Theories

Dutch Disease: The Dutch disease theory refers to the situation in which a boom in an export sector (Crude Oil) leads to a shift of production factors towards the booming sector and an increase in the prices of non-tradable goods and services. The traditional explanation for the resource curse is the Dutch Disease or "deindustrialization". That is, revenue from natural resources hurts traditional primary and secondary sectors through an increase in the exchange rate; also, resources such as labour and capital need to be moved to natural resource production. Our research finding runs contrary to the gamut of previous conclusion which has ascribed the diminished performance of the agricultural sector to the discovery and ascendancy of crude oil in Nigeria due to the Dutch disease. It challenges the status quo. **The diminution in agriculture in our findings was due to poor policy choice and mismanagement (Onakoya & Alayande, 2020).** Our explanation for the resource curse is the *Nigerian Disease*. That is an abundance of natural resources which leads to poorer governance and conflicts. This in turn gives rise to governments that are less accountable to the people. They, therefore, have little incentive for institution-building and fail to implement growth-enhancing reforms. Indeed, the resulting higher corruption, more rent-seeking activity, greater civil conflict, and erosion of social capital are some of the outcomes associated with the *Nigerian Disease*. A possible way out of the resource curse is a greater emphasis on institution-building and government accountability.

Corruption: One of the highlights of my research contribution to knowledge is the conceptualization of corruption. Two Hypotheses: "*grease the wheels*" and the "*sand the wheels*" contend for relevance in the study of corruption. The usual negative relationship between corruption and economic growth was found not to hold in Nigeria especially if the proceeds of bribery are invested within the country and no external leakage is allowed (Onakoya, & Folorunso, 2020). Evidence from the literature also provides support to the so-called Asian paradox (a positive correlation between corruption and growth in a number of fairly successful Asian economies even after accounting for the crucial intermediate effect of institutions that shape the *greasing the wheels* hypothesis. Indeed, corruption regarded a facilitation fee which is considered as a legitimate cost in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. These are examples of countries in which deep-seated corruption exists alongside rapid economic growth. The ascendancy of bribe payments in reducing the burden of red tape becomes manifest. It is considered '*speed money'* and a veritable part of the cost of doing business. This is consistent with the research by Kenny, Klein, and Sztajerowska (2011) who used the Enterprise Survey data, and related such to the measures of bureaucratic complexity from the World Bank (2020a)'s Doing Business data, found that more red tape is associated with higher corruption. The ascendancy of bribe payments in reducing the burden of the red tape becomes manifest. Indeed, where the corporate policy of an organization forbids the giving of bribes, alternative circuitous avenues are taken through the use of consultants (lobbyists). This supports the *greasing of the wheels* hypothesis by allowing private sector agents to circumvent cumbersome regulations.

However *simplicita*, corruption as defined in the provisions of the Corrupt Practices and Other Offences Act 2000 is a crime punishable with asset forfeiture, fines and jail term. It is also a sin in the eyes of the Lord.

> *Woe to the sinful nation, a people whose guilt is great, a brood of evildoers, children given to corruption! They have forsaken the LORD; they have spurned the Holy One of Israel (Nigeria) and turned their backs on him (Isaiah 1:4).*

However, we have the opportunity of redemption:

> *May God give you more and more grace and peace as you grow in your knowledge of God and Jesus our Lord. By his divine power, God has given us everything we need for living a godly life. We have received all of this by coming to know him, the one who called us to himself by means of his marvelous glory and excellence. And because of his glory and excellence, he has given us great and precious promises. These are the promises that enable you to share his divine nature and escape the world's corruption caused by human desires (Peter 1:2-4).*

Other Theoretical Propositions

Specifically, our investigation validated the applicability of the *BARS curve theory* in Nigeria (Awolaja, Onakoya, Ojutiku, & Aroyewun-Khostly, 2021). My research into the applicability of the *Kaldor - Verdoorn's Law* in Nigeria should serve the beneficial interest of policymakers and other stakeholders (Onakoya, 2015c). In

addition, the relevance of the Wagner's Law in Nigeria which went beyond the generic test of linear relationship between the variables was established by Aworinde and Onakoya (2015). Our research also clearly supports the beneficial influence of foreign aids on economic growth (Aworinde & Onakoya, 2016) and upholds the *Mckinnon's hypothesis* on capital market development which promotes economic growth (Fasanya, Onakoya & Ofoegbu, 2013).

