



JORMATECH

**Journal of Management
and Technology**

ISSN: 117- 1847
Volume 6, Issue 1
December 2020 Edition

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Published By:

School of Management Studies,
The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro,
Ogun State, Nigeria.

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EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATION AND BALANCE OF PAYMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract: This study investigated the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on balance of payment in Nigeria within the period of 1990 to 2016. An econometric model was formed for this study which was used to evaluate the relationship between the independent variables exchange rate, interest rate and inflation rate and the dependent variable balance of payment. The data were sourced from the CBN Statistical Bulletin 2016. The use of Ordinary Least Square was most appropriate for the study in terms of goodness of fit and significance of regression coefficient. The outcome of the analysis revealed Exchange rate has a positive effect on balance of payment but statistically insignificant with balance of payment. Inflation rate has negative effect on balance of payment and statistically insignificant. Interest rate has negative effect on balance of payment but statistically significant at 5% level of significance. The study concludes that exchange rate has a significant effect on balance of payment. Therefore, it was recommended that Nigeria economy should be diversified to reduce dependence oil. The agricultural and solid minerals sectors should be harnessed to complement inflows from oil sector.

Keywords: Exchange Rate, Interest Rate, Inflation Rate, Balance of Payment

1. INTRODUCTION

Exchange rate is the cost of one money to the extent another. It is the proportion of foreign money that may be bought for one unit of the domestic cash or the cost in domestic money of getting one unit of the foreign money (Soderstine, 1998). It is the rate at which one cash exchanges for the other, and it is used to depict the worldwide cash related structure (Iyoha, 1996). Anifowose (1994) portrays foreign exchange as a cash related asset used consistently to settle worldwide exchanges and to move inadequacies in a nation's balance of payments. Aliyu (2011) saw that vitality about exchange rate achieves extended imports and decreased charge while depreciation would develop trade and dampen import. Similarly, depreciation of exchange rate will by and large explanation a move from foreign product to domestic products. Thusly, it prompts redirection of pay from acquiring countries to countries conveying through a move similar to exchange, and this will by and large have influence on the exchanging and getting countries' monetary balance of payment.

Balance of Payments is required in a country because it gives a record of import of a country and this will go round as sign for some domestic development. For example, if the sum spent on importation of consumable merchandise is excessively high, domestic arrangements might be required towards limitation or setting up of import replacements industry. On the export side, balance of payment (BOP) demonstrates export synthesis and the degree to which a country relies upon specific items for our foreign exchange income. As indicated by Otaki (2005), balance of payments is a deliberate record of every monetary exchange, noticeable just as undetectable in a period between one country and the remainder of the world. It shows the connection between one country's all out payments to every single other country and its all-out receipts from them. BOP, in this manner is an announcement of payments and receipts and global exchanges. Payments and receipts on worldwide record are of three sorts; (a) The obvious balance of exchange (b) The imperceptible things and (c) Capital transfers. Additionally, it give premise to correlation of exchange relations among nations in order to know whether a country is acquiring shortfall or excess. Besides, it gives recorded information on import and export extra time and this could be utilized for arranging purposes. It likewise gives insights to the net foreign speculation part of the national pay (Afolabi, 1999).

Exchange rate system stays as significant issues in creating countries, with more economies holding onto exchange progression as an imperative for positive balance of payment financial development (Obansa, Okoroafor, Aluko & Millicent, 2013). Exchange rate assumes a key job in global financial exchanges in light of the fact that no

country can stay in autarky because of differing factor enrichment. Developments in the exchange rate have far reaching influences on other monetary factors, for example, interest rate, balance of payment, inflation rate, and joblessness, cash flexibly, total national output. The degree of exchange rate adaptability, working through various channels, has suggestions for both the genuine economies for quite some time run development possibilities and its instability.

In Nigeria up to the hour of Structural Adjusted Program (SAP), it gave the idea that Nigerian's exchange rate strategy would in general support overvaluation of the Naira, on the grounds that in 1981, it was 0.90 pennies to 1. This subsequently invigorated imports and disheartens non-oil trade and over dependence of Nigerian economy on imported commitment over sent out yield. An economy that its import outperform fare will experience negative balance of payment and such economy money will be minimize against other nation financial principles that remember for exchanges for instance the exchange rate of that economy to various financial structures will be low the extent that value, for example the Nigeria Naira to dollars is \$1 to 345, pounds-authentic is £1 to 450Naira (CBN, 2017). The exchange rate and balance of payment of a nation, for instance, the inflation rate of a nation, foreign direct endeavor, inflation rate and interest rate which will truly and in an indirect manner impact the balance of payment and the Nigerian economy free as a bird. How crude oil is a humble asset makes it flawed for viable headway of the Nigerian economy (Utomi, 2004). The primary exploration objective is to examine the effect of exchange rate fluctuation on the balance of payments in Nigeria.

The scope of study spans through the period 1990 to 2016. The investigation is noteworthy to fiscal specialists who require data that might be useful in settling on strategy choice and the scholarly world who decided to enhance the current writing. Interested individuals from the open who need to research further with the point of expanding information in the territory.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Balance of Payment

A country's balance of payments is an outline of its monetary exchanges with the remainder of the world. It is an orderly record of all payments to and receipts from foreign nations during a particular timeframe, typically a year. It is a stream and not a stock idea since it is characterized for a predetermined period required in a country since it will give a record of import of a country and this will go about as sign for some domestic arrangements (Adebayo, 1999).

According to Otaki (2005), balance of payments is an efficient record of every single financial exchange, noticeable just as undetectable in a period between one country and the remainder of the world. It shows the connection between one country's total payments to every single other country and its total receipts from them. BOP, in this way is an announcement of payments and receipts and universal transactions. Payments and receipts on worldwide record are of three sorts; (a) The noticeable balance of exchange (b) The imperceptible things and (c) Capital transfers. In addition, it give premise to examination of exchange relations among nations in order to know whether a country is causing shortfall or overflow. Besides, it gives recorded information on import and export additional time and this could be utilized for arranging purposes. It likewise gives measurements to the net foreign speculation segment of the national income (Afolabi, 1999).

Concept of Balance of Payment Account

The balance of payments is a factual record of all the progression of payments between inhabitants of one country and the remainder of the world in a given year (Imoisi, 2012).

According to Babatunde and Adekunle (2017), the balance of payments (BOP) is composed of three distinct account:

- i. **The Current Account (CA):** The present record is a factual record of the exchange merchandise and ventures between a country and the remainder of the world. The present record comprises of the merchandise balance, the administration balance, the salary balance, and the one-sided transfer balance.
 - a) **Goods Balance:** It is a record of trade in goods.
 - b) **Service Balance:** It is a record of all trade in services.
 - c) **Income Balance:** It is a record of all investment income, the flow of earnings from the different forms of direct and portfolio investments made in prior periods.

