

DOWNLOAD PDF SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT IN ANAMBRA STATE OF NIGERIA

Chapter 1 : Anambra State - Wikipedia

This research work focuses on spatio-temporal pattern of motorcycle accidents in Anambra state, Nigeria. The study used mostly secondary data, accident records which were obtained from Federal Road Safety Commission Awka, Anambra state (RS).

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract BACKGROUND Understanding the differences in care-seeking pattern is key in designing interventions aimed at improving health-care service delivery, including prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases. The aim of this study was to identify the differences and determinants of care-seeking patterns of urban and rural residents in Abia State in southeast Nigeria. Descriptive statistics and logistic regressions were used to analyze care-seeking behavior and to identify differences among those seeking care in urban and rural areas. Significant predictors of difference in care-seeking practices between residents in urban and rural communities were educational status, income, occupation, and body mass index. CONCLUSIONS Efforts should be made to reduce barriers to formal health-care service utilization in the state by increasing health insurance coverage, strengthening the health-care system, and increasing the role of patent medicine vendors in the formal health-care delivery system. Available evidence suggests that this decline is attributable to both population-wide primary prevention and individual health-care interventions, including improvement in care-seeking behavior. It includes issues of whether, when, and from where care is sought for an illness. Currently, NCDs are the leading causes of death and disease burden worldwide, accounting for nearly 38 million Risk factors for NCDs include smoking, alcohol use, physical inactivity, poor diet, and obesity. It is also a major determinant of health outcomes, in that the timing of the initiation of care, the place where care is sought, and the type of treatment received often determine the duration, prognosis, and outcome of an illness. Delay in correctly and promptly diagnosing a disease and initiating appropriate treatment has been associated with increased disease morbidity and mortality. That knowledge should help create and strengthen a care resource in the community, which can be used as a patient recruitment and referral point. These factors include internal and external factors. Originally, there were four main constructs of the model, perceived seriousness of the problem, perceived susceptibility of the problem to a remedy, perceived benefits of treatment, and perceived barriers to treatment. More recently, the model has been expanded to accommodate other constructs such as cues to action, motivating factors, and self-efficacy. It is believed that each of these can either individually or in combination with others influence health behavior. In Nigeria, few studies have investigated health-care utilization patterns in relation to care-seeking behavior, and most of these efforts focused on reproductive health and NCDs. Anecdotal evidence suggests that people affected by NCDs often do not often seek appropriate care in the early stages of an NCD, because the onset of most NCDs is insidious and progression is slow. Furthermore, lack of access to NCD screening services in many communities means that most patients present to health facilities in the later stages of such diseases, after complications have arisen. This study therefore aimed at identifying urban-rural differences in health-care-seeking behavior and its implications in the control of NCDs among residents of a single state in an African nation. The estimated population of the state as of was 3,, based on the population and an annual estimated growth rate of 2. This was a community-based, cross-sectional study. The final, estimated minimum required sample size for the study was participants aged 18-78 years, after adjusting for design effect and age-sex estimates. Pregnant women were excluded because of pregnancy-related changes in anthropometry, blood pressure, and biochemical parameters. Chronically ill and debilitated individuals who lacked the physical and mental ability to live independently were excluded from the study because of their inability to consent to or participate in the survey. Study participants were selected using a multistaged sampling technique. The LGAs in the state were stratified by senatorial zone and locality. From each senatorial zone, a representative urban and rural LGAs were selected by simple random sampling.