The study on unemployment contributed to the debate on the concept of jobless growth and in addition provided fact-based policy options (Onakoya, Oluwalaiye, & Essien, 2020). A comparative application of two of the versions of the *Okun's law* using Nigeria, South Africa and the United States of America (USA) as benchmarks showed that the *Difference version* of the *Okun's law* expectedly holds for the USA and surprisingly for South Africa but did not apply to Nigeria (Onakoya & Seyingbo, 2020). The study on telecommunications and travel demand, the Nigerian perspective in relations to economic growth supports the *Complementarity Hypothesis* (Oyesiku, & Onakoya, 2013).

However, contrary to the *Kneller et al hypothesis* that only three fiscal variables contribute to growth using the endogenous growth model, in the Nigerian case, four fiscal variables were found to determine growth. These are distortionary tax, non-distortionary tax, productive expenditure and government budget deficit while unproductive expenditure was not statistically contributed to growth in Nigeria (Oseni & Onakoya, 2012). There are more theories.

Empirics

I have solely and in conjunction with co-authors added 77 peer review publications to literature thereby pushing forward the frontiers of knowledge in empirical literature. I have also been provided with the platform to make 103 professional and social presentations in furtherance of professional capacity building and social engineering.

Models

Structural models identify mechanisms that determine outcomes and are designed to analyze counterfactual policies, quantifying impacts on specific outcomes as well as effects in the short and long run. Another major contribution is the development of a unique model of the Nigerian structural macro-econometric model made up of 20 simultaneous equations, 11 identities and 111 variables. The theoretical foundation of the model was predicated upon the IS-LM-BOP model. The system of simultaneous equations is also modelled graphically as presented in Figures 10 and 11 to highlight the inter-relationship amongst the various variables of interest in the research into the nexus between telecommunications infrastructure and economic growth in Nigeria.

STRUCTURAL MACRO-ECONOMETRIC MODEL

Supply Block: The supply block given by equations (1) to (6) describes the output basic macroeconomic components of the economy. In this case, the inter-sectoral linkages among five identified economic sectors namely infrastructure, manufacturing, agricultural, services and oil sectors are described. The infrastructure sector is further divided into telecommunications and other infrastructure

$$Y_{TIF} = a_1 + a_2 GCR_{TIF} + a_3 FDI_{TIF} + a_4 K_{TIF} + a_5 P_{TIF} + e_1 \tag{1}$$

$$Y_{OIF} = a_6 + a_7 GCR_{OIF} - a_8 FDI_{OIF} + a_9 K_{OIF} + a_{10} P_{OIF} - e_2 \tag{2}$$

$$Y_{MFG} = a11 + a_{12} GCR_{MFG} + a_{13} Y_{TIF} + a_{14} Y_{OIF} + a_{15} FDI_{MFG} + a_{16} K_{MFG} + a_{17} P_{MFG} + e_3 \tag{3}$$

$$Y_{AGRIC} = a_{18} + a_{19} GCR_{AGRIC} + a_{20} Y_{TIF} + a_{21} Y_{OIF} + a_{22} FDI_{AGRIC} + a_{23} K_{AGRIC} + a_{24} RAIN$$

$$+ a_{25} P_{AGRIC} + e_4 \tag{4}$$

$$Y_{OIL} = a_{26} + a_{27} GCR_{OIL} + a_{28} Y_{TIF} + a_{29} Y_{OIF} - a_{30} FDI_{OIL} + a_{31} K_{OIL} + a_{32} P_{OIL} - a_{33} OPEC - e_5 \tag{5}$$

$$Y_{SERV} = a_{34} + a_{35} Y_{TIF} + a_{36} Y_{OIF} + a_{37} FDI_{SERV} + a_{38} K_{SERV} + a_{39} P_{SERV} + e_6 \tag{6}$$

Demand Block: In the demand (expenditure) block, two types of demand can be distinguished. These are private, and firms' investment. Equations (7) to (14) give the description of flows of interactions among variables for the private demand.