- ii. **The Capital Account (KA):** The capital record is a factual record of speculation streams between a country and the remainder of the world. The capital record records transactions that outcome from nonfinancial and financial resources (both portfolio and direct investment).

Errors and Omissions (E&O):

Errors and omissions reflect transactions that are known to have occurred but for which no specific measure was made.

- i. **Official International Reserves (DRFX):** The net aftereffects of the exercises in the present record and the capital record must be financed by changes in official money related reserves. These records reflect changes available for later resources (gold, foreign monetary forms, stores, and protections), utilization of credit and advances from the IMF (SDRs), liabilities establishing foreign specialists' reserves (changes in private bank liabilities that are held as foreign exchange reserves by central banks of different nations, and remarkable financing).

The Balance of Payments (BOP):

$$CA + KA + E\&O - DRFX = BOP$$

If the balance of payment is in equilibrium, then $BOP = 0$.

Concept of Exchange Rate

Exchange rate is the cost of one currency to another. It is the proportion of foreign currency that may be bought for one unit of the domestic money or the cost in domestic cash of getting one unit of the foreign cash (Soderstine, 1998). Exchange rate arrangement in developing countries are often delicate and sketchy, generally because of such an essential change required, for instance, reducing imports or developing non-oil exports which continually infers a weakening of the exchange rate. Such domestic changes as a result of their short-run influence on costs and solicitation are viewed as detrimental to the economy. Exchange rate development is essentially basic in the current economy because of the colossal trading volume between countries. Exchange rate development is reliably checked by the Central Bank for full scale financial investigation and market close watch purposes.

Obadan (2007) states that the choice of an exchange rate system combined with the correct degree of exchange rate will in general be the most basic choice in an open economy as a result of the effect of the exchange rate on financial performance, asset designation, abundance of residents, way of life, pay dissemination, balance of payment and other financial totals. It is the rate at which one currency exchanges for the other, and it is utilized to describe the universal money related framework (Iyoha, 1996). Thus, in inspecting the relationship that exist between exchange rate misalignment and balance of payments modification, there is have to review that exchange rate is the price of one currency as far as another, while balance of payments is a country's situation in global exchange (Beatrice, 2001). The relationship is along these lines built up since there can't be universal exchange if a country's currency isn't priced in another country in order to permit exchange across guest (Takaendesa, 2006).

Components of Exchange Rate

Exchange rate is the price of a country's currency compared to another currency. An exchange rate in this manner, has two parts, the domestic currency and a foreign currency, and can be cited either directly or indirectly.

- i. **Direct Quotation:** In a direct quotation, the price of a unit of foreign currency is expressed in terms of the domestic.
- ii. **Indirect Quotation:** In an indirect quotation, the price of a unit of domestic currency is expressed in terms of the foreign currency. An exchange rate that does not have the domestic currency as one of the two currency components is known as a cross currency or cross rate.

The balance of payment is described as a proficient record of monetary and financial exchanges for a given time span, for instance, one year, between occupants of an economy and non-tenants and the rest of the world (Sloman, 2004). These exchanges include the game plan and receipt of real assets, product and services, changes in claims on and liabilities to the rest of the world. The balance of payment records exchange of product, services and income, changes under lock and key and various changes in an economy's holding of money related gold, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and claims on and liabilities to the rest of the world.

Theoretical Review

Portfolio – Balance Theory Approach

The portfolio balance hypothesis way to deal with exchange rate assurance is to a great extent credited to Branco (1972, 1976), Mc-Kinnon (1969) and Dornbusch (1975). The methodology expect the foreign domestic securities are flawed substitutes, particularly as savers have inclination by the way they convey their portfolio over various nations assets. This methodology accept that assets are flawed substitutes universally, in light of the fact that financial specialists incline toward foreign exchange hazard to be connected to foreign-currency-designated bonds. In the event that the flexibly of domestic securities rises, comparative with the gracefully of foreign securities, there will be an expanded hazard premium on the domestic securities that will make the domestic currency deteriorate in the spot showcase. We additionally need to think about changes in accordance with worldwide exchange financial assets. Since financial assets are exchanged persistently, exchange rates continually modify as changes sought after and gracefully of financial assets in various countries change.

As investors builds their distribution, of portfolio assets in a given country, their dangers rises and they want a more serious hazard premium to redress. The portfolio balance approach thinks about, the expansion of speculator's portfolio assets. Broadening is a procedure that endeavors to diminish hazards by contributing both among different financial instruments over the fringes and cash.

Fundamentally, the portfolio model perspectives exchange rate as the aftereffect of the replacement among cash and financial assets (Gbosi, 2003). The evident inadequacy of financial methodology happens to be identified with its tight perspective on exchange rate, as the overall price of two monies. In tending to this deficiency, the portfolio-balance approach places that an exchange rate as decided in the short run by the gracefully and request; will likewise in the market have a wide scope of financial assets. The model accept that the individual allots a fixed point in time among elective assets. Domestic cash is domestically given as foreign overwhelmed in foreign currency, in a straightforward one-country model.

Empirical Review

Abdullahi, Abubarkar, Fakunmoju, and Giwa (2016) evaluate the granger causality effect of foreign exchange rate on Nigeria balance of payment. The study employed secondary data which was obtained from Central Bank Statistical Bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics within the period of 1970-2014. The data obtained were subjected to ordinary least squares regression technique and granger causality analysis. The results revealed that exchange rate and money supply have positive effect and significantly affect Nigeria balance of payment. Money supply, real gross domestic product, consumer price index and interest rate have negative effect but insignificant on Nigeria balance of payment the study concluded that exchange rate and balance of payment granger cause each other.

Oleka, Sabina and Mgbodile (2014) experimentally examined the effect of foreign exchange rate on the growth of Nigerian economy. Time series information were gotten from the CBN distributions on patterns of GDP growth rate for the appraisal for the periods 2000 to 2014. The GDP is utilized as needy variable showing economic growth of Nigeria. While autonomous factors like cash gracefully, inflation rate, work rate and foreign exchange rates were utilized as economic (execution) pointers. Multiple regression models were utilized to examine the information so as to build up an utilitarian connection between the needy variable and free factors. The investigation was finished with the utilization of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The investigation uncovered that there is minor departure from cash flexibly and naira exchange rate; subsequently the money related approach instruments were not strong in the achievement of cost and exchange rate solidness in Nigeria. Once more, growths in cash flexibly sway adversely on the economy as they breed inflation and there are critical connections among M1, genuine exchange rate, joblessness rate and inflation rate. The paper suggests that the money related specialists should think of serviceable macroeconomic strategy that is equipped for returning the economy on a way of supportable and non-inflationary position.

