nigeria within the 2024-2025 period. It examines how the Nigerian media—through agenda-setting, investigative reporting, and digital engagement—shapes public discourse, influences government responses, and mobilizes citizen participation against terrorism, banditry, kidnappings, and cybercrime. Anchored on the Agenda-Setting Theory, the study highlights that the media not only inform and sensitize the public but also serve as a bridge between government institutions and communities in driving transparency, accountability, and peacebuilding. Beyond media efforts, the research identifies emerging approaches such as citizen journalism, local security formations, digital surveillance, border control initiatives, and socio-economic reforms under the Renewed Hope Agenda as key strategies toward sustainable national security. Findings reveal that despite huge military investments, insecurity persists due to weak coordination, poverty, and limited technological capacity. The study concludes that a holistic security model—integrating media responsibility, technological innovation, community policing, and socio-economic empowerment—is essential for long-term peace and stability in Nigeria.

41. BRIDGING THEORY AND PRACTICE: CAPACITY BUILDING IN COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA THROUGH ACADEMIC-INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIPS IN NIGERIA

Boluwwatife Adekunle

ABSTRACT

In many developing contexts, the gap between academic training in communication/media and industry expectations is wide. Graduates often emerge lacking the pragmatic skills, professional exposure, and network linkages that media companies, PR agencies, and digital firms demand. This disconnect undermines media quality, stifles innovation, and delays development in communication sectors. One promising approach to remedy this is through academic-industry partnerships that co-design capacity-building programs. Yet, in Nigeria and similar contexts, the modalities, challenges, and outcomes of such partnerships are under-explored. This study thus investigates how academic-industry partnerships can effectively build competencies in media and communication both technical (e.g., digital media production, analytics, public relations campaigns) and soft (e.g., ethics, stakeholder engagement)—in Nigeria's context. It examines which forms of partnership, what components, and what institutional arrangements promote sustainable capacity development, and identifies barriers specific to the Nigerian environment.

42. FAITH AND INNOVATION: THEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN CREATIVITY AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The recent acceleration of technological advancement has continued to redefine human existence, prompting theologians to begin a renewed theological reflection on the relationship between faith, creativity, and innovation. This study examines the theological dimension of human creativity in relation to technological advancements, arguing that a faith-based perspective provides essential moral and spiritual foundations for innovation in the modern world. This study aimed to examine theological interpretations of human creativity as a reflection of divine innovation and propose a framework for integrating theological ethics into contemporary discourses on science and innovation. Theoretically, this paper is grounded in the Imago Dei framework, which views humanity as created in the image of a creative God, thereby positioning human inventiveness as a participation in divine creativity. This work adopts a quantitative, theological-literary approach, combining critical textual analysis of scripture, classical theological, and contemporary interdisciplinary scholarship. Findings reveal that the theological Imago Dei can reframe innovation as a moral-spiritual enterprise that prioritizes human dignity, justice, and ecological balance over proof and power. Also, integrating theological ethics into innovation discourse will foster a holistic understanding of progress that honours both divine intention and human responsibility. The study concludes that a renewed theology of creativity can bridge the gap between faith and technology, prompting innovation that is ethically grounded, human-centered, and theologically purposeful. It recommends that all stakeholders and policy makers should actively engage in interdisciplinary dialogue on technological ethics, develop a faith-informed innovation framework, and promote technological creativity that advances the common good in harmony.

Editorial Note: Author names are printed with unusual, inconsistent letter-spacing/kerning on this page (an apparent full-justification/typesetting artifact), making some names look like separate words; transcribed here with normalized spacing.

43. THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF *Thaumatococcus danielli* LEAVES AGAINST SCOPOLAMINE-INDUCED NEUROTOXICITY AND MEMORY DEFICITS

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ABSTRACT

Current pharmacotherapies for dementia mainly provide symptomatic relief and are often associated with adverse side effects, highlighting the need for safer, disease-modifying alternatives. *Thaumatococcus danielli* leaves have been reported to mitigate oxidative stress, but their effects on scopolamine-induced cognitive deficits remain unclear. This study evaluated the neuroprotective potential of ethanolic extract of *T. danielli* leaves in scopolamine-induced cognitive impairment in rats. Eighty adult Wistar rats (180–200 g) were randomly divided into eight groups. Treatments included distilled water (control), *T. danielli* extract (100 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg), donepezil (5 mg/kg), scopolamine (16 mg/kg), and combinations of scopolamine with either *T. danielli* (100 mg/kg or 200 mg/kg) or donepezil. Scopolamine was administered intraperitoneally for three days. Behavioral and cognitive assessments were performed using Y-maze (memory), open-field test (exploration), elevated plus maze (anxiety), and catalepsy bar test (motor coordination). Histological analyses of the prefrontal cortex were conducted using H&E, Cresyl fast violet, and Congo red stains. Results demonstrated that *T. danielli* exerted dose-dependent neuroprotective effects. Notably, the group receiving scopolamine plus 100 mg/kg *T. danielli* exhibited the most significant amelioration of scopolamine-induced cognitive and behavioral impairments compared to other treated groups. These findings suggest that moderate dosing of *T. danielli* may offer optimal benefits. In conclusion, *T. danielli* leaves exhibit promising neuroprotective potential and may serve as an adjuvant



in managing cognitive and memory impairments. Their ability to counteract neurobehavioral, biochemical, and histomorphological alterations underscores their therapeutic relevance in dementia research.

Editorial Note: The author byline is printed with unusual internal letter-spacing (e.g. 'O latayo Segun O keniran', 'A deshina John A jibade') that splits names oddly — appears to be a font/kerning artifact of the printed source rather than an actual naming error.

44. PREVALENCE OF GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA IN STREET-HAWKED KUNU DRINK FROM SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Kunu is a nourishing cereal-based non-alcoholic beverage popular in Nigeria. There is no standardized method for its preparation, so people's production practices vary. Despite its nutritional benefits, kunu consumption has been linked to an increased risk of food-borne diseases. Therefore, this study was aimed to investigate the bacteriological status of kunu. A total of thirty (30) samples of kunu drink were collected from different vendors across three local government areas: Somolu (10), Alimosho (10), and Mushin (10). Isolation and identification of isolates were done using standard biological methods. Susceptibility of the bacterial isolates to antibiotics was determined by disc diffusion method. Mean bacteria count ranged from 2.0×10^3 to 3.6×10^5 cfu/ml. Bacteria isolated were: *Escherichia coli*, *Citrobacter* spp., *Proteus* spp., *Providencia* spp., *Serratia* spp. And *Shigella* spp. Antibiotic susceptibility patterns revealed that all the 100% isolates were resistant to Amoxicillin, 27.8% were resistant to Amikacin, 31.7% to Meropenem, 82% to Imipenem, 75.7% to Cefotaxim, 44.4% to Ceftriaxone, 47.6%

to Ceftazidime, 28.6% to Azithromycin, and 26.9% to Ceftazidime + Clavulanate. The bacteria isolated from kunu could be attributed to kunu producers' poor hygiene and this can lead to variety of infections. Therefore, to ensure that kunu is safe for human consumption, regulatory bodies should enforce the system of monitoring the production, preservation, and packing techniques. Also, manufacturers of kunu should keep improving the quality control process for the manufacture of kunu drinks.

45. MULTIMODAL SENTIMENT ANALYSIS SYSTEM WITH CONFIDENCE THRESHOLDING AND AMBIVALENCE DETECTION FOR EMOTIONALLY AWARE AI

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ABSTRACT

Multimodal Sentiment Analysis (MSA) constitutes a significant advancement in affective computing, addressing the inherent limitations of unimodal, text-based approaches that often fail to capture contextual subtleties and overlapping affective states. This study presents a Multimodal Sentiment Analysis System that integrates textual, acoustic, and visual modalities to enhance classification robustness and interpretive precision. The proposed model was trained and evaluated on the Multimodal Emotion Lines Dataset (MELD), which provides emotionally annotated dialogue segments with aligned transcripts, audio, and video streams. Textual features were extracted using transformer-based BERT embeddings, acoustic features via Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs) from Librosa, and visual features through ResNet50 embeddings. Early feature fusion was employed to form a unified multimodal representation, subsequently classified using a customized Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) architecture. A key contribution of this work is the integration of confidence thresholding and lightweight ambivalence detection mechanisms to address emotional ambiguity and overlapping sentiment classes. The system, implemented in PyTorch, was evaluated using standard performance metrics, achieving 60% accuracy, 39% macro F1-score, and 59% weighted F1-score, comparable to other state-of-the-art methods on the MELD dataset. Confidence thresholding identified 39% of low-confidence predictions, while ambivalence detection captured 12% of overlapping affective instances. By coupling quantitative performance with interpretability, the proposed framework advances the development of trustworthy and emotionally aware AI systems. The approach demonstrates practical relevance across domains such as healthcare, education, and intelligent interactive systems, where reliable emotion recognition is critical to enhancing human-computer interaction.