Private Demand Block

$$C_F = a_{40} + a_{41} P_F + a_{42} YDc + a_{43} IR + e_7 \tag{7}$$

$$C_{NF} = a_{44} + a_{45} P_{NF} + a_{46} YDc + a_{47} W + e_8 \tag{8}$$

$$INV_{TIF} = a_{48} + a_{49} Y_{TIF} - a_{50} FDI_{TIF} + a_{51} GCR_{TIF} + a_{52} P_{TIF} + e_9 \tag{9}$$

$$INV_{OIF} = a_{53} + a_{54} Y_{OIF} + a_{55} FDI_{OIF} + a_{56} GCR_{OIF} + a_{57} P_{OIF} + e_{10} \tag{10}$$

$$INV_{MFG} = a_{58} + a_{59} Y_{MFG} + a_{60} INV_{IF} + a_{61} IR + a_{62} FDI_{MFG} + a_{63} GCR_{MFG} + a_{64} P_{MFG} + e_{11} \tag{11}$$

$$INV_{AGRIC} = a_{65} + a_{66} Y_{AGRIC} + INV_{IF} + a_{67} IR + a_{68} YD + a_{69} GCR_{AGRIC} + a_{70} P_{AGRIC} + e_{12} \tag{12}$$

$$INV_{OIL} = a_{71} + a_{72} Y_{OIL} + a_{73} INV_{IF} + a_{74} FDI_{OIL} + a_{75} GCR_{OIL} + a_{76} P_{OIL} + e_{13} \tag{13}$$

$$INV_{SERV} = a_{77} + a_{78} Y_{MFG} + a_{79} INV_{IF} + a_{80} FDI_{SERV} + a_{81} GCR_{SERV} + a_{82} P_{SERV} + e_{14} \tag{14}$$

Government Block: The government demand is given by equations (15) to (17).

$$GE = a_{83} + a_{84}GRV + \underline{a_{85}}(CG) + a_{86}EDS + a_{87}DDS + a_{88}Y + a_{89}FD + e_{15} \tag{15}$$

$$GRV = a_{90} + a_{91}Y_{TIF} + a_{92}Y_{OIF} + a_{93}FDI + a_{94}NX + e_{16} \tag{16}$$

$$FDF = a_{95} + a_{96}FD + a_{97}NFA + a_{98}EXR + e_{17} \tag{17}$$

External Block: The external sector block, which shows equilibrium between exports and imports, is given by equations (18) to (20).

$$X = a_{99} + a_{100}Y + a_{101}TOT + a_{102}EXR + e_{18} \tag{18}$$

$$M = a_{103} + a_{104}TAR + a_{105}Y + a_{106}TOT + a_{107}EXR + e_{19} \tag{19}$$

$$RES = a_{108} + a_{109}Y + a_{110}NFA + a_{111}EXR + e_{20} \tag{20}$$

Finally, the system is closed by a set of identity equations listed as equations (21) to (31).