Afolabi and Adekunle (2017) research the connection between exchange rate volatility and Nigeria's balance of payment. The information utilized was sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria's statistical bulletin (2015) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The sample size utilized for the investigation covered a time frame of 30 years (1985-2015). The assessment procedures utilized in the exploration are; the Johansen co-integration test for long-run connections, while both ARCH and GARCH were additionally utilized to test for volatility of the Exchange Rates. The result revealed that there was no long-run connection between Exchange Rate and the Balance of Payment

position of the Nigerian Economy during the period under survey, while the coefficient of the ARCH impact is discovered to be statistically significant. The GARCH impact was discovered to be measurably irrelevant.

3. METHODOLOGY

The study examined the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on the balance of payment in Nigeria (1990-2016). The data used for this study are annual times series from 1990 – 2016. They are sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin (2016). Ordinary Least Square Estimator (OLS) was adopted to determine the unit regression explain possible correlation between the dependent variable (balance of payment) and the independent variables (exchange rate, inflation rate, interest rate). The researcher used the SPSS statistical package to analyse the data. The package is suitable since the data spans across many years as in the present research (1990 – 2016).

Model Specification and Formulation

The model for the study is formulated as follows;

$$Y=f(x_n)$$

$$Y=f(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n)$$

$$BOP=F (EXCH, INFL, INTRST)-----(1)$$

$$BOP=\beta_0+\beta_1EXCH+\beta_2INFL+\beta_3INTRST +\mu-----(2)$$

Where:

BOP = Balance of Payment

EXCH= Exchange Rate

INFL= Inflation Rate

INTR= Interest Rate

β_0 =Constant term

$\beta_1- \beta_3$ =Coefficients of explanatory variables .

μ =Error term

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics		
						R Change	Square Change	F Change
1	.631 ^a	.399	.320		7033.14429	.399	5.081	3

Source: SPSS Version 20

Table 2: Model Summary^b

Model	Change Statistics		Durbin-Watson
	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	23 ^a	.008	1.736

Source: SPSS Version 20

The table 1 and 2 above shows the coefficient of determination of the multiple regression model adopted in this study. This table provides the *R* and *R*² and adjusted *R* square values. The *R* value represents the simple correlation and is 0.631 (the "R" Column), which indicates a high degree of correlation. The *R*² value 39.9% (the "R Square" column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variables, balance of payment can be explained by the independent variable, exchange rate, inflation rate and interest rate. In this case, 39.9% can be

explained, which is relatively small while the remaining percentage was captured by the error term. Adjusted R square show “goodness of fit” of the model since the value is 32%, it could indicates the low fit of the variables employed.

Table 3: Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order
1 (Constant)	10977.788	6854.866		1.601	.123	
EXCHRA	9.179	25.049	.072	.366	.717	.381
INFLAT	-97.040	91.084	-.202	-1.065	.298	-.413
INTRA	-1009.607	377.918	-.487	-2.671	.014	-.591

Source: SPSS Version 20

Table 3 shows the coefficients and t statistics of the model. The **Coefficients** table provides us with the necessary result to predict exchange rate, inflation rate and interest rate from balance of payment, as well as determine whether exchange rate, inflation rate and interest rate contributes statistically significant to the model (by looking at the "Sig." column). Exchange rate has a positive effect on balance of payment but statistically insignificant with balance of payment. Inflation rate has negative effect on balance of payment and statistically insignificant. Interest rate has negative effect on balance of payment but statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Furthermore, we can use the values in the "B" column under the "Unstandardized Coefficients" column, as shown below:

The first coefficient, (Constant), is our intercept term. That is, before you account for the dependent variable(s) – or, putting it another way, when X is zero – this is the value of Y.

In this case, the intercept is 10977.788, so when X=0, Y will equal 2.297. Remember, that regression equations are in this format:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1X + b_2X^2 + \dots + b_nX^n + \mu$$

$$Y = 10977.788 + 9.179 \text{ EXCHRA} - 97.040 \text{ INFLAT} - 1009.607 \text{ INTRA} + \mu$$

Each of the other coefficients is b variables, or the slope of the line. For each 1-unit change in X, Y will change by b units.

This indicates that when other variable remain constant, balance of payment will increase by 10977.788. Coefficient of exchange rate is 9.179, which indicates that for every unit increase in exchange rate will bring the same unit increase in balance of payment. Coefficient of inflation rate is -97.040, this indicates opposite direction with balance of payment, i.e. for every unit decrease in inflation rate will bring about the same unit increase with balance of payment. Coefficient of interest rate is -1009.607, which shows that every unit decrease in interest rate will bring about the same unit increase balance of payment in Nigeria.

Table 4: ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	753945375.916	3	251315125.305	5.081	.008 ^b
Residual	1137697728.245	23	49465118.619		
Total	1891643104.162	26			

Source: SPSS Version 20

This table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. “**Regression**” row and “**Sig.**” column, this indicates the statistical significance of the regression model that was run. Here, $p < 0.008$, which is less than 0.05, and indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable.

Since the p value is 0.008 is less than 5% level of significance, it can be concluded that exchange rate volatility has a significant impact on the balance of payment in Nigeria.

5. CONCLUSION

The study reveals that exchange rate of the naira has been unstable for the period under review and has experienced huge depreciation between 2014 and 2016 relative to the dollar, while balance of payment has shown more of negative signs; this could be attributed to high importation of the country, decline in industrial output and external borrowing. Inflation rate and interest rate have shown negative effect on balance of payment in Nigeria. Based on the findings, the study concludes that exchange rate volatility has a significant impact on balance of payment in Nigeria.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

In order for Nigeria to arrest and achieve stability in exchange rate and balance of payment accounts, the following recommendations are as follows:

- i. Nigeria's economy should be diversified to reduce dependence on crude oil. The agricultural and solid minerals sectors should be harnessed to complement inflows from oil sector.
- ii. Develop import substitution industries particularly those concerned with production of raw materials should be encouraged
- iii. There should be more investments in road construction, rehabilitation and maintenance as well as internal security

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MICRO CREDIT OPERATIONS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