46. PREVENTING CYBER ATTACK ON ONLINE PAYMENT USING THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Fehintola Rachael Sobunkola

Ayorinde P. Oduroye

ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of online transactions and e-commerce platforms has heightened exposure to cybersecurity threats, placing both businesses and individuals at risk of data breaches, identity theft, and malicious attacks. This study proposes a cybersecurity solution model aimed at safeguarding online transactions and mitigating these risks. The model underscores the role of One-Time Password (OTP) verification and strong password protection as essential safeguards in transaction security. It also identifies prevalent cyber threats in e-commerce, such as debit and credit card fraud, data misuse, and vulnerabilities in electronic payment systems. Additionally, the study acknowledges that human error significantly contributes to security breaches, reinforcing the necessity for organizations to adopt proactive measures.

47. REDEFINING CYBERCHONDRIA IN THE ERA OF AI-ENABLED MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS: A LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) in medical diagnosis has fundamentally challenged traditional concepts of cyberchondria which is the phenomenon of excessive health-related internet searching that increases anxiety. Current frameworks assume that anxiety-provoking online health information seeking is inherently problematic because internet sources are unreliable. However, when AI tools provide diagnostically accurate insights, this assumption breaks down, creating what we term the "diagnostic legitimacy paradox." Through systematic analysis of cyberchondria research alongside emerging AI diagnostic capabilities, we propose a reconceptualization that moves beyond simple anxiety or frequency measures. Our framework identifies four distinct categories of problematic AI-mediated health behaviors: Algorithmic Health Anxiety (pathological responses to legitimate AI information), Diagnostic Tool Misuse (inappropriate application beyond validated scope), AI-Mediated Hypochondria (amplification of existing health anxiety through AI tools), and AI Authority Overreliance (dismissing professional medical opinions when contradicted by AI assessments). We also establish criteria for distinguishing adaptive from maladaptive AI-mediated health information seeking. While AI diagnostic accuracy varies dramatically (from 52% overall performance to 94% accuracy in specific domains like lung nodule detection), the legitimacy of AI-generated health insights demands new frameworks for distinguishing adaptive from maladaptive behaviors. This reconceptualization has immediate implications for clinical assessment, digital health literacy education, and the ethical design of consumer-facing AI diagnostic tools across clinical, behavioral and technological domains.



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48. DIGITAL FORENSICS FORTIFIES CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORKS THAT CAN LIGHTEN CURRENT AND FUTURE THREATS

Keri-Cheq Gwendolyn Ifeyinwa

Ayorinde Peters Oduroye

ABSTRACT

As cyber threat grows increasingly, organizations must adopt advanced strategies to protect sensitive data and maintain operational resilience. Digital forensics, a specialized branch of forensic science, plays a critical role in strengthening cybersecurity by enabling the identification, preservation, analysis and presentation of digital evidences. The paper examines how digital forensics enhances incident response, threat detection, legal compliance and risk management while leveraging tools such as EnCase, FTK and AI-driven analytics. It also explores the challenges posed by massive data volumes, encryption and privacy regulations, alongside emerging innovations in cloud forensics and privacy-preserving technologies. By integrating forensic insight into proactive defense mechanisms, organizations can build robust cybersecurity frameworks capable of mitigating current and future threats.

49. A MULTIMODAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FRAMEWORK FOR INTELLIGENT INTRUSION DETECTION IN COMPUTER SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Intrusion detection remains a critical component of modern cybersecurity, particularly as computer systems and networked applications face increasingly sophisticated threats. This study presents a multimodal framework for detecting unauthorized intrusions by integrating both signature-based and anomaly-based detection approaches. The proposed architecture leverages artificial intelligence techniques to enhance detection accuracy, adaptability, and resilience. Specifically, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are employed for the analysis of visual intrusion patterns, while natural language processing (NLP) models are utilized for the semantic interpretation of textual and log-based data. A hybrid detection pipeline is developed by combining conventional machine learning algorithms, such as Random Forests, with deep learning models for visual data analysis. The framework was evaluated using benchmark datasets, including UNSW-NB15 and VGGFace2, achieving classification accuracies of up to 98%. Experimental results demonstrate that the multimodal integration of textual and visual features improves detection robustness, reduces model bias, and enhances generalization performance. The findings indicate that the proposed approach offers a scalable and reliable mechanism for mitigating security risks across enterprise networks and end-user environments. This work contributes to the growing body of research on intelligent intrusion detection by demonstrating the effectiveness of multimodal fusion in improving threat detection accuracy and resilience.

Editorial Note: This abstract (CUIC/25/087, page 97) is printed verbatim a second time as CUIC/25/088 on the very next page (page 98) with identical title, authors, and abstract text. A separate JSON entry is provided for CUIC/25/088 to reflect its own reference code, but the two are a duplicate printing of the same abstract. | Printing error: CUIC/25/088 (page 98) is a verbatim duplicate of CUIC/25/087 (page 97) — identical title, authors, and abstract body, just a



different reference code and page number. Likely the wrong abstract was placed on this page, or the abstract for slot 088 was never actually distinct from 087.

50. FIRST-PRINCIPLES STUDY OF STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC, ELASTIC, OPTICAL, THERMODYNAMIC AND THERMOELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF COTASI HALF-HEUSLER COMPOUND

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ABSTRACT

This study explored the structural, electronic, elastic, optical, thermodynamic, and thermoelectric properties of CoTaSi half-Heusler compound using first-principles density functional approach. Generalized Gradient Approximation (GGA) and projected augmented planewave pseudopotential method of Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) exchange-correlation functional implemented in Quantum Espresso code were used for this investigation. The calculated electronic and elastic constants were done with the optimized lattice constant of 5.57Å, which agreed favorably with existing data in the literature. The elastic constants calculated in the study established the mechanical stability of CoTaSi and the non-existence of negative frequency in the phonon dispersion curve confirmed our studied compound is dynamically stable. The dimensionless figure of merit (ZT) of 0.82 is obtained in CoTaSi thermoelectric study; this indicates CoTaSi is a promising candidate for thermoelectric application.

51. THE ROLE OF THERAPEUTIC PROTEINS IN DISEASE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Therapeutic proteins are biologically derived molecules, which include monoclonal antibodies, enzymes, hormones, and growth factors, that could transform modern disease management through their high specificity, potency, and favorable safety profiles compared to traditional small-molecule drugs. This paper reviews the origin, development, mechanisms, applications, advantages, challenges and future prospect of therapeutic proteins in diseases management. Therapeutic proteins development has progressed through two major dimensions. One, the early use of proteins derived from animals, as seen in von Behring's diphtheria antitoxin in the 1890s and insulin from animal pancreases in 1922. Two, the use of recombinant DNA technology from the 1970s till date that led to the discovery of human insulin in 1982 and the first monoclonal antibody, muromonab-CD3, in 1986. They are produced in microbial and mammalian systems, and act via diverse mechanisms such as replacing deficient proteins, augmenting or modulating biological pathways, directly targeting pathogens or tumor cells, and delivering therapeutic compounds. Their advantages in clinical practice include superior specificity, reduced toxicity, and precise molecular targeting that made them very useful in treatment of cancer, autoimmune disorders and infectious conditions. However, instability, immunogenicity, high production costs, short half-life, and dependence on cold-chain logistics serve as greater challenges and limitations for its applications. Engagement of protein engineering, PEGylation, nanocarrier-based delivery and AI driven design will help to overcome the challenges involved while greater research investment in infrastructural development and international collaboration will provide more global access.

52. BALANCING OBJECTIVITY & SAFETY IN CONFLICT REPORT

Yinusa Jinadu

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the complex relationship between objectivity and safety in conflict reporting in Nigeria. Nigeria, with its diverse ethnic, religious, and political landscape, has witnessed many forms of conflict including insurgency in the Northeast, farmer-herder clashes in the Middle Belt, movements in the Southeast, and communal violence across different regions. These present unique challenges for journalists who must balance their professional duty to report the truth with the pressing need to protect their own lives and the lives of their sources. The report also explores how Nigerian journalists navigate pressures from government authorities, armed groups, and media owners while striving to maintain fairness and accuracy. It shows the ethical dilemmas of reporting important issues such as terrorism, human rights abuses, and political unrest without fueling further violence or endangering themselves. This report also analyzes the safety risks faced by reporters ranging from physical attacks and kidnappings to online harassment and psychological trauma and evaluates the effectiveness of existing safety protocols and institutional support systems. Drawing from interviews, case studies, and media ethics frameworks, the research identifies strategies for achieving a balance between truthful reporting and personal safety. These include adopting conflict-sensitive journalism practices, strengthening press freedom protections, investing in safety training, and promoting collaboration between media houses and security agencies. The paper concludes that sustaining objectivity and safety in Nigeria's conflict reporting requires not only individual professionalism but also structural reforms that ensure journalists can inform the public without fear or bias.

53. INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERFORMANCE OF BROADCASTING STATIONS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This conceptual paper examines how Artificial Intelligence (AI) integration influences the operational, audience, and economic performance of broadcasting organizations in Nigeria. Drawing on recent scholarly and industry insights, the paper explores AI-driven tools such as automated editing, audience analytics, and content personalization. Findings suggest that while AI enhances productivity and viewer engagement, adoption remains constrained by financial limitations, return on investment uncertainties, infrastructural deficits, skills gaps, and ethical concerns. The study concludes that sustainable integration requires investment in capacity building, localized AI development, and robust digital policies.

Editorial Note: The corresponding author's printed email ends in '@calebuniversity.edu.eg' rather than the '.edu.ng' domain used by every other Caleb University author in this book — likely a printing/typesetting typo, not a real domain.