$$Y_{IF} = Y_{TIF} + Y_{OIF} \tag{21}$$

$$Y_{NIF} = Y_{MFG} + Y_{AGRIC} + Y_{OIF} + Y_{SERV} \tag{22}$$

$$Y = Y_{IF} + Y_{NIF} \tag{23}$$

$$INV_{IF} = INV_{TIF} + INV_{OIF} \tag{24}$$

$$INV_{NIF} = INV_{MFG} + INV_{AGRIC} + INV_{OIL} + INV_{SERV} \tag{25}$$

$$INV = INV_{IF} + INV_{NIF} \tag{26}$$

$$C = C_{IF} + C_{NF} \tag{27}$$

$$PDD = C + INV \tag{28}$$

$$GE = FDF + GRV \tag{29}$$

$$NX = X - M \tag{30}$$

$$AGD = PDD + GE + NX \tag{31}$$

Description of Variables

Notation	Definition	Type	Unit
AGD	Aggregate Demand	Endogenous	N/million
C	Total Consumption	Endogenous	N/million
C_{NF}	Non –food Consumption	Endogenous	N/million
C_F	Food Consumption	Endogenous	N/million
CG	Credit to the government	Exogenous	N/million
DDS	Domestic Debt Service	Exogenous	N/million
EDS	External Debt Service	Exogenous	N/million
EXR	Exchange rate	Endogenous	Index
FDF	Fiscal deficit financed by the CBN	Endogenous	N/million
FD	Fiscal Deficit	Exogenous	N/million
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	Exogenous	N/million
FDI_{AGRIC}	Foreign Direct Investment in agriculture	Exogenous	N/million
FDI_{MFG}	Foreign Direct Investment in manufacturing	Exogenous	N/million
FDI_{OIF}	Foreign Direct Investment in other infrastructure	Exogenous	N/million
FDI_{OIL}	Foreign Direct	Exogenous	N/million

	Investment in oil		
FDI$_{SERV}$	Foreign Direct Investment in service	Exogenous	N/million
FDI$_{TIF}$	Foreign Direct Investment in telecommunications infrastructure	Exogenous	N/million
GE	Total Government Expenditure	Exogenous	N/million
GCR$_{AGRIC}$	Government Capital Expenditure ratio in agriculture	Exogenous	Ratio
GCR$_{MFG}$	Government capital expenditure ratio in manufacturing	Exogenous	Ratio
GCR$_{OIF}$	Government capital expenditure in other infrastructure	Exogenous	Ratio
GCR$_{OIL}$	Government capital expenditure ratio in oil	Exogenous	Ratio
GCR$_{SERV}$	Government capital expenditure ratio in agriculture	Exogenous	Ratio
GCR$_{TIF}$	Government Capital Exponential ratio in telecommunications infrastructure	Exogenous	Ratio

GRV	Government Revenue	Exogenous	N/million
INV	Total Investment	Endogenous	N/million
INV_{AGRIC}	Investment in Agriculture	Endogenous	N/million
INV_{IF}	Investment in infrastructure	Endogenous	N/million
INV_{MFG}	Investment in manufacturing	Endogenous	N/million
INV_{NIF}	Investment in non-infrastructure	Endogenous	N/million
INV_{OIF}	Investment in other infrastructure	Endogenous	N/million
INV_{OIL}	Investment in Oil	Endogenous	N/million
INV_{SERV}	Investment in Service	Endogenous	N/million
INV_{TIF}	Investment in telecommunications Infrastructure	Endogenous	N/million
IR	Interest rate	Exogenous	Rate
K_{AGRIC}	Capital Stock in Agriculture	Exogenous	N/million
K_{MFG}	Capital Stock in manufacturing	Exogenous	N/million
K_{OIF}	Capital Stock in other infrastructure	Exogenous	N/million
K_{OIL}	Capital Stock in oil	Exogenous	N/million
K_{SERV}	Capital stock in service	Exogenous	N/million
K_{TIF}	Capital Stock in	Exogenous	N/million

	telecommunications infrastructure		
M	Import	Endogenous	N/million
NFA	Net Foreign Assets	Exogenous	N/million
NX	Net Export	Endogenous	N/million
OPEC	OPEC output	Exogenous	M/Barrels
P_{AGRIC}	Price of agriculture	Exogenous	N/million
PDD	Private Deduction	Endogenous	N/million
P_{MFG}	Price of manufacturing	Exogenous	N/million
P_{NF}	Price of non- food items	Exogenous	N/million
P_{OIF}	Price of other infrastructure	Exogenous	N/million
P_{OIL}	Price of oil	Exogenous	N/million
P_{SERV}	Average price of services	Exogenous	N/million
P_{TIF}	Average price of telecommunications infrastructure	Exogenous	N/million
P_{F}	Food price	Exogenous	N/million
RAIN	Annual Rainfall	Exogenous	Millimetre
TAR	Implicit Tariff	Exogenous	Rate
TOT	Terms of Trade	Exogenous	Index
RES	Reserves	Endogenous	N/million
W	Wealth	Exogenous	N/million
X	Export	Endogenous	N/million
Y	Overall Output	Endogenous	N/million