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Abstract: *Microcredit can be described as a nature of service whose source is financial in nature, that are being rendered to small businesses as well as to entrepreneurs that lack access to financial services and other related financial services. This study empirically examines the prevailing inter correlation between Micro Credit operations and financially viable growth in Nigeria; as it concerns aggregate micro credit mobilized and disbursed by Micro Credit Institutions and how the relationship in the long run of the sectorial distribution of these micro credits could affect economic growth. The Time progression data that covered the phase of 1992-2017 was employed; as well as the Augmented Dickey-Fuller Unit root test was as well as the Stationarity test for the entire variables. The Granger Causality techniques were employed for the sectorial variables in the model. It was noted that there is no relationship (long run) between the Nigerian gross domestic product (economic growth) and the aggregate micro credit that were sectorally distributed. Thus, the absence of co-integrating variables gave rise to the causality approach of this research work and this led to a no significant long run relationship, leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. However, there are causal relationships among the sectorial distribution of the micro credit and gross domestic product and economic growth in Nigeria.*

Keywords: Microcredit, Finance, Banking, Economic Growth

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Microcredit Institutions play a very strategic role in Nigeria regarding socio-economic well-being, self-employment, level of income, entrepreneurship as it relates to petty-trading, street trading, subsistent farming, hairdressing, barbing, GSM telecommunication operators, artisans means of survival business and other forms of micro businesses (Ogunleye & Akanbi, 2014). These microcredit institutions have a mandate to mobilise finances that effect and resourcefully take care of the needs of the small businesses in their quest for investment financing (Ketu, 2008). Microcredit institutions often known as microfinance institutions are a dominant instrument for combating poverty world-wide. The fact remains that if poor people have access to financial services, there is a belief that they can earn more, build up more assets to cushion the effect of external financial shocks.(Ademola & Arogundede, 2014).

According to Eboh (2008), the financial services of microfinance bank are provided to households whose income are low and whose needs are not covered by the conventional banks include: credit, savings, near absence of asset-based collateral, leasing transfers, payment services and simplicity of services. This is because there are deficiencies in the services provided by conventional banks that warrant it the formation of Microfinance banks.

Based on the foregoing, microcredit can be regarded as poverty alleviation strategy, whose functions are to provide credit facilities and other services that financial related to low income earners or households which includes their businesses. (Iorchir, 2006; CBN, 2005). According to Acha (2012), the objective of microfinance bank could be achieved if it will increase the low income earners or household income, build viable businesses, reduce inherent risk in their business and create employment generation. Some researchers in their opinion stated that Nigeria faces challenges that are enormous emanating from the creation of microfinance banking such as: inadequacies of infrastructures, misconception of social activities, poorly managed legal regulatory framework, financial competition among similar institutions, and desertion of microfinance core function and lack of adequate manpower. It is a common practice in Nigeria to find among low income earners and entrepreneurs forming various groups to generate

huge sum of money in order to embark on meaningful ventures. The concept of financial dualism is not new in Nigeria. There are formal and informal financial sectors in Nigeria. The informal microcredit approaches like: family meetings, co-operative associations, self-assisting groups (SAGs), Osusu, savings and credit collection in turns associations, collective credit and savings scheme associations and borrowings of funds directly from relatives and friends.

According to CBN (2017), there are deficiencies existing in the financing schemes to small businesses and entrepreneurs from which less than 1:40 million prospective investors that require this peculiar nature of service, which led to the formation of Micro finance operations. Anyanwu (2004), opined that cumulative micro credit services in Nigeria, contribute to approximately 0.2 per hundred of GDP; and not up to 1% of the aggregate funding in terms of credit available to the economic system and interest rates in the Micro finance Institutions are greater than the existing rates of other banks; that they range from 32% to 48%.

Omare-Ogah (2013) stated some major challenges that could affect the survival of the Micro finance banks. This includes: increasing rate of frauds level, inefficiency, inadequate human resources, absence of training and increased rate of turnover of labour, reduced institutional level of capacity building, high level of loan losses and technical skill, deplorable conditions of service, corruption/forgeries, low motivation of staff, and poor practice of personnel management. All these challenges pose as obstruction to a persistent growth and development of the Micro Credit/Finance subsector. Therefore, this study is specifically to examine the empirical relationship of Micro Credit operations as it relate to Agriculture/Forestry (AGF), Other Mining/ Quarrying (OMQ), Manufacturing/Food Processing (MNFP), Real Estate/Construction (RECON) Transport/Commerce (TRCOM) and their causal relationship with economic growth being proxy by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), nexus in Nigeria.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Microcredit is said to be an avenue of providing services that are financial in nature to small businesses and entrepreneurs that lack means of acquiring finance related monetary services. Micro credit promoters believe that access to loan and advances will assist low income earners out of poverty. But for others, microcredit promotes employment, through the support of economic growth/development by supporting of the micro credits granted to small business schemes and entrepreneurs.

Agene (2011), posits that the study of Micro Finance is not only common and relatively new in Nigeria or to only poor and developing countries but developed nations have their own share of Micro Finance operations. The microfinance bank origin of operations can be dated far back to the era of the Monks of the Franciscan that were pioneers of the community as at that time, which were based pawnshops during the 15th century era, being the European Credit founders of the Union Movement of the 19th century, this was not based on their early relationship, who were important fundamentals of current activities of microfinance dealings that could be traced are to Yunus Muhammad, that was being called as “the banker to the poor in Bangladesh”, founder of Grameen Bank (Seibel, 2003).

While, Akinbayo (2007) explained the potential operational system of the micro finance institutions in the country as it relates to their capacity, improved financial conditions, that affect the poor who are financially active due to the comparative experiences other countries. These roles of microfinance which must include effective policy to alleviate poverty should serve as an intervention tool nationwide.

Jaiyeola (2012) acknowledged microfinance banking as a financial facilitator in Nigeria that can enhance the active poor to have access to financial credits. He however observed that the current low level recorded success simply indicated that microfinance scheme/programme only placed Nigerians that are regarded as the active poor are placed on sustenance level, regardless of setting them free from the said shackles of the prevailing poverty. Yunus (2003) and Adeyemi (2007) all argued that, the requirement of the existing conventional banks are sometimes more stringent such that they examine collateral with plain title-which most low-income dwellers do not possess.

The usefulness of Micro Credit in alleviating poverty was stressed and the need for the primary aim of facilitating such conditions that will create and sustain the institutions of microcredit for it to improve upon the availability of credit to the existing active poor that are enterprising at a relatively lower cost but are convenient to achieve financial inclusion are the views of Adeyemi (2007) and Agene (2011); but predicted on anticipated streams of future cash flows.

