

AFRICA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION: CHALLENGES FOR THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY

Comment [U1]: UHigher Education should come first

Abstract

The paper tried to determine the impact of higher education on economic development of Nigeria with the aim of identifying the key challenges of higher education in Nigeria viz a-viz the Nigerian economy. The paper employed the Solow growth model where straightforward production function is the basic assumption. The outcome of the regression result specified that despite the massive government's investment in the educational sector and higher education to be precise, the coefficients of the educational capital were negative. This implies that the education system has failed to perform its expected function towards the economic growth and development of the Nigerian economy. This failure is attributed to a number of factors: emphasis on paper qualification, refusal of ageing teachers to retire from public service, job mismatch, strike action by teachers and over-involvement of teachers in non-academic activities just to mention but a few. Hence, the researcher recommends that a multi-faceted approach should be adopted to contain these problems. These measures should cut-across, funding issues, managerial issues, quality issues,, environmental issues and students Affairs issues.

Key words: Economic Development, Higher Education, Nigeria Economy and Economic Growth.

IntroductionYour presentation should follow the IMRAD (Introduction, Methodology, Results And Discussion) method and number them accordingly

Comment [U2]: Note

In the first place, it must be acknowledged vividly that education at all levels is a strategic ingredient for human development. The developed economies **unseasonly** preach that formal education is the sure foundation for human-capital accumulation through on -the - job and out of job training. It will be of **automost** importance to state that human-capital has two components in economic literature:- it is the total stock of human resources that a country has from which it can pool skills (know-how) and knowledge (know-that). In fact, expanding education has been said to be a hob for economic growth and development. High quality and of course market relevant education is capable of providing a genuine cure to economic problems. The big question here is, has education played her part in the growth and development of African economy and Nigeria in particular?

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Rationale for Investment in Higher Education

The argument for investment in skill acquisition could be seen from three angles.

- There is this strong conviction that the new generation must be equipped with the adequate knowledge that previous generations have already acquired.
- Two, that the new generation should be taught how the established knowledge can be of good help in the development of new products, new processes and new production methods, improve organizational efficiency and quality social services.
- The third aspect is such that the young must be encouraged to expand new ideas, methods, processes, and products through hard work, creative and innovative approach. This third approach should be achieved by constant preaching that prosperity is got from industry and the introduction of carrot and stick measures. However the general expectations of what higher education should lead to are enshrined in the National Policy on Education (1979), the expectations are that they will.
- Provide experts and specialists in various fields who will stay and work for the benefit of the nation.

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- Produce people who will make responsible citizens and have better commitment to the development of the nation and
- Provide the needed manpower in all the sectors of the economy.

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However, for the individual undertaking higher education, his expectations may be different. His expectations may include: increased earnings, better employment and income and improvement in the living standard. It must be stated that investment in education should revolve around profitability. This is because economic theory reveals that any investment is worthwhile if the rate by which the expected benefits exceed the costs of investment. However, evaluation of public goods points that investment in this category of goods (public goods) bear both direct (private) and the indirect (social) cost and benefits of the investment. According to Lewin (1993), stakeholders will always want to know which type of education benefits society by:

- providing greater earnings
- enriching the quality of life
- promoting equal opportunity
- maintaining a free market economy
- enhancing personal fulfillment
- ensuring world leadership and
- preserving democracy

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Drawing from above, one will infer that structural changes in any economy, shifts in demographics and changes in policy may bring about a divergence between education and development. This paper is calibrated into: Statement of the problem, theories of education, methodology, Empirical result, public policy Agenda for positive change and recommendations.