Y_{AGRIC}	Output of Agriculture	Endogenous	N/million
YDc	Income per capita	Exogenous	N/million
Y_{MFG}	Output of manufacturing	Endogenous	N/million
Y_{IF}	Output of infrastructure	Endogenous	N/million
Y_{NIF}	Output of non-infrastructure	Endogenous	N/million
Y_{OIF}	Output of other infrastructure	Endogenous	N/million
Y_{OIL}	Output of Oil	Endogenous	N/million
Y_{SERV}	Output of Service	Endogenous	N/million
Y_{TIF}	Output of telecommunications infrastructure	Endogenous	N/million

The model has also been applied for the analysis of the inter-linkages between any of the various sectors of the economy, as well as major variables within the economy. The model can, for example, be applied to explain the relationship of other infrastructure such as electricity, transportation, water supply etc. to other sectors of the economy. In addition, the model can also be deployed in scenario testing to provide empirical basis for policy formulation. It can be applied to determining the impact of other sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, oil, services) and other explanatory variables (foreign direct investment, public expenditure, prices etc.) on economic growth (Onakoya, & Oseni, 2016; Onakoya, 2014a; Onakoya &

Somoye, 2013; Onakoya, Tella & Osoba 2012). The structural models are also applicable to investigating the impact of pro-poor activities in enhancing inclusive economic growth and development.

Schematic Diagrams

In some of my researches, I have developed some schematic diagrams to simplify the presentation of complex theories and elucidate algebraic relationships hitherto represented by a complex system of equations. Specifically, the theoretical literature on infrastructure and economic growth has been illustrated in a conceptual manner clearly showing the transmission channels through which economic growth is impacted by infrastructure (Figures 5, 10 & 11).