Ehijiamusoe (2008) was of the opinion that lending to micro credit-entrepreneurs is not only nice but a venture that is also profitable. This is because lack of adequate funding has caused the collapse and extinction of some small businesses. Nwakanma, Nnamdi and Omojefe (2014) believe that unavailability of required funds that often contribute immensely to the fall of small scale businesses and this could even lead to the declining process of the ideas of the ingenious businesses before they are fully translated to a visualized reality.

Empirical review

The investigation of Micro credit operation impact on economic growth studies is not limited to sub-Saharan Africa alone because a similar study was recently carried out by Lubna and Nahil; 2019; as it concerns Arab countries. They use available panel data for six Arab countries from 1999 to 2016 and discover that Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) do not have effect to improve the economic growth in these six Arab countries they understudied; and recommended that stakeholders should regulate and formulate strategies that will strengthen the Micro Finance Institutions for these six Arab countries.

On the contrary, Okoye et al; 2019 study is based on the intermediating function of Microfinance banks in Nigeria from 1992 to 2016, using the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) analytical tool Model estimation technique. Their results show that the deposits of microfinance banks' play very vital role in the growth of the Nigerian economy. Also, Lopatta and Tchikov; 2017 understudied the causality relationship between economic development and microfinance, using vector autoregressive (VAR), Pairwise estimation models and the Granger Causality approach. They discovered that there are bi-directional causal interactive relationship between Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), in the aspect of social and financial performance and economic development. They suggested that in practice there should be purposeful, progressive and proactive steps to consider this causality directions between economic development and microfinance in order to enhance the promotion of economic growth and the alleviation of poverty.

Boman et al (2018) assessed the effect of Micro finance banks on economic development of Kaduna State, Nigeria; using both primary source and secondary source of data, after formulating hypotheses that were tested with the use of Kendal coefficient of concordance analytical technique and found out that, Micro-finance Institutions have significantly helped to eradicate poverty, increase the generation of income, productivity level of SMEs and generally increased the rate economic development in Kaduna State, Nigeria; recommended that Micro Finance banks management should support and encourage SMEs in Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Dodo (2018) work is on microfinance bank impact on unemployment in Nigeria; using research Survey design. And discovered that there is a significant positive causal correlation relationship between lending and loan recovery in Microfinance banks in Nigeria; with recommendation that Microfinance banks should formulate the necessary policies that will guarantee suitable management for lending and loan recovery scheme, to avoid negative effects on their profitability rate.

Theoretical Framework

The New Growth Theory: Endogenous growth model (Romer; 1990)

The New Growth Theory is also called the endogenous growth theory. Firstly, it is based on internalized technology of how markets function into a model. Secondly, the process of growth is characterized by the drive of increasing returns (Ogbokor, 2001). However, Romer in 1994 attests that there is really nothing new regarding the theory itself. Therefore, the extent of economic advancement in a country is essential, because it could be a bridge through which resources moves from declining industries to new industries (industries that exhibit new products innovations).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This study collected materials mainly from secondary sources of data collection. The methodology adopted for this study is the descriptive and econometrics tools form of data analyses. The application of the Unit root test (Augmented Dickey-Fuller) was applied as Stationary analytical Test for the entire variables and Causality techniques by Granger were employed for the sectoral variables in the model. Thus, Granger Causality was employed in the model. As shown in Gujarati & Porter (2009), the Unit root test (Augmented Dickey-Fuller) was conducted using the time series on the data. The Johansen Co-integration analysis was used as a determinant of the relationship which is long run between Economic growth (the dependent variable) and other explanatory variables. The imperative method includes: the specification of models, model estimation, its evaluation and the result interpretation.

A model of regression analysis that assessed the outcome of Micro Credit operations on economic growth was formulated.

$$GDP = b_0 + b_1 AGF + b_2 OMQ + b_3 MNFP + b_4 RECON + b_5 TRCOM + \mu \dots \dots (1)$$

Our apriori expectations are that: $b_1 > 0$, $b_2 > 0$, $b_3 > 0$, $b_4 > 0$, $b_5 > 0$

Where:

GDP = Gross Domestic Product **AGF** = Agriculture/Forestry
OMQ = Other Mining/ Quarrying **MNFP** = Manufacturing/Food Processing
RECON = Real Estate/Construction **TRCOM** = Transport/Commerce

b_0 = Constant Parameter b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5 = Estimation Parameters μ = Error terms

The above equation (5) was tested in its logarithmic form, thus:

$$\text{Log (GDP)} = b_0 + b_1 \text{Log (AGF)} + b_2 \text{Log (OMQ)} + b_3 \text{Log (MNFP)} + b_4 \text{Log (RECON)} + b_5 \text{Log TRCOM} + \mu \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Our apriori expectations were that: $b_1 > 0, b_2 > 0, b_3 > 0, b_4 > 0, b_5 > 0$

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Group unit root test: Summary –AGF, GDP, MNFP, OMQ, RECON & TRCOM

VARIABLES	ADF Test-Statistics	Status
AGF	-6.084521	
5%	-3.020686	I (1)
GDP	-6.069353	
5%	-3.0209970	I (1)
MNFP	-5.896810	
5%	-3.020686	I (1)
OMQ	-5.523220	
5%	-3.029970	I (1)
RECON	-6.501964	
5%	-3.020686	I (1)
TRCOM	-7.534708	
5%	-3.052169	I (1)

Source: Author's compilation from *EIEWS 7.0 Printout (2017)*

The above Table depicts an absence of unit roots in the results showing the group unit root tests of: the AMCD, GDP, MDMI OMQ, RECON and TRCOM. The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) result of the test statistics as indicated among the above stated variables. Thus suggest they are jointly integrated because the test statistics are greater than critical values in absolute terms; therefore, we reject the hypotheses that state that there are no stationarity in all the cases.

From the results of the analyses:

- i. There is a positive but statistically significant relationship between Aggregate Micro Credit Disbursed (AMCD) and Mobilized Deposits by Micro Credit Institutions (MDMI) in the short run; the hypothesis which happens to be null has no relationship that is significant, that was rejected. More so, the observed relationship is positive, which agrees with our a priori expectation.
- ii. There is a negative and statistically insignificant relationship between Aggregate Micro Credit Disbursed (AMCD) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This negative relationship is contrary to our a priori expectation.
- iii. There is no relationship that is long run between the sectoral distribution of micro finance banks' loans and advances and gross/aggregate domestic product.
- iv. There is a negative and statistically insignificant relationship between gross/aggregate domestic product and manufacturing /food processing (MNFP) in Nigeria in the short run.
- v. There is a statistically significant and positive relationship between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Other Mining/Quarrying (OMQ), Real Estate/Construction (RECON), Transport/Commerce (TRCOM) , Agriculture and Forestry (AGF) in Nigeria in the short run ; which agrees with the a-priori expectation.