Statement of the Problem

Before 1970, skill development and social capital were not seen as development issue in Africa and Nigeria in particular. As a matter of fact, having seen that all efforts at development failed woefully in the less developed economies especially in Nigeria, serious attention was paid to the part played by skill acquisition in the development process. However, many events affected the economy as a result of the oil boom in Nigeria, particularly human and physical investment spending. The positive oil shock of 1973/74 and 1979 which multiplied the terms of trade more than five times between 1973 and 1981 (World Bank 1993b). This positive oil shocks triggered massive savings and created investment boom for adequate skill development. Investment expenditure if measured in current prices, increased at an annual average rate of 73.0 percent between 1970 and 1975; mean while the highest rate of growth was achieved when investment in Education commands about 43.2 percent of the total spending in 1974. Various five year development plans were drawn and they exhibited investment in large projects, health and educational sectors. The administrative staff college of Nigeria (ASCON) was established to train middle and high level manpower for the public sector and public enterprise. The national Youth service scheme (NYSC) was also put in place to train the youths for national service and forge national unity. The public sector automatically became the dominant sector in the provision of health and education. In addition, there was astronomical increase in the number of primary schools, secondary schools, polytechnics and universities, colleges of education, school of nursing and colleges of Agriculture to mention but a few. In 1981 the government introduced the 6-3-3-4 system in the academic secondary school. This is to make introductory technology mandatory to all students in the first three years of secondary education. On

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this note, specialized universities of technology were established by the federal government across the country. It was believed that high-skilled-technology-based manpower will be produced. The notion was that, human resource system that will seek white collar jobs be replaced with one that will encourage self employment and acquisition of technical skills. How true is this notion?

Skill Development

The concept of development is today a multi- facet type in economic literature. For instance, the classical economists saw development as growth; again that it has link with westernization backed up by industrialization and its active promoter is the government. In the word of Ohiorhenan (2000).

"Development is (essentially, or comes with growth, second that it meant westernization, third that industry was fundamental to development and fourth that the development of industry required its active promotion by the state "

The modern view of development entails dynamic changes*in the structure of production and the character of economic institutions as well as more or less profound transformation of social political and cultural institutions and norms (Ohiorhenuan 2000). In what follows, both the old and new views of development point on the fact that skill acquisition assumes relevance in economic development. Skill is a stock variable and not a flow type of variable while skill acquisition is the flow variable. According to Ojo (1986) skill is synonymous with manpower and human capital. In other words "skill is the managerial, scientific, engineering, technical, craftsman and other manpower[s] which are employed in creating, designing, developing , organizing managing and operating productive and service enterprises and economic organizations. Yesufu (2000:324) citing Okojie (1995) defines skillsacquisition as "the process of acquiring and increasing the number of persons who have experience which are critical for economic and political development of a country. This indicates that skill is formed through investment in education, training, health promotion and investments in social services that influence man's productive capacities (Okojie 1995).

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The review of empirical work by Jalilian (1999) shows that cross-country regression has shown positive correlation between educational attainment and economic growth (Chenery et al., 1975) Korman and martin 1997). In their study of Austria and Germany over the 1962-92 period, using different estimates of human capital stock based on year of schooling shows that without human capital accumulation the two countries would have grown far more slowly than they did. It was observed that technical progress, which is facilitated by skill acquisition is still the primary engine of growth in the regression.

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Theories of Education and Economic Development:

Recent studies on education and economic development identified three distinct theories and they are the modernization, economic dependence and human-capital theories.

The Modernization Theory

This theory focuses on how education transforms an individual's value, belief and behavior. Exposure to modernizing institutions, such as schools, factories and the mass media, inculcates modern values and attitudes. These attitudes include openness to new idea, independence from traditional authority, willingness to plan and calculate future exigencies and a growing sense of personal and social efficacy. According to the modernization theorists, these normative and attitudinal changes continue throughout the life cycle, permanently altering an individual's

relationship to the social structure, once a critical segment of the population changes in this way, the pace of society's modernization and economic development quickens. Thus educational expansion through its effects on individual values and benefits sets in motion the necessary building blocks for a more productive work force and for sustained economic growth.

The Dependence Theory

This theory was coined from Marxist conceptualization. The proponents were of the theorization that prevalence of foreign investment capital, the presence of multinational corporations, concentration on exporting of primary products and the dependence on imported technologies and manufactured goods constrain long-term economic development. It was also pointed out that educated individuals with modern attitudes and values are causes of brain drain and negative impacts on the pool of trained personnel, potential entrepreneurs and economic growth.