In effect, the schematic diagrams and modelling of these theoretical and empirical expositions lend themselves to easy understanding even to a non-numerate audience and can also be utilised and adapted for other academic and policy uses including inclusive growth (Onakoya & Oseni, 2016; Onakoya, 2014a; Onakoya, Tella & Osoba 2012).
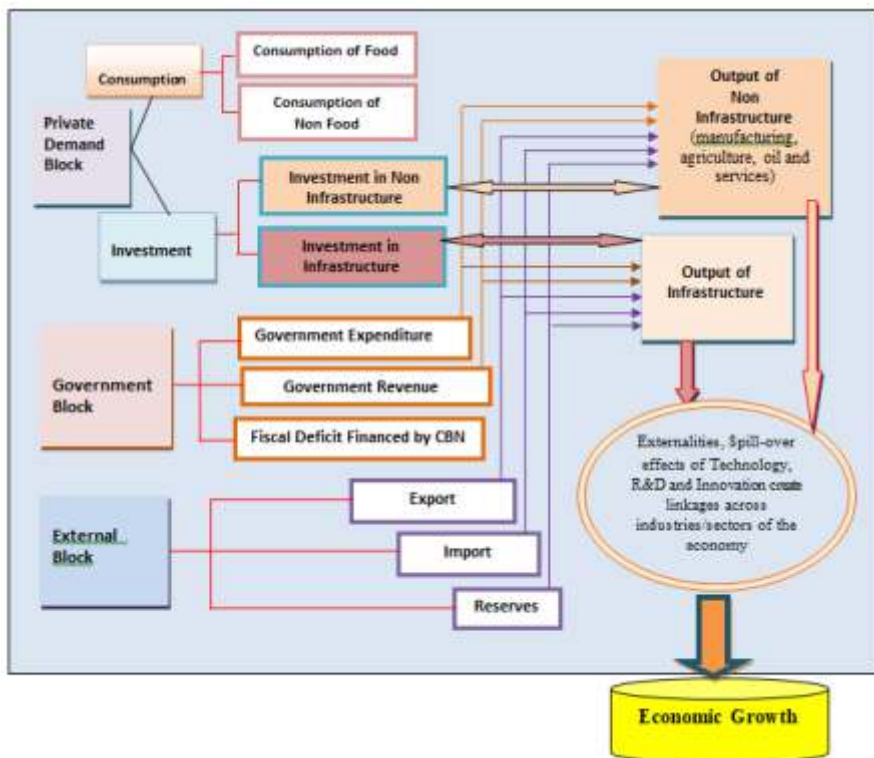
Figure 10: Conceptual Framework of the Macroeconometric Model
Source: Onakoya, A. B. (2014, p. 91). Contributions of manufacturing in the context of inter-sectoral linkages to economic growth in Nigeria.
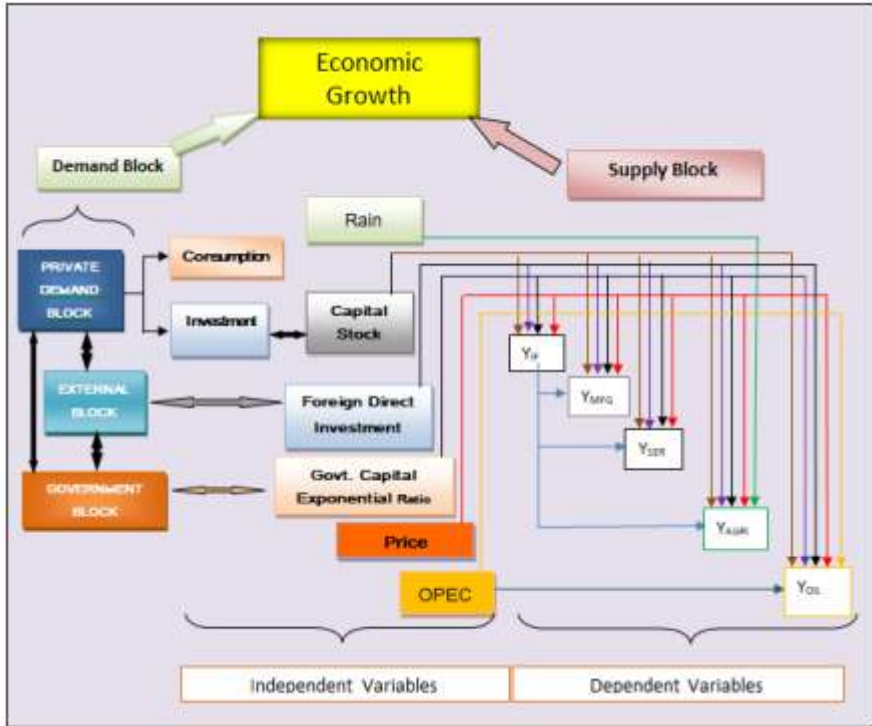
Figure 11: Conceptual Flow of the Real Sector Channel Transmission between Government Capital
Source: Onakoya, A. B. (2012, p. 69). Nigerian Economic Growth and Foreign Direct Investment

where: Y_{NIF} = Output of infrastructure; Y_{IF} = Output of infrastructure; Y_{MFG} = Output of manufacturing; Y_{AGRIC} = Output of Agriculture; Y_{SERV} = Output of Service; Y_{OIL} = Output of Oil

The findings of my various studies provide policy options to the economic managers and provide a dynamic veritable basis for government direct and indirect interventions in engendering inclusive growth as a panacea to economic development.

Human Capacity Development

I belong to the endogenous growth (New Growth Theory) school which posits that economic growth is primarily the result of intrinsic factors and that investment in human capital, innovation and knowledge are significant contributors to economic growth. The theory also focuses on positive externalities and spill-over effects of a knowledge-based economy which leads to economic growth.