54. EXPLORING THE THEMES OF GREED AND SELFISHNESS IN NOLLYWOOD MOVIE: SOOLE

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Charlse Adewale

Favour Olamide Soyobi

ABSTRACT

This research explores Greed and selfishness in Nollywood movie: Soole by Adunni Ade, with a focus on how Nigeria's economic and social developments have not diminished the deep rooted presence of both greed and selfishness leading to corruption. The research investigates how these vices, are reflected through the characters and narrative structure of the film. Set primarily on a public bus journey, Soole presents a microcosm of Nigerian life, exposing the moral decay and self-centered behaviours that arrive in moments of desperation and opportunity. Using a qualitative research design, the study employs thematic analysis to examine scenes, dialogues, and character interactions in order to identify recurring patterns of greed and selfishness. The film is analyzed both as a cultural artifact and a moral commentary that mirrors Nigeria's socio-political realities, including corruption, inequality and ethical decline. The findings reveal that Soole serves not only as entertainment but also as a powerful tool for social reflection and ethical discourse. By portraying the consequences of selfish behaviour, from betrayal to tragedy, the film encourages viewers to reassess personal and societal values. This research contributes to the broader academic conversation on Nollywood's role in shaping public consciousness and promoting moral accountability through storytelling.

Editorial Note: Same '.edu.eg' (instead of '.edu.ng') email domain typo as on the previous entry by the same corresponding author.

55. THE EVOLUTION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING THEORY: IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE IN NIGERIA'S EMERGING ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This article examines how management accounting (MA) has evolved from classical cost systems to strategy-linked packages and, more recently, to digitally enabled control, and translates these shifts for Nigeria's volatile operating environment. Using a systematized desktop scoping review, we integrate global theory with Nigeria-specific contingencies, exchange-rate shocks, inflation, energy unreliability, informality, and data-quality breaks. Three results stand out. First, MA works best as a package, not as isolated tools; rolling, banded and relative targets outperform fixed annual budgets when shocks are exogenous. Second, in thin or informal markets, hybrid transfer pricing (opportunity cost plus capacity/shadow prices) coordinates decisions more credibly than pure market benchmarks. Third, digital infrastructures (ERP, e-invoicing, analytics) lift timeliness and auditability only when model risk, privacy and data lineage are governed. We propose archetype-specific design rules for SMEs under power constraints, multi-unit consumer businesses, financial services/fintech, and public sector/SOEs. Policy recommendations include shock-aware guidance in governance codes, clearer FX-linked internal pricing templates, incentives for digital adoption, and stronger data infrastructure. For managers, we outline a staged roadmap to embed trigger-based planning, shock-filtered KPIs, and model-governed analytics. Future Nigeria-focused research should quantify KPI properties under regime shifts and evaluate digital governance in practice.

56. IMPACT OF AI-DRIVEN PERSONALIZED LEARNING IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS ON POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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Ajilore Opeoluwa Omotayo

ABSTRACT

The integration of A.I.-driven personalized learning within educational systems is transforming the landscape of policy development. This abstract explores the profound implications of these technologies on various educational policies, including curriculum design, assessment practices, and teacher training initiatives. Personalized learning models, powered by artificial intelligence, offering tailored educational experiences that cater to individual student needs, thereby enhancing engagement and academic achievement. As educators leverage data analytics and adaptive learning technologies, policymakers are prompted to rethink traditional frameworks to create adaptable, inclusive, and equitable educational environments. The findings will underscore the necessity for policies that facilitate the integration of A.I. tools while ensuring responsible use of data, equity in access, and support for teachers. This discourse will also highlight the importance of ongoing professional development for educators to navigate these innovations effectively. Ultimately, A.I.-driven personalized learning not only reshapes instructional methodologies but also necessitates a re-evaluation of policy structures to foster an ecosystem conducive to continuous improvement and innovation in education.

57. ETHICAL AND SOCIETAL IMPACTS OF ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION IN NIGERIA: A CRITICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The proliferation of robotics and automation technologies marks a pivotal shift in the global technological landscape. These innovations are reshaping industrial operations, redefining labor paradigms, and prompting ethical debates on a scale previously unseen. In developing nations such as Nigeria, the integration of these technologies presents both transformative opportunities and critical risks. This article critically examines the ethical and societal implications of robotics and automation in the Nigerian context. It discusses job displacement, economic inequality, AI bias, privacy concerns, and cultural dissonance. The work identifies existing regulatory lacunae and proposes a human-centered, inclusive framework for policy formulation and technological integration. Through a multidisciplinary lens, this review emphasizes the need for ethical foresight and systemic alignment of robotics with Nigeria's developmental aspirations.

58. INTERPRETIVISM VS. POSTMODERNISM IN MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THEIR APPLICABILITY IN AFRICAN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

This study is driven by evidence indicating that imported Western Management Accounting (MA) models frequently misalign with African environments. It analyses African management accounting using interpretivist and postmodern perspectives. It examines the incorporation of interpretivist paradigms in African policy papers, analyse the impact of postmodern principles on MA practice, and examine their relative contributions to the formulation of MA reforms. These objectives address a gap in frameworks that are too focused on the West by putting more emphasis on accounting that takes into consideration the situation. The study utilised a qualitative interpretivist framework to do thematic content analysis of public policy papers. The data included publications from African financial ministries, regional accounting reports, IFRS/IPSAS implementation frameworks, and instructions from the World Bank and IMF (2010–present). Using purposive sampling, NVivo was used to categorise documents from different jurisdictions for interpretivist themes (contextual meaning, local narratives) and postmodern themes (discourse, power). The study employed both inductive (emergent) and deductive (theory-driven) analyses, concentrating on thematic synthesis rather than statistical estimation. A codebook facilitated topic identification and consistency verification to assure rigour. The analysis reveals that interpretivist elements (community participation, context sensitivity) positively influence MA relevance, but infrequently; formal norms continue to be rigorously standardised. Postmodern aspects (power, culture) greatly elucidate reform failures: entrenched patronage networks and informal norms perpetuate inefficiency despite technical improvements. These findings suggest that interpretivism's contextual insights and postmodern critique, which bring attention to hidden restrictions, are both necessary. Strictly adhering to technical standards (such standard costing and established procedures) always ignores local values and social dynamics, which make management accounting less useful. A pluralistic approach is necessary: interpretivist methodologies promote

context-sensitive accounting, whereas postmodern critique emphasises concealed assumptions. They work better together to make African MA fit better with local conditions and to question models that work for everyone. The study suggest that stakeholders be required to give their opinion on the creation of accounting rules, that accountants receive training in cultural competence, and that standards be flexible enough to include qualitative effect assessments to make sure that MA reforms are sensitive to the context.

Editorial Note: *The section header is printed as 'ABSTRACTS' (plural) instead of 'ABSTRACT', which is inconsistent with every other entry in this book — appears to be a typesetting slip.*

59. DRIVING INNOVATION THROUGH DIGITAL HEALTH AND INTERDISCIPLINARY PARTNERSHIP AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE PAPER PRESENTATION: DIGITAL INNOVATIVE CULTURE AND EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY FOR SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE IN SELECTED TEACHING AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN LAGOS STATE

Oremodu, S. A.

ABSTRACT

Driving employee innovative culture in the health sector through application of digital health tools in form of artificial intelligence, telemedicine, mobile health application and electronic health records has generated great interests among stakeholders in the health sector. In spite of this, not much attention has been given by the researcher and academics in recent times. Consequently, this paper investigated to what extent application of digital employee innovative culture by health workers improves their productivity performance of health sector. The paper adopted a cross-sectional research design on the population of the selected hospitals. Random sampling was adopted to select a sample of 349 respondents using Cochran formular. The Crombach alpha of the two constructs used for dependent and independent variables ranged from 0.711- 0.723. Findings revealed that innovative culture affect health sector's employee productivity $\beta = 8.901$, adj $R^2 = 0.185$, $f = (4,344) = 20.776$, $P < 0.005$. Based on these findings, this paper concludes that driving health sector employee innovative culture improves health sector's productivity. The paper recommends that stakeholder of these hospitals should create policies that would encourage application of digital innovative culture among health workers.

Editorial Note: This abstract (CUIC/25/062, single author Oremodu S.A.) is textually identical (title and body) to CUIC/25/085 later in this batch, which lists six authors including Oremodu S.A. Likely a duplicated/reprinted abstract with an expanded author list under a different reference code.

6o. KEYSTROKE AUTHENTICATION USING RNN AND BAYESIAN OPTIMIZATION

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Oluwalonimi Ajala

Olajide Adeguwa

Deborah Ilori

ABSTRACT

Keystroke authentication has emerged as a promising behavioral biometric solution to enhance digital security by analyzing unique typing patterns. This research explores the integration of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Bayesian Optimization to develop an adaptive authentication system that distinguishes users based on dwell time, flight time, and simulated finger pressure. By leveraging simulated datasets and predefined behavioral profiles (e.g., toddler, adult, elderly), the system demonstrates high sensitivity to typing rhythm deviations, achieving near-perfect login accuracy (~100%) for legitimate users while rejecting impostors with a deviation threshold of 150 units. The prototype, implemented via HTML/CSS/JavaScript, performs client-side validation, reducing server dependency and enhancing privacy. This study contributes by automating hyperparameter tuning with Bayesian Optimization and developing a framework for continuous authentication. Limitations include reliance on synthetic data, limited demographic diversity, and lack of long-term behavioral analysis. Future work should prioritize real-world data collection, contextual factors (e.g., device type, emotion), and advanced models like Transformers. The research offers a scalable, non-intrusive solution for high-security domains, grounded in Adaptive Decision Theory and Performance Management Theory. It highlights the potential of keystroke dynamics to evolve with user behavior, supporting fair and inclusive cybersecurity. Recommendations include multimodal biometrics, dynamic profile adaptation, and ethical design considerations.