The Human Capital Theories

According to Babalola (2000) people invest in education to increase their stock of human capital. Human capital could be seen as the stock of economically productive human capabilities. Hence this theory emphasizes how education increases the productivity and efficiency of workers by increasing the level of their cognitive skill. The provision of education is seen as a productive investment in human capital. Human capital theorists established that basic literacy enhances the productivity of workers in low -skill occupations. They equally added that an instruction that demands logical or analytical reasoning, or provides technical and specialized knowledge, increases the marginal productivity of workers in high-skill or professional positions. As a result, the greater the provision of schooling, the greater the stock of human capital in society and consequently, the greater the increase in national productivity and economic growth.

Economics of Education in Nigeria

In Nigeria, education has been seen as an end in itself. This is the reason why so much importance has been attached to it since independence in 1960. According to CBN (2000), Education has been seen as means for understanding, controlling, altering and redesigning human environment with a view to achieving and sustaining a better quality of life. The huge capital outlay and heavy recurrent expenditure requirement on education is often justified as investment for the future. The philosophy of education in Nigeria has lend credence for the huge massive expenditure on education as investment for the future. As a result, education eats up large amounts of the country's resources and this affects the well -being of the population. Education in Nigeria attracts considerable portion of public expenditure because of its position as a social service with direct economic significance and generally acclaimed positive spillover effects. According to Ogbodo (1988) public expenditure on education have been rising not only in absolute term but also as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). Given all these huge investment inculcation, the question is what is the contribution of education in Nigerian economic development. Is the expected result in tandem with the actual result? The answer is no. The reasons for the low quality of education in Nigeria tertiary institutions has little to do with curriculum but the delivery of the curriculum is the main area of challenge . The curriculum is of high quality. However, there exists, a wide gap between the existing curricula and classroom teaching with the attendant outcome that students are half baked. This development also affects productivity in the labour market.

Methodology

The researcher adopts the Solow growth model where on the process to promote economic growth and development, factors of production like capital and labour are employed. However the

efficient use of these factors (capital and labour) demands that the workers are well trained and skillful through education. This study assumes a straight forward production function in which changes in output are due to changes in the quantity and quality of inputs, economies of scale and advances in knowledge. The production function as expressed by Solow is as follows:

$$Y = f(K,L,t)$$

Where Y = output, K = capital input, L = labour t = technical change. Following Mankin (1992) and Pritchett (2001) the Solow model could be extended to include educational capital as the technical change factor. Under the assumption of constant returns to scale, the share of physical capital, labour and the technical change add up to 1. Such that, if α (t) is the capital share and β (t) is the labour share, then the share of the education capital is given as:

$$Y(t) = 1 - \alpha(t) - \beta(t)$$

Definition of Variables

As per measurement of the variables, the dependent variable is the real growth rate of the gross domestic product (RGDP). The explanatory variables are gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), aggregate labour force (LABF) as proxy for labour input and real budget allocation to education (REDUB) which represents educational capital. "Data are derived from the central Bank of Nigeria" statistical Bulletin and international monetary fund (IMF). The method of analysis for the study is the ordinary least squares (OLS) approach. For the economy of time and space, the researcher did not employ any data transformation or higher econometric analysis. This is because OLS is the best least unbiased estimates (BLUE).

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Empirical Results

Table 1: Regression Results

Variable	Modelling RGDP by OLS without time trend			Modelling RGDP by OLS with Tune Trend		
	Coefficient	std Error	t-value	Coefficient	std Error	t-value
Constant	173.93 0.319	545.235		188.85 0.332	586.825	
LABF	4.0626** 2.176	1.8670		3.9499** 2.165	1.8244	
REDUB	0.01053** 2.499	0.0042		-0.10140** 2.282	0.0444	-
RGFCF	4.4484 +1.850	2.40454		-0.010442 0.477	0.02189	-
TREND	-	-	-	88.283** 2.938	30.04867	

$R^2 = 0.8748$; $F = 22.71$ $DW = 2.36$ $R^2 = 0.8752$ $F = 16.902$ $DW = 2.40$

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The above table presents the results from the estimation of the model in levels. The above results indicate that the independent variables in the specification explain more than 80 percent of the changes in the real GDP. This could be observed as indicated by the value of the coefficient of multiple determination (R^2). The remaining influence must reflect some combination of measurement errors, random walk/ fluctuations, temporary disequilibria and or net influence of other factors that also systematically affect the growth of economic productivity in Nigeria. The F-ratios indicate that, the overall estimates are statistically significant. The outcome of the Durbin Watson statistic is within the acceptable region. However, the coefficients of educational capital (REDUB) were negative and statistically significant. This outcome is in tandem with the outcome of a similar work done by Pritchett (2001). Pritchett argued that three possibilities could account for such results

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- i. The newly created educational capital has gone into piracy or
- ii. There has been slow growth in the demand for educated labour, such that the supply of educational capital has outstripped demand and returns to schooling have declined; or
- iii. The education system has failed such that a year of schooling provides few (or no) skills.