     This informs my passion for human capacity development. In this respect, beyond economics and as of August 2022, I have delivered 103 professional papers covering diverse issues in the following areas:

- Accountability and Governance,
- Accounting,
- Auditing & Financial Forensic Investigation
- Business Process Reengineering,
- Business Proposition and Proposals
- Change Management,
- Contract Management in the Oil and Gas Industry
- Corporate Politics,
- Social Reengineering: Cultism, Hooliganism & Gangterism Management,
- Finance & Financial Management
- Fiscal Transparency,

- Insurance Industry Reform,
- Islamic finance,
- Local Government Administration,
- Management Strategy,
- Marketing Management
- Political Governance,
- Public Sector Funding,
- Soft Skills (Leadership, Emotional Intelligence, Delegation, Communications, Leadership, Critical Thinking, Entrepreneurship etc)
- Strategy
- Strategic Business & Cost Management,
- Strategic Procurement,
- Sustainable Development Goals,
- Tax Management
- Telecommunications Management,
- Tertiary Education Management

and more

7.   Contributions to the Community

Mr President/Vice Chancellor, Sir, with deep humility and profound gratitude to Almighty God, I have been privileged to be of service to this citadel of learning and the community at large.

Babcock University

	Position	Period
1	Member of the University Senate	2011 to date
2	Lead Editor, Journal of Social and Management Sciences Research. College of Postgraduate Studies	2021 - 2022
3	Chairman, Babcock University Public Affairs Forum. Veronica Adeleke School of Social Sciences	2018 - 2022
4	Chairman, Strategic Plan Committee, Department of Economics	2018-2022
5	Assessor, 2019 Annual Staff Promotion, Department of Agriculture and Industrial Technology	2019 - 2020
6	Chairman, Staff Seminar Committee, Department of Economics	2018 - 2022
7	Chairman, National and International Collaboration / New Programmes Committee, Department of Economics	2018 - 2022
8	Chairman, Research and Publications Committee, Department of Economics	2018 - 2022
9	Member, Curriculum Development Committee, Department of Economics	2019 - 2022

10	Member, Colloquium Planning Committee. Office of Institutional Efficiency	2017 - 2019
11	Co-ordinating Editor, Babcock Journal of Economics, Department of Economics	2019 - 2022
12	Member, Editorial Board. Babcock Journal of Economics, Banking and Finance, Department of Economics and Department of Finance	2019 - 2022
13	Resource Person, Medical Staff Orientation Programme, Office of Institutional Efficiency	2018 – 2020
14	Member, Post Graduate Board, Veronica Adeleke, School of Social Sciences	2018 - 2022
15	Resource Person, School Seminars, Veronica Adeleke School of Social Sciences	2018 - 2020
16	Resource Person, Capacity Building Seminars, Department of Political Science & Public Administration	2018 - 2019
17	Member, Publications Committee, Department of Economics, Banking and Finance	2017 -2018
18	Member, Building Committee. Veronica Adeleke School of Social Sciences	2017 -2018
19	Member, Post Graduate Board, School of Social and Management Sciences	2017- 2018

| 20 | Resource Person, Capacity Building Seminars, Department of Banking & Finance | 2017 -2018 |
| 21 | Resource Person, Capacity Building Seminars, Departments of Accounting | 2015 -2017 |

Ogun State Government

	Position	Year
1	Secretary, Ogun State Special Tribunals and Commission of Enquiry	2008-2011
2	Member, Organising Committee, Conference of Secretary to the Government of the Federation and Secretaries to Government of States Conference	2009-2010
3	Secretary, Ogun State Security Council	2008-2011
4	Member, Ogun State Honours and Merit Awards Committee	2008-2011
5	Supervising Officer, Ogun State Christian and Muslim Pilgrims Welfare Boards	2008-2011
6	Chairman, Ogun State Inter-Religious Committee	2008-2011
7	Secretary, Ogun State Treasury Board	2007-2008
8	Secretary, Ogun State Funds Allocation Committee	2007-2008
9	Member, State Budget Implementation Committee	2007-2008