61. AI-POWERED CHATBOTS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT

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ABSTRACT

The global rise in mental health issues, coupled with a significant shortage of qualified mental health professionals, has created a critical need for innovative, scalable solutions to support emotional well-being. Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered chatbots have emerged as a promising tool to bridge this gap by providing accessible, non-judgmental, and immediate mental health support. This project explores the development and implementation of an AI-driven chatbot specifically designed to assist individuals experiencing mental health challenges. The chatbot utilizes advanced Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques to understand user input, analyze emotional tone through sentiment analysis, and generate empathetic and context-aware responses. The system is capable of engaging in meaningful dialogue, offering self-help strategies, and recommending professional resources when necessary. In cases of high-risk behavior or language indicating severe distress, the chatbot is equipped to escalate the situation by providing crisis hotline information or encouraging users to seek urgent help. Key components of the system include a user-friendly interface, a robust NLP engine, a sentiment analysis module, and a secure data-handling backend. The chatbot is designed to respect user privacy, avoid diagnostic claims, and operate within the ethical boundaries of AI in healthcare. It serves as a complementary tool rather than a replacement for human therapists, aiming to lower barriers to mental health support, especially for individuals hesitant to seek help due to stigma, cost, or lack of availability. Through the development of this project, we demonstrate the potential of conversational AI to support mental health care at scale, reduce the strain on clinical resources, and provide a safe space for users to express themselves. The findings and prototype lay the groundwork for future research and development in AI-driven emotional support systems, highlighting both the opportunities and the ethical responsibilities involved in deploying such technologies.

62. INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERFORMANCE OF BROADCASTING COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

Maureen Tsenogo

ABSTRACT

This conceptual paper examines how Artificial Intelligence (AI) integration influences the operational, audience, and economic performance of broadcasting organizations in Nigeria. Drawing on recent scholarly and industry insights, the paper explores AI-driven tools such as automated editing, audience analytics, and content personalization. Findings suggest that while AI enhances productivity and viewer engagement, adoption remains constrained by financial limitations, return on investment uncertainties, infrastructural deficits, skills gaps, and ethical concerns. The study concludes that sustainable integration requires investment in capacity building, localized AI development, and robust digital policies.

63. ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF AMYLASE-PRODUCING-BACTERIA FROM DOOR-KNOBS AT CALEB UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

Amylase-producing bacteria are of considerable industrial and biotechnological interest due to their ability to hydrolyze starch into simpler sugars which has broad applications in food processing, pharmaceuticals, fermentation, textiles, and detergent industries. This study was undertaken to isolate and characterize amylase-producing bacteria from doorknobs at Caleb University with the aim of identifying strains that could serve as low-cost and accessible sources of industrially relevant enzymes. Swab samples were aseptically collected from the surfaces of doorknobs in selected lecture halls, laboratories, and administrative buildings within the university premises. The samples were cultured on starch agar and incubated at 37°C for 24–48 hours. Screening for amylase activity was conducted using iodine staining, where the formation of clear zones around bacterial colonies indicated positive starch hydrolysis. A total of twenty bacterial isolates were obtained, and several demonstrated significant amylase activity with clear zones ranging from 1.0 mm to 3.4 mm in diameter. These isolates were subjected to a series of biochemical tests including catalase, citrate utilization, methyl red, indole, urease activity, motility, and sugar fermentation (glucose, sucrose, maltose, and fructose) to evaluate their physiological and metabolic characteristics. The predominant amylase-producing isolates were members of

the genus *Bacillus*, a group of Gram-positive, rod-shaped bacteria known for their ability to produce extracellular enzymes in large quantities. Bioinformatics analysis of alpha-amylase gene sequences from *Bacillus subtilis*, *B. amyloliquefaciens*, *B. licheniformis* and recombinant *E. coli*. Raw FASTA sequences were aligned using Clustal Omega to assess genetic similarities and variations.

Editorial Note: *Printing mismatch: the keywords printed under this abstract ('Gram-negative bacteria; Kunu; Street-hawked; Antibiotics') do not match this abstract's subject (Gram-positive Bacillus amylase producers from door-knobs). They appear to belong instead to the Zobo/street-hawked-drinks abstract (CUIC/25/106) that appears later in this book, whose own printed keywords ('Gram-negative bacteria; Antibiotic resistance; Zobo; Fecal Contamination; Public Health') fit this door-knob study's actual content far less than they fit that Zobo study — i.e. the two keyword blocks look swapped or cross-contaminated between the two pages.*

64. EFFECT OF REMOTE WORK ON ORGANIZATION CULTURE AND EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has transformed traditional work structures, compelling organizations worldwide to adopt remote and hybrid work models. This study investigates the effects of remote work on organizational culture and employee productivity within the Nigerian beverage manufacturing sector, focusing on the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Ikeja. Using a mixed-methods research design, quantitative data were collected through structured questionnaires administered to 240 employees across management, administrative, and operational levels, while qualitative insights were obtained via interviews and focus group discussions. The findings reveal that remote work significantly influences organizational culture, particularly in communication, collaboration, and employee engagement. While remote work enhanced flexibility and individual productivity, it also posed challenges to team cohesion and cultural continuity. Leadership style and organizational support were identified as critical moderating factors that determine the success of remote work practices. The study concludes that maintaining a strong and adaptive organizational culture is essential for sustaining productivity in remote and hybrid work environments. It recommends that Nigerian organizations, particularly within the manufacturing sector, adopt digital collaboration tools, continuous employee engagement programs, and leadership strategies that promote trust and inclusion. The research contributes to the limited body of empirical evidence on remote work within the African context and provides actionable insights for policymakers and corporate leaders seeking to balance flexibility with productivity in the post-pandemic workplace.

65. ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ALSTONIA BONNEI STEM BACK AGAINST ESCHERICHIA COLI AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the antimicrobial potential of *Alstonia boonei* stem bark extracts against ten clinically isolated bacterial strains comprising *Escherichia coli* (E. coli 1-5) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph 1-5). The isolates were biochemically and morphologically characterized to confirm identity and assess metabolic diversity. All *E. coli* strains were catalase-, urease-, and indole-positive, while *S. aureus* strains were catalase-positive but indole-negative. Triple Sugar Iron (TSI) test results revealed that six of the ten isolates fermented glucose without gas production, while three produced both acid and gas, indicating varying carbohydrate fermentation capabilities. Antibacterial screening using agar diffusion assays demonstrated that the ethanol extract of *A. boonei* exhibited superior inhibitory activity compared to the methanol extract. Zones of inhibition for the ethanol extract ranged from 8 mm to 24 mm (mean 18.8 mm), while the methanol extract produced inhibition zones from 0 mm to 22 mm (mean 12.2 mm). Comparatively, standard antibiotics ofloxacin (28-30 mm) for *E. coli* and chloramphenicol (28-32 mm) for *S. aureus* displayed greater antibacterial efficacy but served as effective benchmarks for validating the plant extracts' activity. These results suggest that *A. boonei* stem bark, particularly when extracted with ethanol, contains bioactive compounds with moderate yet broad-spectrum

antibacterial effects. The study concludes that *A. boonei* has promising potential as a source of plant-derived antimicrobial agents. Further studies are recommended to isolate and characterize the active phytochemicals and to validate the antibacterial properties through molecular identification of bacterial targets and compound interactions.

Editorial Note: Title as printed contains an apparent typo: 'STERM BACK' should almost certainly read 'STEM BARK' (matches the abstract body text '*Alstonia boonei* stem bark extracts').

66. ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF JATROPHA TANJORENSIS AND PIPER GUINEENSE LEAF EXTRACTS AGAINST ESCHERICHIA COLI AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluated the antibacterial activities of *Jatropha tanjorensis* and *Piper guineense* leaf extracts against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* using biochemical, phytochemical, and microbiological analyses. Standard microbiological techniques were employed for the isolation and identification of test organisms. Gramstaining and biochemical tests confirmed the isolates as *S. aureus* (Gram-positive cocci, catalase- and coagulase-positive) and *E. coli* (Gram-negative rods, indole- and catalase-positive). Methanolic and ethanolic extracts of both plants were prepared via cold maceration and screened for phytochemicals, revealing high concentrations of alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, and saponins. Antibacterial activity was evaluated using the agar well diffusion method on Mueller-Hinton agar at concentrations ranging from 12.5 mg/ml to 200 mg/ml, with Ciprofloxacin as a positive control and DMSO as a negative control. The methanolic extract of *J. tanjorensis* exhibited significant, concentration-dependent inhibition against *S. aureus*, with a maximum zone of inhibition of 22 mm at 200 mg/ml, while *E. coli* showed moderate susceptibility. The ethanolic extract showed moderate activity with inconsistent inhibition patterns. Similarly, *P. guineense* methanolic extract showed moderate antibacterial activity, whereas its ethanolic extract was largely ineffective, especially against *S. aureus*. Minimum Inhibitory

Concentration (MIC) and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) tests showed that the ethanolic extract of *J. tanjorensis* had bactericidal effects at 25 mg/ml, while *P. guineense* extract failed to achieve complete bacterial kill. The combined extract of both plants displayed potential synergistic effects against *S. aureus* but no activity against *E. coli*. These findings support the potential use of *J. tanjorensis* as a promising natural antimicrobial agent, especially against Gram-positive bacteria.

67. ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF *Ocimum gratissimum* LEAF EXTRACTS AGAINST *Escherichia coli* AND *Staphylococcus aureus*

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ABSTRACT

The increasing resistance of pathogenic bacteria to conventional antibiotics has prompted the exploration of medicinal plants as alternative therapeutic agents. This study investigates the antibacterial activity of *Ocimum gratissimum* (commonly known as scent leaf) extracts against two clinically important bacteria: *Escherichia coli* (a Gram-negative bacterium) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (a Gram-positive bacterium). Fresh leaves of *Ocimum gratissimum* were collected, dried, and extracted using ethanol and methanol as solvents. The antibacterial activity of the extracts was evaluated using the agar well diffusion method, while the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) were determined through standard dilution techniques. Results revealed that both ethanolic and methanolic extracts exhibited significant antibacterial effects, with higher inhibition zones observed against *Staphylococcus aureus* compared to *Escherichia coli*. The ethanolic extract demonstrated a lower MIC and MBC, suggesting higher potency. These findings support the traditional use of *Ocimum gratissimum* in treating bacterial infections and highlight its potential for development into natural antibacterial agents.

68. SCREENING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CELLULASE-PRODUCING BACTERIA FROM STAIRWAY RAILINGS AT CALEB UNIVERSITY, LAGOS

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ABSTRACT

Stairway railings are often overlooked as potential microbial reservoirs despite their constant exposure to human contact and environmental factors. This study was carried out to isolate bacteria from stairway railings at Caleb University. The bacterial isolates were characterized with a combination of morphological and biochemical tests and they were screened using carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) agar plates stained with Congo red. Twenty pure bacterial isolates were obtained from high-touch railings at different campus locations, including the College of Postgraduate Studies, the Computer Science Department and the Vice Chancellor's Office. Preliminary identification based on morphological and biochemical analysis revealed common genera such as *Bacillus*, *Paenibacillus*, and *Pseudomonas*. Eight of the twenty isolates demonstrated clear zones of hydrolysis, indicating positive cellulase activity, with *Bacillus* spp. showing the highest cellulase activity. Due to the absence of molecular tools, a simulated bioinformatics approach was employed using reference cellulase gene sequences from *Bacillus subtilis* (EU418444.1) and *Paenibacillus polymyxa* (MN832376.1) obtained from the NCBI GenBank database. Multiple sequence alignment and phylogenetic analysis supported the functional and evolutionary relevance of the identified isolates. This study highlights the potential of high-contact indoor



surfaces as sources of novel cellulase-producing bacteria and opens new perspectives for industrial and environmental applications of cellulase.

69. ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF *Clerodendrum volubile* LEAF EXTRACTS AGAINST *Escherichia Coli* AND *Staphylococcus aureus*

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the antibacterial activity of *Clerodendrum volubile* (commonly known as Marugbo) leaf extract against clinical isolates of *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, two common pathogenic bacteria associated with serious infections and increasing antibiotic resistance. The leaves of *C. volubile* were collected, identified, air-dried and extracted using ethanol. The phytochemical constituents of the extract were screened to determine the presence of bioactive compounds such as alkaloids, flavoids, tannins, and saponins. The antibacterial activity of the extract was evaluated using the agar well diffusion method. The results showed that the extract inhibited the growth of both bacteria, with effectiveness increasing at higher concentrations. These findings suggest that *C. volubile* contains natural compounds with promising antibacterial properties, which could contribute to the developments of alternative treatments against resistant pathogens.

70. ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF POLYMER COATINGS PREPARED FROM CASTOR SEED OIL AGAINST *Escherichia coli* AND *Staphylococcus aureus*

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ABSTRACT

The increasing threat of antimicrobial resistance has prompted the development of alternative strategies to prevent microbial contamination, especially on surfaces in healthcare and food related environments. This study investigates the activity of polymer coatings synthesized from castor seed oil against two common pathogenic bacteria: *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*). Castor seed oil, a renewable and biodegradable resource, was chemically modified to produce polymeric coatings applied to various surfaces. The antimicrobial efficacy of the coatings was evaluated using standard methods such as the disk diffusion and surface contact tests. Results revealed that the castor oil-based polymer coatings exhibited significant inhibitory effects against both *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, with larger zones of inhibition observed against *Staphylococcus aureus*. This difference is attributed to the structural variations between Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. These findings suggest that castor oil-derived polymer coatings possess promising antimicrobial properties and can serve as sustainable materials for surface protection in medical, industrial, and domestic applications. Further optimization and long-term stability studies are recommended to enhance their performance and broaden their scope of use.



Editorial Note: The printed Keywords line for this abstract (CUIC/25/073, about castor seed oil polymer coatings vs *E. coli* and *S. aureus*) reads 'Clerodendrum volubile; Escherichia coli; Staphylococcus aureus; Bioactive compounds' — identical to the keywords of the immediately preceding abstract CUIC/25/072 (Clerodendrum volubile study). This is almost certainly a copy-paste error; the keywords do not match this abstract's actual subject (castor seed oil polymer coatings).

71. THE ROLE OF DIGITAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL COLLABORATION IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HEALTH CARE IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Digital health and social collaboration represent transformative pathways toward achieving sustainable health care in Africa. This article explores how the integration of digital innovations with social and interdisciplinary partnerships can address long-standing challenges such as unequal access to care, inadequate health infrastructure, workforce shortages, and the high burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Drawing from contemporary evidence and case illustrations, the study examines how mobile health technologies, telemedicine, digital data systems, and community-based platforms are reshaping preventive care and health delivery across diverse African contexts. The analysis highlights the critical role of social collaboration, linking health professionals, sociologists, technologists, researchers, policy makers, and community stakeholders, in co-creating culturally sensitive and sustainable digital health solutions. These partnerships enable resource optimization, continuous knowledge exchange, and scalable health interventions that improve efficiency and equity. Furthermore, digital health tools enhance communication, promote self-care, and strengthen resilience against health emergencies. This article argues that the success of digital health in Africa depends not only on technological advancement but also on social cohesion, trust, and inclusive governance structures. Finally, leveraging digital innovations within a framework of social collaboration, African countries may accelerate health system transformation, enhance population well-being, and ensure sustainable, people-centered health care delivery for this generation and future generations.

72. IMPACT OF STUDIO CULTURE ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNDERGRADUATE ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS AT CALEB UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

Studio culture is a defining element of architectural education, influencing not only the creative and intellectual growth of students but also their academic performance and overall well-being. This study examines the impact of studio culture on undergraduate architecture students at Caleb University, with particular focus on how factors such as peer critique sessions, studio workload, tutor-student relationships, and physical studio environment shape learning outcomes. A descriptive research design was adopted, utilizing a quantitative approach with data gathered through structured questionnaires administered to students across various levels. The study revealed that while studio culture promotes collaboration, design thinking, and creative development, it can also lead to stress, mental fatigue, and unhealthy work patterns, particularly in environments where expectations are high but support systems are limited. The research also highlights how students' perceptions of grading fairness, studio pressure, and social interaction significantly affect their academic motivation and output. Findings suggest a need for architectural schools to strike a balance between design rigor and student well-being by fostering inclusive, supportive, and mentally healthy studio environments. The study contributes to ongoing



discussions on architectural pedagogy in Nigeria and provides recommendations for enhancing both academic performance and studio experience.

73. IMPROVEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY OF PLEUROTUS OSTREATUS AND PLEUROTUS PULMONARIUS BY SUBSTRATE FORMULATION

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ABSTRACT

Mushroom cultivation represents a sustainable approach to food production, environmental management, and bio-waste recycling. The aim of this research was to improve the yield of mushrooms produced by two fungal species, *Pleurotus ostreatus* and *Pleurotus pulmonarius* by substrate optimization method. Grain spawns of the two mushroom-producing fungal species were obtained from the Biological Science Laboratory of Caleb University, Imota, Lagos. Substrates were formulated by combining varying proportions of sawdust, soybean peel and rice bran. The formulated substrates were prepared and sterilized, cooled and inoculated with the grain spawns. Inoculated bags were kept in mushroom house to optimize mycelia colonization and fruiting. Three flushes of matured mushrooms were harvested within a period of sixty (60) days and the biological efficiency was calculated. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) result showed that optimized substrates had significantly higher Biological Efficiency compared to non-optimized substrates at p values. Viz; ($42.99 \pm 0.04b$, $48.99 \pm 0.21b$; $18.19 \pm 0.10a$, $55.20 \pm 0.43c$; & $51.22 \pm 0.52c$ $0.00 \pm 0.00a$) being results of Biological Efficiency of *Pleurotus ostreatus* and *Pleurotus pulmonarius* cultivated on saw dust only, saw dust supplemented with soy bean peels and saw dust supplemented with rice bran respectively. Biological efficiency, the yield determining parameter has shown that substrate formulation significantly improves mushroom production with some exceptions.