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Chapter 2 : International Journal of Environment, Agriculture and Biotechnology

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There are a variety of other traditional festivals and masquerades: Akwuneche enyi masquerade of Omambala area: Izaga masquerade of Omambala area: Abele masquerade of Omambala area: Obele Masquerade of Owelle -Olumbanasa. Afia olu Festival in Nnewi. Amanwulu and ozo Festivals at Aguleri , Anaku. Uzoiyi Festival Umuoji attracts thousands of visitors annually. Ofala Ovala Festival commemorates the Kingship Eze and is celebrated by various towns. It was popularised by Onitsha town. Igu-Aro is the major kingship festival among the Umueri , Anaku and Aguleri. Nkpokiti Dance, Umunze is known for fantastic acrobatic performances. Obo Ofor Festival in Uga, Aguata local government area. Uku, an annual masquerade festival in Amanasaa Umuchu , Aguata local government area. Mkpluede Festival Isuaniocha ito-ogbo th birthday celebration by age grades [of obosi, idemili local government] Other attractions include the following geographic landmarks and cultural institutions: Odinani Museum at Nri. Agwuve Trinity Tree at Enugwu Aguleri Rogeny Tourist Village at Oba a stadium that is equipped with recreational activities including a swimming pool, zoo, shrine, soccer stadium, etc. Educationally, Anambra is a centre of excellence. Literacy rate in the state is comparatively high compared to other states. Until the early 21st century, it was marked by considerable unrest. Having a long list of "firsts" in Nigerian history, it has been known by the sobriquet as "The Light of The Nation". On May 29, , Chinwoke Mbadinuju was sworn in as civilian governor of Anambra state, after many years of military rule. His administration was marred by deep problems: The teachers finally conducted a ten-month strike in all the government secondary schools in the state. But his administration imposed a tuition fee of 3, Naira per term for all secondary schools, which led to an unprecedented massive demonstration by secondary school students from all over the state. Reported to be massively rigged, the election was widely criticised. It removed Andy Uba from office and replaced him with his predecessor Obi. Twenty-five contestants ran for the office. Chief Willie Obiano was sworn in on March 17, after winning the November 16, election. Cities and administrative divisions[edit] With an annual population growth rate of 2. It is one of the most urbanized states in Nigeria. The major urban centres of Anambra state are Onitsha , including Okpoko; Nnewi , and Awka , the state capital. Awka and Onitsha developed as pre-colonial urban centres: Awka was the craft industrial centre of the Nri hegemony. Onitsha is a city state on the Niger, having developed as a river port and commercial centre. Onitsha is a fast-growing commercial city, and has developed to become a huge conurbation extending to Idemili, Oyi and Anambra East LGAs, with one of the largest markets in West Africa. Nnewi sometimes called the Taiwan of Nigeria is a rapidly developing industrial and commercial centre. Designated as the state capital, Awka has regained its precolonial administrative eminence. Other main towns of Anambra state are: It has great works of art in iron, bronze, copper, and pottery works belonging to the ancient Kingdom of Nri. These have revealed a sophisticated divine Kingship administrative system, which held sway in the area of Anambra from c. In some towns, such as Ogidi and others, local families had hereditary rights to kingship for centuries. Great Britain recognised some of these traditional kings and leaders in their system of indirect rule of the Protectorate of South Nigeria. Beginning in the 19th century, they appointed some noble leaders as Warrant Chiefs, authorizing them to collect taxes, among other duties. Anambra is in the Igbo-dominated area that seceded as part of an independent Biafra in , following rising tensions with Northern Nigeria. Extremely dangerous relief flights took off from Sao Tome and other sites loaded with tons of food and medicine for the distressed Biafran population. He named his tiny but effective airforce " Babies of Biafra " in honour of the babies who died from starvation inside Biafra. In a re-organisation divided Anambra into two states, Anambra and Enugu. The capital of Anambra is Awka. Local government areas[edit].

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Chapter 3 : Spatio-Temporal Pattern of Motorcycle Accidents in Anambra State, Nigeria

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Chapter 5 : Road traffic accidents in Nigeria: a review and a reappraisal. | PubFacts

The Anambra State policy thrust is the Anambra State Integrated Development Strategies, ANIDS. This involves the development of all sectors of the economy simultaneously.

Chapter 6 : Anambra Basin - Wikipedia

Igwe Elias Nneli of Umueje in Anyamelum Council, Anambra State, has declared his support for the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) ticket of Atiku Abubakar and Peter Obi for the general election.