5.0 CONCLUSION

This study empirically examined the empirical relationship between gross domestic product and the sectoral distribution of micro finance banks' loans and advances, namely; Agriculture/Forestry (AGF), Manufacturing/Food Processing, Other Mining/Quarrying (OMQ), Real Estate/Construction (RECON) and Transport/Commerce (TRCOM). It also examined whether or not these variables collectively impact Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Nigeria. Data used were secondary and obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin of various years and other reports. The study adopted both descriptive econometric tools in its data analyses. There is no long-run relationship between GDP, AGF, MNFP, OMQ, RECON and TRCOM.

6.0 POLICY IMPLICATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from our equation estimation test indicate a short-run relationship between GDP and the micro finance variables. There is positive and significant relationship between GDP and AGF. The positive relationship agrees with a priori expectations. On the other hand, relationship between GDP and MNFP is negative and statistically insignificant and in disagreement with a priori expectations. There is a positive and statistically significant relationship in the short-run between GDP, OMQ, RECON and TRCOM in the short-run and they agree with a priori expectations. Also, that there is no long-run relationship between GDP, AGF, MNFP, OMQ, RECON and TRCOM. This could be as a result of the insufficient nature of the data or there is not much credit granted by the micro finance institutions to have an impact on the economy.

All these implies that Agriculture/Forestry (AGF), Other Mining/Quarrying (OMQ), Real Estate/Construction (RECON) and Transport/Commerce (TRCOM); all have significant positive impact on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) except Manufacturing/Food Processing (MNFP), with AGF having the greatest impact showing the positive contribution of Agriculture/Forestry to the Nigerian economic growth. However, the Manufacturing/Food Processing (MNFP) sector of the economy sector has a negative impact, because it has a negative and statistically insignificant relationship with GDP and in disagreement with a priori expectations.

The recommendations are that, the Central Bank of Nigeria and other authorities concern should:

- i. Encourage the Manufacturing/Food Processing (MNFP) sector to reduce manufacturers over dependent on foreign raw materials by further promoting Agriculture/Forestry (AGF) related establishments and indigenous manufacturers; to encourage made in Nigeria goods with standardized quality products, in order to prevent over dependent on imported goods and crude oil source of revenue to the Nigerian government.
- ii. Provide aggregated data to both public and independent researchers to assess the institutions in order to promote improved services, profitability and comparison; as it concerns important sectors of the economy like the Agriculture/Forestry (AGF), Manufacturing/Food Processing (MNFP), Other Mining/Quarrying (OMQ), Real Estate/Construction (RECON) and Transport/Commerce (TRCOM).
- iii. Urgently collaborate with the various government agencies for a long term sustainability plan that should create synergy among the various sectors of the economy to contribute positively and significantly to the overall development of the Nigerian economy by using all the necessary but viable economic strategic tools

and instruments that will cause a robust boost, for all sectors of the economy to have meaningful impact on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

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CORROSIVE CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPTION IN THE NIGERIAN PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR: THE COVID-19 EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: *The coronavirus outbreak in the world has created fear of infection and death to mankind. It is without doubt threatening human existence while all nations are spending a lot of money to control it. This paper examined the standard of medical and health facilities as well as health services in Nigeria before the outbreak; the effect of corruption on the provision of medical health services and the implementation of available legal frame work to control it. The paper applied qualitative research methodology and relied on primary and secondary sources of information. The primary source of information comprised international and regional instruments, and municipal statutes. It also relied on relevant judicial authorities. The secondary source included Law reports, Text books, Magazines, Newspapers and Internet materials. The study revealed that there was corruption in the health sector of Nigeria before and during the outbreak of COVID-19. It discovered that the available legal framework and the implementation so far have not assisted the health sector to achieve its goal and also fight the current pandemic because corruption has seriously impeded its progress. The paper concluded that although it is very difficult to prevent or fight corrupt practices in the health sector in Nigeria but a good legal framework will greatly assist. This can only be achieved with an appropriate legal framework and enforcement that will greatly assist to control corrupt practices so that the nation's health sector can have the wherewithal to improve the country's health facilities; intensify research and render qualitative health services. Besides, the global war against the spread of coronavirus will be properly tackled within a short period of time in Nigeria.*

Keywords: Corruption, economy, health-sector, covid-19, government.

1. INTRODUCTION

A nation that is notorious for corruption will indeed be in jeopardy when there is an outbreak of a deadly disease such as the novel coronavirus. Corruption was rated by Magu to be worse than Cancer, Ebola and Coronavirus among other viruses. It had stretched its carcinogenic tentacles to every sector of Nigerian economy. It had hindered good infrastructural facilities in the country and had impeded free right to usage of health services as well. It had also affected the quality of education and had led to poverty, lack of security and an increase in the number of jobless people (Agbakwuru, 2020).

Nigeria is blessed with enough resources to be one of the wealthiest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. It makes billions of dollars from sales of crude oil annually yet it has numerous persistent problems such as abject poverty, dwindling economy, poor infrastructural facilities, terrorism and prearranged crime. Corrupt practices which have been impeding the nation's progress should be held responsible for its failure (Kreck, 2019).

War against pandemics should embrace transparency, integrity, accountability and involvement of all machinery in the fight from the beginning. Countries should always be prepared to fight the outbreak of any disease. It was pointed out that in many countries, public health security is weak and this is reflected in the unpreparedness displayed by majority of countries in the fight against coronavirus (Kirya, 2020). Many countries in Africa lack necessary facilities to carry out necessary test and contact tracing. The novel coronavirus had exposed Nigeria's health sector (Christian, 2020).

Efforts and approaches towards fighting the outbreak of Covid-19 lack adequate strategies to fight corrupt practices in health sector. Involvement of anti-corruption agencies would have greatly assisted when the war against the pandemic began. Governmental bodies, the private sector and societal groups are to ensure that there is accountability. They are to be accountable to those who will be affected by their actions. Invariably, good governance is not restricted to government alone to achieve but various organisations in an economy are to cooperate with government to achieve good governance. Accountability can best be implemented through ensuring strict compliance

with budget allocation. People should be allowed access to information in order to encourage accountability (Rout & Moorthy, 2017).

The global outbreak of Coronavirus has serious universal economic, social political and educational impact. The international ban on air travel tremendously affected international trade. Nigeria joined other nations to implement the air travel in order to prevent migration of those infected with the diseases into Nigeria (Nigeria Center for Diseases Control, 2020) According to NCDC as at 7th September, 2020 Nigeria has recorded up to 55,160 confirmed cases of infected patients while one thousand and sixty people were reported to have died. (43,231) patients have been discharged from the hospital.