In addition, the researcher may suggest that the outcome of the coefficients of educational capital were negative because:

- Emphasis is on paper qualification in Nigerian labour markets. People struggle to obtain certificates by all means, sometimes with the aid of their parents or examination officials hence, employment is based on whom you know and not on merit, training, competence and experience. Thereby flooding the labour market with misfits and incompetent workers.
- Another issue is the refusal of the ageing workers to retire from public service through age under declaration and redeclaration and they remain redundant.
- Again is the issue of job mismatch where a qualified medical doctor may be employed as a school teacher in order to survive.
- Over-involvement in business and other non-academic activities such as buying and selling, farming and fishing, travelling, community meeting etc during school hours can breed half-baked graduates which are infection in the value chain. The above activities during working hours are counter-productive.
- Strike action by workers, agitation for salary increases and improved condition of service create a non-integrated educational system that have negative impact on Nigeria's educational system and the economy at large.

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Policy Directions on Tertiary Education for Economic Development in Nigeria

The leaders of the country should adopt a multi-faceted measure to achieving a committed, coherent and comprehensive vision of sustainable development and nation-continent building. This implies that for reasonable outcome to be achieved in education, changes must be made nearly in all fronts of the economy. To achieve this, a four-part strategy need to be devised. The strategies consist of improving governance and resolving conflicts: investing in people: increasing competitiveness and diversifying the economy; and reducing aid dependence and debt while strengthening partnerships. There is also need for massive investment in information and communication technology (ICT). There should also be reorientation of the citizenry to participate in political activities which will open the way to greater accountability and transparency.

Public Policy Agenda for Positive Change

From the points on public directions above, the one that is directly relevant to this discourse is investing in people. This makes the educational sector a provider of training directly relevant. Public policy agenda for positive changes are manifold below: funding, management, student and environment.

Funding: Funding is the hub of the problem of higher education and higher education institution in Nigeria. Funding is paramount in the sense that the production function in economics states that there could be no output without inputs. The quality of the output is directly related to the quality of inputs that go into the production process. The education in Nigeria is being under-funded. Funding of education should start with the minimum unit quality desired. As this will be a guide to determining the minimum quality of the inputs required. As a result the minimum unit cost can be determined. This is the practical step to be taken there by applying the marginal analysis which stipulates marginal cost equal to price ($MC=P$). This should be the efficiency rule of thumb. But then, should this rule be applied to funding of education? No. This is because of spill-over effect of education. Education carries along itself some positive externalities. The benefit of education is not necessarily for the holder alone.

As a result, the optimal rule for the funding of education should be based on average cost pricing. This is another way of saying that funding of education will not be optimal if only one stakeholder finances it.

The challenge here is that equitable and effective cost sharing formula based on benefit principle by which all stakeholders shall contribute equitably be defined for efficient funding of education. All hands must be on deck. All the stakeholders; the government (three tiers of government), parents and guardians of the students and the private sector must be involved in the funding. This is because all benefit from a pool of knowledgeable human beings. However, the unit cost needs to be calibrated into, tuition, accommodation, utilities, clothing, feeding, and transportation and define who pays what and apportion it to the stakeholder for cost recovery.

Funding must be increased to sustain and improve upon staff and student welfare.

Students' Affairs

Here emphasis is on the welfare of the intakes. This cuts across, their accommodation, health facilities, recreational facilities, social facilities and other attributes that make an environment conducive. The requirement for peace, security, stability and decency to human activities in the hostels impel adequate provision of portable water and uninterrupted power supply as well as intra-campus transportation.