10	Secretary, Ogun State Consultancy Board, Plans, and Programmes and Budget Advisory Boards	2007-2008
11	Chairman, Ogun State Manpower Planning Committee	2007-2008
12	Secretary, Ogun State Committee for Food and Nutrition	2007-2008
13	Secretary, Ogun State Steering Committee on the Millennium Development Goals	2007-2008
14	Treasurer & Member, Gateway Tertiary Institutions Games	2007 - 2008

Tertiary Education Leadership

	Position	Year
1	Member, Governing Council. Olabisi Onabanjo University Ago Iwoye.	2007 - 2008
2	Member, Governing Council. Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijebu Ode.	2007 - 2008
3	Member, Governing Council. Moshood Abiola Polytechnic Abeokuta	2007 - 2008
4	Bursar, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta	2006 - 2007

Other Community Service

	Position	Year
1	Member, Dispute Resolution Panel. The Nigerian Copyright Commission	2017 -2022
2	Faculty Member, Mandatory Continuing Education Programme. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria.	2007 - 2022
3	Member, Inter-Governmental Relations Committee. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria	2012 - 2013
4	Member, Awujale Palace Extension Building Committee	2010 - 2011
5	The Otunba Boyejo Ijebu Ife	2010
6	The Otunba Bajulaye Ilodo, Ijebu Imusin	2010
7	Chairman, Membership Committee. Ikeja and District Society Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria	2005
8	Member, Strategic Committee. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria	2006 - 2008
9	Chairman, Management Sports Committee. Moshood Abiola Polytechnic Abeokuta.	2006 - 2007
10	Member, Strategic Management Implementation Committee Moshood Abiola Polytechnic Abeokuta	2006 - 2007

Commendation/ Grants / Fellowships

S/N	Award / Organization	Year
1	Manager of the Year - PolyVentures Ltd Ibadan	1986
2	Board of Directors' Recognition - NCR (Nigeria) PLC Lagos	1993
3	Great Performance Award- NCR Corporation Dayton Ohio USA	1993

Academic Contributions to Knowledge

Mr. President Sir, permit me to mention some of my modicum contributions and attempts at pushing forward the frontiers of knowledge.

Editorship

I have served and still serving as the:
1. Lead Editor of the *Current Trends in Social and Management Sciences Research* (edited Volumes in Babcock University College of Postgraduate Studies on-going Research Output).
2. Coordinating Editor of the *Babcock Journal of Economics*.
3. Editorial Board Member of *Babcock Journal of Economics, Banking and Finance*.

Capacity-building and Mentorship: Since I ventured into the academia on a part-time basis in 1984, I have been privileged to have taught and mentored many students in accounting, business, economics, and finance. They have turned out to become world

beaters in their respective fields. My fuller joy has been in turning around delinquent students to goodness and success. I acknowledge the wonderful partnership of Pastor Emeka Abaribe, the Chaplin of the Veronica Adeleke School of Social Sciences, Babcock University, in this quest. Together, we have achieved some astonishing positive results.

Professional and Training Contributions to Knowledge

Mr. President Sir, since my time in the private sector, I have served the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria as a resource person in several Mandatory Continuing Education Programmes. I have also served as a strategist, examiner, assessor and reviewer of some of the students' study packs.

I have been assigned to conduct several short-term capacity-building assignments on quality and business re-engineering in Ghana, Kenya and Zimbabwe by NCR/AT&T. In this respect, I have had to attend several train-the-trainer programmes in Cyprus, Nigeria, United Arab Emirates and the United States of America. In the same vein, I have delivered several academic and professional papers in some countries including Brazil, Cyprus, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Zimbabwe United Arab Emirate and Nigeria (Abeokuta, Abuja, Ada, Ago-Iwoye, Asaba, Enugu, Calabar, Ibadan, Ijagun, Ijebu-Ode, Ilaro, Ilishan, Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Ogbere, Oshogbo and Ota).