74. LEVERAGING SMART COLLABORATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION TO TACKLE SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRENDS AND PATTERNS: LESSONS FROM STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

Substance abuse remains a critical public health challenge with significant social, psychological, and physiological implications. Emerging trends reveal that while developed countries experience high rates of substance use involving legally and socially accepted substances such as alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis, with vaping gaining prominence among youths, developing countries face complex patterns driven by socioeconomic, cultural, and demographic factors, including polysubstance use. Commonly abused substances in such contexts include alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, inhalants (such as glue, petrol, and paint), and illicit drugs like cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine, many of which have shifted from natural plant-based sources to synthetic laboratory production for reasons of cost, control, and scalability. These trends have led to alarming consequences such as increased chronic diseases, mental health disorders, academic decline, loss of productivity, and family disintegration. This study explores the patterns of substance abuse among University students in a private University in Nigeria and examines how smart academic-industry collaboration and technological innovation can inform effective prevention, monitoring, and intervention strategies. It highlights the need for data-driven approaches, digital awareness campaigns, and student-centered wellness programs to reduce the prevalence of substance abuse. The paper concludes by recommending that students cultivate healthy coping mechanisms, engage in positive peer relationships, and embrace goal-oriented lifestyles, while regulatory bodies strengthen data and policy systems for substance control.

75. Building Strategic Communicators: Co-Creating Public Relations Curricula for the Digital Economy

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ABSTRACT

In the evolving world of digital communication, the role of Public Relations (PR) professionals has expanded beyond traditional media relations to include strategic storytelling, data analysis, and digital reputation management. This paper will examine the importance of collaboration between academia and industry in developing Public Relations curricula that meet the changing needs of the digital economy. Using modern models of curriculum innovation and professional partnerships, the study aims to demonstrate how joint programmes can connect theoretical learning with practical skills. It will highlight the importance of integrating key digital skills—such as social media analysis, influencer engagement, content planning, and crisis communication—into university courses through regular consultation with industry experts. By promoting hands-on learning, mentorship, and real-world case studies, these partnerships have the capacity to enhance graduates' preparation for the global communication landscape. The paper hopes to conclude that sustainable collaborations between higher education and the PR industry are crucial for developing adaptable, ethically responsible, and technologically skilled communicators who can thrive in a rapidly evolving media environment.

76. INTEGRATING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN NEWSROOM AND PR TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and emerging technologies is transforming journalism and public relations (PR), reshaping how information is created, shared, and evaluated. This paper will explore how collaboration between academia and industry can improve newsroom and PR training to meet the demands of the digital age. It will examine the use of AI-powered tools—such as automated content generation, data analysis, sentiment analysis, and audience targeting—in the fields of communication, education, and professional development. The study aims to emphasize the importance of co-designed curricula, industry-led workshops, and innovation labs in equipping students and practitioners with the technical skills and ethical understanding necessary for responsible AI use. By analyzing current trends and effective collaboration models, the paper will offer strategies to bridge the gap between classroom learning and industry practice. Ultimately, the argument's basis is that strong partnerships between universities and media organizations are crucial for developing a workforce that is adaptable to technology and capable of leveraging AI and emerging tools to enhance storytelling, strategic communication, and public trust in the digital landscape.

77. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: ACADEMIA-INDUSTRY COLLABORATION IN PUBLIC INTEREST MESSAGING

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ABSTRACT

Strategic communication is crucial in shaping public awareness, influencing behaviour, and supporting national development goals. This paper will examine the importance of collaboration between academia and industry in creating and implementing effective public interest messages within governance, health, and social change contexts. Its goal is to argue that sustainable partnerships among universities, communication professionals, and government agencies can improve the design, execution, and evaluation of campaigns that promote civic engagement and social transformation. By drawing insights from case studies and modern communication models, the paper will demonstrate how academic research can provide evidence-based strategies for message framing, audience segmentation, and media channel selection, while industry practitioners contribute practical expertise and technological innovation. These collaborative frameworks will facilitate the co-creation of impactful messages that connect with diverse audiences and support national development priorities. It is believed that integrating academic research with industry practice is essential for fostering an informed, engaged public and for advancing communication as a strategic tool for inclusive national progress in the digital age.

78. EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING AND INNOVATION HUBS: THE ROLE OF MEDIA LABS IN PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

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ABSTRACT

In an era of rapid technological progress, experiential learning has become essential for developing professional skills in communication and media practice. This paper aims to explore how media innovation centres and university media labs function as collaborative platforms that build professional capacity through partnerships between academia and industry. It seeks to analyse how these centres serve as incubators for creativity, digital literacy, and practical problem-solving, helping to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application. By promoting joint projects, mentorship programs, and interdisciplinary teamwork, media labs enable students and professionals to gain hands-on skills in digital storytelling, content creation, and strategic communication. The paper will highlight how these environments foster experimentation with emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and data analytics. Through case studies and best practices, the study will emphasize the importance of co-managed innovation centres in preparing a technologically adaptable and globally competitive communication workforce. Ultimately, the main argument is that media labs are a vital model for experiential learning and sustainable professional growth in the digital media landscape.

79. ASSESSMENT OF OUTDOOR COMMUNAL SPACES ON STUDENTS' SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT IN CALEB UNIVERSITY, IMOTA, LAGOS

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ABSTRACT

Outdoor communal spaces are essential components of university environments, contributing to students' social engagement, mental health, and overall well-being. However, in many developing countries, these spaces are often underprioritized in campus design and investment. This study aims to assess the impact of the available outdoor communal spaces on students' social engagement and well-being in Caleb University, Imota, Lagos. The objectives include identifying existing communal spaces, evaluating their design and accessibility, and examining how these spaces influence students' interaction and emotional wellness. A mixed-method research approach was adopted, combining quantitative data from structured questionnaires with qualitative observations. The study population comprised 7,865 students, from which a sample size of 380 respondents was selected. Key outdoor spaces such as the Love Garden, sports fields, and shaded seat-outs were evaluated based on comfort, greenery, and seating quality. Findings revealed that students who regularly used these spaces experienced improved social interaction, emotional balance, and reduced stress levels. However, issues such as poor maintenance and limited facilities hindered optimal use. The study concludes that outdoor communal spaces play a vital role in enhancing student engagement and campus experience. It recommends that universities integrate inclusive design, sustainability principles, and adequate maintenance strategies to promote vibrant, functional, and socially engaging outdoor environments.

80. ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF POLYMER COATINGS PREPARED FROM CASTOR SEED OIL AGAINST *Aspergillus niger* AND *Aspergillus flavus*

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ABSTRACT

The widespread occurrence of fungal infections caused by *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus flavus* has raised significant concerns in public health, food preservation, and industrial material durability. These fungi are known for their ability to produce toxic secondary metabolites, form resilient biofilms, and degrade synthetic polymers. Due to the limitations and environmental concerns associated with conventional antifungal agents, there is a growing interest in the development of natural, sustainable alternatives. This study explores the antifungal efficacy of polymer coatings synthesized from castor seed oil, a renewable resource enriched with ricinoleic acid, against these pathogenic fungi. Polyurethane-based polymer coatings were prepared by reacting hydroxylated castor oil with hexamethylene diisocyanate, applied to metal and glass substrates using dip-coating techniques, and thermally cured. Their antifungal potential was evaluated using agar diffusion, minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) assays. Results indicated that several formulations exhibited considerable antifungal activity, with inhibition zones reaching up to 20 mm. *Aspergillus niger* was inhibited by formulations 1, 5, 6, and 9, while *Aspergillus flavus* was susceptible to formulations 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. To further investigate the antifungal mechanism, molecular docking simulations

were conducted using Auto Dock Vina. Ricinoleic acid demonstrated strong binding affinity toward fungal protein targets (PDB ID: 8HBS), supporting its potential role in disrupting fungal activity at the molecular level. This study highlights the promising antifungal properties of castor oil-derived polymer coatings and supports their use as eco-friendly alternatives for controlling fungal growth on surfaces. These findings contribute to the development of sustainable antimicrobial technologies for [text cut off at bottom of page]

Editorial Note: The abstract body text is cut off mid-sentence ('...sustainable antimicrobial technologies for') at the bottom of the printed page, immediately followed on the same page by the Keywords line — likely a layout/typesetting omission in the source book rather than a missing photo, since Keywords follow directly.

81. DIGITAL INNOVATIVE CULTURE AND EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY FOR SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE IN SELECTED TEACHING AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN LAGOS STATE

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ABSTRACT

Driving an innovative employee culture in the health sector through application of digital health tools in form of artificial intelligence, telemedicine, mobile health application and electronic health records has generated great interest among stakeholders in the health sector. Despite this, not much attention has been given by researchers and academics in recent times. Consequently, this paper investigated to what extent application of digital employee innovative culture by health workers improves their productivity performance of health sector. The paper adopted a cross-sectional research design on the population of the selected hospitals. Random sampling was adopted to select a sample of 349 respondents using Cochran formular. The Crombach alpha of the two constructs used for dependent and independent variables ranged from 0.711- 0.723. Findings revealed that innovative culture affect health sector's employee productivity $\beta = 8.901$, $\text{adj } R^2 = 0.185$, $f = (4,344) = 20.776$, $P < 0.005$. Based on these findings, this paper concludes that driving health sector employee innovative culture improves health sector's productivity. The paper recommends that stakeholders of these hospitals should create policies that would encourage application of digital innovative culture among health workers.