Quality Issues

The quality issues should be traced down the pre-tertiary education which is later aggravated by the tertiary education. In the first place, because the intakes do not have smooth grounds to absorb what the tertiary institutions are offering. Secondly, because there are inadequate information being distributed. Thirdly, there exists lack of facilities. These call for education reform which should cover the three major levels of primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Environmental Issues

According to Awe (2000), Job satisfaction does not come from pay alone. The university environment need to be suitable for work in the area of infrastructure: classroom blocks, varied sized lecture theatres, well-stocked and up-to-date departmental, faculty and university libraries, well-equipped laboratories must all be in adequate supply. According to Ajayi (2000) academic staff

should be supported to work in relative peace and tranquility, not dissipating all their energies in preparing papers to persuade governments to fulfill their role by funding universities appropriately for which they are the proprietors, and agitating for better conditions of services.

Management Issues

The management of universities and higher education institutions should follow the spirit of the laws establishing the institutions they are privileged to lead, and work within the provisions of the laws proactively and creatively. The concentration of power, budgeting and financial management characteristic of many universities and higher education institutions are not healthy for peace, stability, transparency, accountability, probity and efficient performance. There is a minimum amount of decentralization that is called for by the laws establishing the universities and higher education institutions. Management should at least respect those provisions.

Policy implications and recommendations in order that Nigeria universities should be in the position to fulfill their mission and fundamental obligation to the people of Nigeria, the researcher recommends as follows: Universities in Nigeria must strive to create an institutional environment that fosters the development of the mind and ennobling of the spirit, including responsible citizenship and the will to serve.

Realizing the critical role of the universities in national development, Nigeria government must continue to assume the prime responsibility for sustaining her universities, in partnership with stakeholders, private sector and cooperating partners. To ensure these, Nigeria universities must continue to engage her governments, communities and other stakeholders in dialogue aimed at arriving at appropriate understanding on the issue of diversification of sources of funding including cost-sharing initiatives.

While recognizing the accountability of universities to various stakeholders, including governments, a large measure of institutional autonomy is critical if they are to fulfill their historic mission. Nigerian universities must renew their commitment to helping Nigeria find effective solution to its perennial problem of poverty, hunger and disease, they must through their research and teaching, strengthen their contribution to food production and distribution, disease and control, health service delivery and general well-being of their people.

Universities in Nigeria must contribute actively to the removal of incessant social conflict, civil war, subregional disputes and the displacement of human beings, by establishing research projects and course on peace and conflict resolution, democracy and human rights, solidarity and good governance. One particular feature of Nigeria universities is the brain drain. To contain this, proper material and other conditions must be created to attract and retain qualified young scholars in academic life and to encourage experienced staff to retain their posts and to serve as role models for younger staff.

Conclusion

It could be seen clearly from the regression results that the coefficients of educational capital were negative and at the same time statistically significant. This indicates that the educational sector in Nigeria leaves much to be desired. The education system has failed. As a result, there has been a drop in the demand for educated labour. This gives rise to the alarming rate of unemployment and underdevelopment in Nigeria today.

Recommendations

To change the coefficients of the educational capital from negative to positive in Nigeria, the researcher recommends the following:

- i. Paper qualification in Nigerian Labour markets should be de-emphasized. Employment should be based on: can an employee perform up to expectation?

- ii. Ageing workers should be forced to retire from public service by monitoring their age declaration to avoid redeclaration.
- iii. Job mismatch should be avoided. This could be achieved by employing a qualified medical doctor as a medical doctor and not as a teacher.
- iv. Teachers should be monitored strictly to prevent them from over-involvement in business and other non-academic activities during working hours.
- v. Educational system should be properly funded. The funding should be a joint effort of the government at all levels, communities and individuals.
- vi. Teachers should be adequately paid. They should be provided with modern infrastructural facilities and should be supported to work in relative peace and tranquility and not to spend their energies in strike actions.

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Comment [U19]: I recommend removing this recommendations. Where is the proof in your work to show that Nigeria education is Paper qualification, Ageing workers are in the system, Job mismatch in the country, Teachers are not being monitored, or Teachers are not adequately paid? These are your assumptions, not backed by empirical evidence in your work.

Comment [U20]: Very old citations. Your latest is 22 years old today. Consult new studies