Governmental, commercial, corporate and individual social groups are all affected by the current unexpected pandemics and are tasked to find solution to the current global problems. The way out may be health solution and may not even be related to health (Ventura, 2020).

Both developing and developed nations are impinged on by the global coronavirus outbreak. Many people which include top officials in government and private sectors are seizing the opportunity of the pandemic for selfish gain by illegally enriching themselves. They abuse their positions for personal benefit without minding the effect of such on the society at large. There is a need to fight corruption when fighting the pandemic. Experience from previous global public health calamities revealed that corrupt practices are in all likelihood of being perpetrated through emergency procurement of medical and personal protective equipment; pilfering of materials, or predatory pricing; recruitment of unqualified or incompetent workers, and increase in substandard pharmaceutical and medical products. There is also the possibility of corrupt practices in service delivery such as bribery and illegal charges for gratuitous services (Cos et al., 2020)

Consequently, this paper will examine relevant statutes on control of corruption in medical and public health services in Nigeria. It will examine corrupt practices in the health sector in Nigeria; and the effect of corruption on the sector before the pandemic and how it has affected the fight against the outbreak.

Meaning of Corruption

The Black Law Dictionary defines corruption as: “Depravity, perversion, or taint; an impairment of integrity, virtue, or moral principle; especially, the impairment of a public official’s duties by bribery”.

Section 46 of Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Act, provides that Financial Crime means:

The non-violent criminal and illicit activity committed with the objectives of earning wealth illegally either individually or in a group or organized manner thereby violating existing legislation governing the economic activities of government and its administration and includes any form of fraud, narcotic drug trafficking, Money Laundering, embezzlement, bribery, looting and any form of corrupt malpractices, illegal arms deal, smuggling, human trafficking and child labour, illegal oil bunkering and illegal mining, tax evasion, foreign exchange malpractices including counterfeiting of currency, theft of intellectual property and piracy, open market abuse, dumping of toxic wastes and prohibited goods, etc.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Lewis (2006) reveals that qualitative health depends on adequate supply of human resources, regular delivery of services at appropriate time and funding. Good governance is a crucial factor in data processing; implementation of mobilization and allocation of resources. Such a system encourages government, individuals and officials in health sector. The publication reveals that poor attendance, unofficial payment, mismanagement bribery and corrupt practices are impediments to health service delivery in developing countries. It is further maintained that good governance plays dominant role in realizing good health service. Invariably, when there is good governance there is effective health service delivery. Besides, where there is problem of governance, health service will be hindered.

Ajibola, (2018) links health to economy. He relies on the popular postulations that health is paramount to wealth and that without being healthy and of sound mind, it will be difficult for one to partake in creation of wealth for the development of an economy. Consequently, health has been considered to be a paramount sector of a nation. To him, health includes protective measures, health promotion and cure. Olmojobi, (2019) maintains that Nigerian and other developing countries have not provided adequate accessible health care for its citizen especially those who are in rural areas. Those with Low income have more unhealthy people. His appraisal of the country’s health system reveals that majority of the population finds it difficult to enjoy health care facilities. He identifies corruption and accountability among other problems as challenges faced in governance.

Mcdowall, (2018) reveals the fact that deplorable situation in corrupt countries can confirm the fact that when a country is deeply corrupt, corrupt practices are found in every sector of such a country. In low and middle level

nations, the health sector is highly affected as confirmed by Transparency International. This can be proved with the fact that skill and uprightness are suppressed by substandard and frail condition of service. This is corroborated in Nigeria where what constitutes corruption in health sector is not spelt out. Transparency International, (2020) in its address on the risks in response of South Africa to the coronavirus espouses that quick purchase of goods and services is important to save people's life during pandemic but the procurement can be frustrated by corrupt practices. It is therefore important that money approved is honestly spent for the required purpose.

Nextenders, (2016) writes on procurement fraud where it is maintained that procurement fraud can be difficult to discover and to probe but if properly done it will enhance trust, promote good image of an organization and assist it to save reckless expenditure. Six types of procurement fraud that are identified and treated in the publication are kickbacks and corrupt payments; corrupt influence; collusion and manipulation by bidders, billing fraud; conflicts of interest and delivery fraud.

Writing on corruption and coronavirus, Transparency International, (2020) says that as the world is fighting the sudden unprepared war against the virus, the ultimate goal of governments is to promote health and safety. The unique pandemic has a propensity to expose corruption triggered weakness of health sector which impedes efforts to combat the outbreak and save people of incidental health risk. It is also revealed that purchasing and supply of drugs are susceptible to corruption. It relies on the report of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime which maintains that between 10 and 25% of money spent on procurement is lost to corrupt practices while about 28% of cases on corrupt practices are on purchase of equipment in the sector. There are shortages of drugs and relevant medical materials during the pandemic which expose government to extortion by suppliers.

Thorp, (2020) argues that corruption affects war against epidemic and will affect the war against COVID-19. The writer relies on experience from previous outbreaks to declare that it is a period when corrupt practices such as bribery and fraud are intensified. Important materials mostly used which are scarce such as swabs; ventilators and personal protective equipment are susceptible to corruption. Kirya et al, (2020) maintain that it is pertinent to foster accountability and transparency during pandemic so as to ensure that necessary facilities received are used to achieve the required purpose. There should be transparency and accountability, particularly; the low income earners that are receiving financial assistance should ensure there is proper accountability. The writers uniquely point out corrupt practices in many countries from different regions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Relevant Legal Framework on Control of Epidemic

There are provisions of relevant instruments and statutes on Public Health Regulations and corruption that need to be properly implemented for provision of good health facilities and services which will greatly assist to avert and control pandemic and corruption. They are discussed as follows:

International Health Regulations

World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2005 enacted the International Health Regulations (IHR) in order to prevent and control the outbreak of diseases. It provides in articles 6 of the instrument that countries (which include Nigeria) that are members of the World Health Organisation are to assess events in their territories that are of international health concern and within 24 hours report the event that tends to spread diseases to other nations to the organization. Article 7 of the instrument provides that a member nation of WHO shall forward information on evidence of diseases on public health emergency of international concern to the World Health Organisation.

There was a violation of Articles 6 and 7 of International Health Regulations by China for failing to assess and report to the World Health Organisation within 24 hours of the discovery of an outbreak of disease of health emergency of international concern. The coronavirus outbreak that was discovered in China in November 2019 was disclosed by China in December 2019 whereas doctors and journalists that disclosed the information of an outbreak of disease were reprimanded and detained (Sanklecha, 2020) Nigeria is a state party of the World Health Organisation that enacted the International Health Regulations which China has been alleged to have violated and which resulted to the Pandemic.