Editorial Note: This abstract (CUIC/25/085, six authors led by Oremodu S.A.) has a title and abstract body text identical to CUIC/25/062 earlier in this batch, which lists only a single author (Oremodu, S.A.). Appears to be a duplicated abstract printed twice under two different reference codes with differing author lists.

82. EXPLORING THE NEUROPROTECTIVE POTENTIAL OF ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE NUT KERNEL N-HEXANE EXTRACT: A TRANSLATIONAL APPROACH TOWARD ACADEMIA-INDUSTRY INNOVATION IN NEUROINFLAMMATION RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Neuroinflammation plays a key role in the development of neurodegenerative diseases. Lipopolysaccharide (LPS), a bacterial endotoxin, is a strong inducer of neuroinflammatory responses leading to neuronal dysfunction. The nut kernel of *Anacardium occidentale* (cashew) is rich in phenolic compounds with proven antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, suggesting potential therapeutic value. This study investigated the neuroprotective effects of the n-hexane extract of *A. occidentale* nut kernel (HEAO) in LPS-induced neuroinflammation and cognitive impairment in adult male Wistar rats. Fifty rats (150–200 g) were assigned to five groups (n=10). Group 1 served as control; Group 2 received 250 µg/kg LPS from day 8 to day 14; Groups 3–5 received HEAO (50, 100, and 200 mg/kg) from day 1 to day 14, with LPS administered from day 8. Cognitive performance, oxidative stress markers, and pro-inflammatory cytokines were evaluated. HEAO administration significantly improved learning and memory, reduced oxidative stress, and mitigated neuroinflammatory changes in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus. These findings demonstrate that HEAO confers neuroprotection via antioxidant and anti-inflammatory mechanisms. By validating the therapeutic potential of a locally available plant resource, this research highlights opportunities for academia-industry collaboration in developing novel, plant-derived neuroprotective agents. Such partnerships can foster innovation, promote sustainable biopharmaceutical development, and



advance technological and industrial growth in natural product-based neuroscience.

83. ADVANCEMENT OF THERMAL COMFORT IN ARCHITECTURE STUDIO; CURRENT ISSUES AND WAY FORWARD

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ABSTRACT

Thermal comfort in architecture studios is vital for sustaining productivity, creativity, and well-being. However, studios often experience temperature fluctuations due to equipment heat, inadequate ventilation, and poor climate control. This study aimed to investigate current thermal comfort challenges in architecture studios and propose sustainable strategies for improvement. A quantitative research design was adopted under the positivist philosophy, using a cross-sectional survey strategy. Data were collected from 200 respondents, including students, faculty, architects, and facility managers, through structured questionnaires and environmental measurements. Descriptive and correlational statistical analyses were performed using SPSS. Results revealed significant thermal discomfort, with 65% of occupants reporting excessive warmth, 20% satisfaction with ventilation, and 25% satisfaction with humidity—conditions deviating from ASHRAE Standard 55. Key causes included equipment heat (78%), poor ventilation (72%), high occupant density (60%), and solar gain (55%). Temperature showed the strongest negative correlation with productivity ($r = -0.62$) and well-being ($r = -0.58$). Natural ventilation (80% support) and shading devices (75%) emerged as the most preferred strategies, alongside green infrastructure, smart ventilation, and climate-adaptive building shells. The study



recommends retrofitting studios with operable windows, shading devices, and green infrastructure, optimizing layouts, and integrating occupant education to balance energy efficiency with comfort. These interventions can improve occupant satisfaction, reduce energy consumption, and enhance performance in design-intensive environments.

84. THERMAL PERFORMANCE OF INTERLOCKING STABILISED SOIL BLOCKS (ISSB) FOR PASSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE BUILDING DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the thermal performance of Interlocking Stabilised Soil Blocks (ISSB) as an eco-innovative material for smart and sustainable housing in tropical climates. The study employs a mixed-method approach combining field temperature measurements and user perception surveys to compare ISSB with conventional sandcrete walls in southwestern Nigeria. Results from 412 respondents and on-site monitoring show that ISSB buildings maintain lower indoor temperatures (28.4 °C) than sandcrete structures (31.1 °C), with a reduced diurnal variation of 2.7 °C. Statistical analyses (ANOVA, $r = 0.61$, $p < .01$) confirm significant thermal advantages and high occupant satisfaction. These findings demonstrate that ISSB enhances passive cooling, reduces energy demand by $\approx 30\%$, and advances low-carbon design strategies aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The research underscores the potential of integrating indigenous earthen technologies into contemporary smart-building practices, providing evidence-based insights for architects, policymakers, and industry partners seeking scalable solutions for climate-adaptive housing and sustainable community development.

85. ASSESSMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY'S ROLE IN ADDRESSING ERRATIC POWER SUPPLY IN SELECTED RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS IN KOSOFE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, LAGOS STATE

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the potential of renewable energy, primarily solar power, to address erratic power supply in residential buildings in Kosofe Local Government Area, Lagos, Nigeria, a region facing significant energy poverty. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research surveyed 400 households, integrating descriptive statistics and qualitative insights to examine socio-economic influences, technical feasibility, resident perceptions, economic viability, and policy factors affecting renewable energy adoption. Findings reveal high awareness (75%) and willingness to adopt solar power, driven by its reliability and long-term cost savings, though high initial costs and poor infrastructure pose barriers. Key socio-economic data indicate that 50% of households rely on the national grid, 37.5% on generators, and only 10% on solar, with higher educational attainment correlating to greater openness to clean energy in urban areas like Ketu and Ikosi. Technically, solar is viewed as reliable during outages (mean score 4.00) and effective in reducing power cuts (4.10), with climatic suitability (3.85) supporting adoption, though wind energy ranks lower (3.40) due to geographic limitations. Perceptions highlight renewables as superior to

traditional sources (3.90), with trust (4.00) as a key driver, but perceived complexity (2.85) remains a hurdle. Economically, long-term savings are recognized (4.05), yet initial costs (3.10), maintenance concerns (3.30), and financial risks (2.85) deter uptake, alongside interest in flexible payment plans (3.80). Policy support for subsidies (4.05) and accessible loans (3.95) is strongly endorsed to enhance adoption. Residents strongly support government subsidies and local training programs to enhance adoption. The study highlights solar energy's viability as a solution to energy poverty in Kosofe, providing policymakers with recommendations for financial incentives and infrastructure upgrades to improve energy access.

86. PREDESIGN CONSIDERATION OF ARCHITECTS FOR ADOPTING SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS: A CASE STUDY OF LEKKI PHASE ONE, LAGOS STATE

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the predesigned considerations of architects for adopting solar systems in residential buildings in Lagos State. The research addressed the increasing demand for electricity, unreliable grid supply and environmental concerns that have made solar energy a viable alternative. Despite abundant sunlight, adoption in Lagos residential architecture was found to be low due to insufficient planning at the predesign stage. The study aimed to evaluate architectural factors influencing solar adoption and employed a quantitative approach under a positivist philosophy, using a cross-sectional survey. Out of 150 questionnaires, 125 valid responses were analysed using descriptive statistics with reliability confirmed. Results showed that roof orientation and slope, building layout and sunlight exposure were the most significant predesign factors. High installation costs, limited government incentives and lack of technical expertise emerged a major barrier. The study recommended enforcing solar-ready



building codes, providing tax incentives and subsidies and integrating solar-specific design tools during early design stages to improve adoption rates.

87. THE INFLUENCE OF BIRTH ORDER AND PARENTING STYLES ON LOCUS OF CONTROL AND ACADEMIC TASK PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED STUDENTS OF CALEB UNIVERSITY, LAGOS.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines how parental practices and birth order influence the locus of control and academic achievement of undergraduate students of Caleb University, Lagos, Nigeria. The study employed an ex-post-facto survey approach to investigate how the locus of control and academic accomplishments of first-borns, middle and last-borns, as well as only children varied; it also investigated how authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and negligent parenting styles influenced these categories. Data was gathered using the Parental Authority Questionnaire, the Academic Task Performance, Scale and Rotter's Locus of Control Scale. Data was analyzed using the independent samples t-test, on the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Results showed that although students raised under authoritative parents demonstrated higher average academic task performance than those from authoritarian homes, the difference was not statistically significant. Similarly, students who exhibited internal locus of control performed slightly better academically than those with an external orientation, but this difference also lacked adequate statistical backing. The study concluded that academic task performance is shaped by a complex web of interacting influences, and neither birth order nor parenting style alone can sufficiently account for individual differences. It recommended that future research adopt mixed-method approaches.

88. THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL DYNAMICS ON PSYCHOSOCIAL VARIABLES OF SELECTED ADOLESCENTS IN ALIMOSHO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, LAGOS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the influence of parental dynamics specifically conflict, threat, and self-blame on adolescents' self-esteem, emotional intelligence, and academic performance. A total of 372 secondary school students with a mean age of 14 years participated in the study. Data was collected using the Emotional Intelligence Scale, Rosenberg's self-esteem scale, Perceived Academic Performance Scale and Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict.

Six hypotheses were tested using the independent sample t-tests. The results showed that students experiencing high parental conflict and threat reported significantly higher self-esteem, suggesting potential psychological adaptation or resilience mechanisms. Conversely, high parental conflict and self-blame were associated with significantly lower academic performance. Emotional intelligence was also negatively impacted by high parental conflict. However, there were no significant gender differences found in the academic performance of male and female students.

These findings suggest that while some adolescents may develop adaptive self-perceptions under family stress, such environments often compromise academic functioning and emotional development. The study underscored the need for supportive parental practices to foster both psychological and academic success in adolescents, among other recommendations.

89. THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLE ON THE MENTAL HEALTH AND RISKY BEHAVIOURS AMONG UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES IN IKORODU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF LAGOS STATE

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the influence of parenting styles on the mental health and risky behaviours specifically gambling and sexual promiscuity among university undergraduates in Ikorodu Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. Grounded in Baumrind's theory of parenting and the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI) framework, the study classified parenting into four types: affectionate, affectionless, optimal, and neglectful. A total of 400 participants were purposively sampled from two tertiary institutions CALEB University (private) and LASUSTECH (public) and were assessed using standardized tools including: the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI), Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7), Gambling Symptom Assessment Scale (G-SAS), and the Revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory (SOI-R). Data was analyzed using the independent samples t-test. Findings revealed no significant difference in anxiety levels of students raised by affectionate versus neglectful parents. However, parenting style significantly influenced gambling behaviour: students raised by neglectful or affectionless fathers exhibited higher levels of gambling. Gender differences were also observed, with male students engaging more in gambling and risky sexual behaviour than females, although no gender difference was found in anxiety levels. Age also played a role, as older students (above 20 years) were more likely to engage in gambling. The study highlighted the complex interplay between parenting practices and young adults' behavioural and psychological outcomes and underscored the need for parental education, school-based interventions, and culturally sensitive mental health support to mitigate risky behaviours among young people.

90. POLITICAL CORRUPTION AND ITS EFFECT ON NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT (1970-2020)

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ABSTRACT

There is no gainsaying in the fact that corruption in Nigeria is the cause of poverty and hunger in the country. Political and economic inequality have become the order of the day as Nigerians struggle for survival and proper means of alleviation of these hazardous situations. Proper understanding of the meaning of corruption and its moral implications are important in order to find a remedy to the problems that go with corruption. The demand for clarification of corruption and basis for its justification, "if any", calls for a nationalist approach to harness the potentialities that abound in Nigeria. This study gives an overview of the Nigeria's past and recent experience on corruption in the context of economic development. It discusses the possible causes and effects of corruption, which are seen to be rooted in socio-cultural practices, the political and economic situation of the country. In addition, this study found a negative correlation between levels of corruption and economic growth thereby hindering development in Nigeria. In Nigeria, corruptions stifle economic growth; reduce economic efficiency and development despite the enormous resources in the country. Corruption creates negative national image and loss of much needed revenue. It devalues the quality of human life, robs schools, agricultural sectors, hospital and welfare services of funds. The biggest challenge for the country therefore is not just to punish corrupt behaviour or go into bargaining plea. The country must reverse the prevailing culture in which corruption is viewed as permissible. People should be educated on the dangers of excessive materialism and the culture of 'get rich quick'. There is also the need for more job creation with better remuneration.

91. BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Brain tumor refers to the growth of abnormal cells in the brain and more than one hundred and fifty different brain tumors exist in documentation. In a variety of medical diagnostic applications, automated flaw identification in medical imaging has become a hot topic. Automated diagnosis in Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is critical because it offers information about aberrant tissues, which is essential for treatment planning. Human inspection is the traditional approach for detecting defects in magnetic resonance brain imaging. Due to the vast volume of data available, this strategy for detecting defects in brain MRI is impractical. As a result, to reduce the rate of human fatality, reliable and automatic classification techniques are required. As a result, automated tumor detection approaches are being developed in order to reduce radiologist time while also ensuring a high level of accuracy. Because of the intricacy and variety of malignancies, MRI brain tumor detection is a difficult undertaking. In this study, we propose employing machine learning methods to overcome the limitations of classical classifiers in the detection of tumors in brain MRI. MRI can be used to detect cancer cells in the brain using machine learning and image classifiers. An SVM was trained for this project using python as the programming language and Jupyter Notebook as the application Interface. Five python libraries were used; Pandas for data frame manipulation, NumPy for numerical analysis, Seaborn for data visualization, Scikit-learn (also known as sklearn) for splitting and shuffling the data and Tensorflow provides a collection of workflows to develop and train models. The ML-model achieved an overall accuracy of 96.3% on benchmark MRI datasets, outperforming conventional classifiers such as Linear Regression and KNN. These



results support their potential as reliable screening and complementary tools in brain tumor detection.

92. THE POLITICS OF BUDGETING: POWER RELATIONS IN STATE GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper critically examines how political power relations shape budgeting processes in Nigerian state government ministries. Far from being a neutral or technocratic exercise, budgeting is shown to be a contested political process influenced by elite bargaining, patronage networks, and bureaucratic hierarchies. Using an exploratory research design, this study draws on existing empirical literature, policy documents, and reports to uncover patterns of political interference in budget formulation, approval, and implementation. It reveals that powerful political actors often use their positions to influence budgetary allocations for personal or partisan advantage, thereby undermining the principles of accountability, fiscal discipline, and equitable resource distribution. Bureaucrats, while ostensibly tasked with technical roles, are frequently constrained by patron-client relationships and hierarchical loyalty. Institutional oversight mechanisms, including state legislatures and audit offices, are often weak or compromised, further enabling elite dominance and discretionary control over public finances. Consequently, budgetary outcomes in many Nigerian states tend to reflect political priorities over developmental needs, with adverse implications for service delivery, policy effectiveness, and public trust. The paper recommends a reconfiguration of budgeting institutions to foster greater transparency, professional autonomy, and citizen participation, thereby limiting elite capture and strengthening democratic accountability in state-level public finance management.

93. XENOPHOBIA IN SOUTH AFRICA: AN ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND POLICY RESPONSES

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ABSTRACT

Xenophobia in South Africa is a persistent and often violent phenomenon characterized by hostility towards foreign nationals, particularly those from other African countries. Its causes are complex, including socio-economic grievances like high unemployment, poverty, and perceived competition for scarce resources (jobs, housing, services). The legacy of apartheid and its divisive ideology also contributes to the "othering" of non-nationals. Political rhetoric and negative media portrayals frequently scapegoat migrants, exacerbating tensions. The consequences are severe: brutal violence, killings, looting of foreign-owned businesses, and widespread displacement, leading to immense human suffering. Beyond this, xenophobia damages South Africa's international standing, strains diplomatic relations within Africa, and undermines social cohesion and economic development by deterring investment and entrepreneurship. Policy responses have been varied but often fall short. While legal frameworks protect human rights, their enforcement against xenophobic acts is inconsistent, with low accountability for perpetrators. Initiatives to promote social cohesion and educate the public exist, yet a more comprehensive, proactive, and sustained approach is needed. This includes addressing systemic inequalities, reforming immigration policies for all, and ensuring robust accountability for xenophobic crimes to cultivate a truly inclusive society.

94. PREVALENCE OF ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA IN STREET-HAWKED ZOBO DRINKS FROM SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Zobo, a dark-red hibiscus-based beverage, is a popular traditional drink in Nigeria and other West African countries. It is traditionally prepared by steeping dried calyces of *Hibiscus sabdariffa* in water, often sweetened with sugar and spiced with ginger, cloves, or other flavorings. It has high nutritional benefits, even though it can also serve as a potential source of waterborne disease if not prepared under strict hygienic conditions. A total of 30 samples were randomly collected from different local government areas in Lagos state, they were analyzed, and coliform count was determined. The bacterial isolates were identified using Gram staining, selective media and standard biochemical tests. Antibiotics susceptibility testing was carried out using Kirby-Bauer agar diffusion method. Among all identified organisms, *Proteus* spp emerged as the most predominant species (38.46%), followed by *Escherichia coli* and *Shigella* spp (30.77% each). This high prevalence of *Proteus* spp points to possible fecal contamination, likely due to inadequate hygiene or use of contaminated water during zobo production. The antibiotic susceptibility test showed that all the Gram-negative bacteria isolates were highly resistant to Amoxicillin with a percentage of (100%). Results obtained in this study have shown a high

contamination of zobo drink which is dangerous to public health, as these bacteria can cause varying levels of diseases from food poisoning.

Editorial Note: This is the final numbered abstract in the Book of Abstracts (CUIC/25/106, page 116). See the related note on CUIC/25/101: this abstract's printed keywords appear to correctly describe its own content (Gram-negative bacteria, Zobo, fecal contamination), but a near-identical-sounding keyword list ('Gram-negative bacteria; Kunu; Street-hawked; Antibiotics') was mistakenly printed on the unrelated door-knob amylase-bacteria abstract (CUIC/25/101) earlier in the book.

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