The Constitution

Section 15(5) of the 1999 amended Constitution of Nigeria provides under fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy that the country shall abolish every corrupt practice and abuse of power. Since corruption is part of fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy in Nigeria, the fight against it should be taken more seriously particularly in the health sector.

Part I of the Fifth Schedule of the constitution also provides a code of conduct for public officers which prohibits inter alia gratification, bribery, and corrupt enrichment of public officers. It also provides in paragraph 11, Part I of the Fifth Schedule that public officers shall declare their assets to monitor the corrupt enrichment of public officers.

The main bodies for the control of corruption in public and private sectors which include health establishments are the Nigerian Police, Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission. The statutes establishing these bodies lack specific provisions on corruption in the health sector in each of them.

The Quarantine Act

The Act was enacted in 1926 to regulate the enforcement of quarantine in Nigeria. It is also for the prevention of outbreak and spread of diseases in the country and to prevent diseases from spreading from Nigeria to other nations. The president is empowered by Section 3 of the Act to declare any place in Nigeria to be an infected area. The President is also empowered by Section 4(d) of the Act to make regulations to prevent the spread of dangerous infectious diseases in Nigeria. With the experience of the manifestation of corrupt practices during the lockdown when the Quarantine Act was enforced, it exposed the weakness of the Act to envisage corruption during the lockdown and the need to provide necessary provisions on how to prevent or treat incidental corruption during the lockdown. The Act enacted in 1926 is due for review to provide for new development in recent times.

Public Health Enforcement Agencies

There are agencies in Nigeria established by law to implement public health laws. These include Nigeria Center for Diseases Control, Port Health Services, Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service, Nigeria Maritime Administration and Safety Agency which is inter alia assigned to prevent and control pollution in marine environment. Transparency, due process and strict compliance with Procurement Act which was enacted to control corrupt practices associated with award of contract for the construction of structures, purchasing and supply are needed by these agencies to perform their functions without corruption.

Deplorable Health Facilities in Nigeria

The total number of Intensive Care Units in Nigeria as at 30th March 2020 was roughly 350 for about 200million people. The total number of ventilators was not up to 500. The ₦15 billion (\$40 million) released by the president in March was reported not sufficient to fight the virus (Ogundipe, 2020).

The Secretary to the Government of the Federation and Chairman of the Presidential Task Force, Boss Mustapha confirmed the deplorable condition of infrastructural facilities in Nigeria. It was assumed that the pandemic had created an Opportunity that will be seized to improve the condition of the facilities through reforms and funding. This is very necessary to safe the situation and prevents disaster especially when European countries and America having better facilities did not find it easy to withstand the pressure of the pandemic (Iroanusi, 2020).

Countries make internal efforts to control epidemic within their territories while global efforts are made among comity of nations to control outbreak of diseases. The World Health Organization approves the International Health Regulation which took effect in 2007 for the purpose of controlling the outbreak of diseases in the world. The member states have obligation to report cases of infectious diseases immediately such is noticed in the territories and that the emerging diseases have tendency of affecting public health of international concern.

Supply and management of water; administration of sewage and consumption of nutritious food are urgently needed in developing countries. The public health services in poor countries have been impeded by lack of adequate health personnel to assist in inoculation, treatment and monitoring of health of patients. Poor countries also lack monitoring, standard laboratories for research, treatment and control of diseases (NCBI Resources, 2020).

Corruption in Health Sector in Nigeria

Akinbajo (2012) reports that the heavy corrupt practices in Ministries, Departments and Agencies which include health sector will affect success of Millennium Development Goals. There was mismanagement of billions of naira in Nigeria from 2006 to 2008 in the health sector, Water Resources and National Primary Health Care Agencies

The corruption in health ministry was the greatest. Instead of spending money for the purpose they were released, a lot of it was stolen and the remaining was carelessly managed. Construction of clinics, procurement of drugs, equipment, staff development and training were seriously affected. The ₦900 million released for materials for

Immunisation Programme was not used for the purpose but it was reported that nothing was supplied. This was said to have been confirmed in a report in 2008. ₦901.6 million was spent out of ₦1 billion budgeted for purchase of syringes while only 65 solar freezers were supplied in 2006 out of ₦200 million approved for purchase of 250 solar freezers by Federal ministry of Health (Akinbajo, 2012).

A lot of money that worth trillions of Dollars are expended annually on public procurement of goods and services for public consumption, schools and hospitals. Procurement is also an avenue that breeds corruption where supply is done without bidding. Companies with political influence win more contracts than their counterparts. Those in the same industries can manipulate bidding to win contract. The manipulation increases cost of production. It has been discovered that up to 50% increase in cost of production can be caused by corruption (Transparency International, 2020).

Padding of budget and graft are among corrupt practices in public sector which include health care services. The regular need of procurement as well as expertise and infrastructural facilities, give room for pilfering. Draining of government money can take place as the money moves from the government coffer to the Ministries and from there to various units. Every nation needs to guide against abuse of funds when bidding and when paying out money. A standard protocol and regular inspection of records can assist to prevent corrupt practices. Adherence to due process must be enforced (Lewis, 2006).

Corruption and other Factors Affecting Control of the Pandemic

There are corrupt practices in public, quasi-private and private establishments. Corrupt workers and officials seize opportunities of their positions to enrich themselves. It entails bribery, stealing, political corruption and misrepresentation of facts for private benefit. (World Health Organisation, 2020) The consequential effect of corruption is detrimental to the progress of a nation. There are corrupt practices in every nation but the poor developing nations are more affected. The fight against the novel coronavirus pandemic which had spread to Nigeria was compounded by various factors and some of them are treated as follows:

Quality of Health and Weak Governance

According to the World Health Organisation, (2020) Corruption affects qualitative health care. It breeds poverty, discrimination, and complicated health status especially among the defenceless group. Corruption leads to usage of public facilities, hospital equipment for private use and private treatment of patients in public health care services. It also results to reduction of economic growth.

Bribery and Infringement of Rights

Law enforcement agents made concerted efforts to enforce regulations on the lockdown caused by coronavirus pandemic but there were problems encountered by the nation from the law enforcement agents such as infringements on the rights of the people and corruption. It was reported in April 2020 during the lockdown that 18 people were killed in the first two weeks of the lockdown which was more than the number of those been killed by the virus itself. The Nigerian police were accused of corruptly enriching themselves by collecting money from vehicle drivers who bribed them in order to move from one place to the other. Organized crime such as drug trafficking and cybercrime were also discovered to be increasing (Asismi, 2020). The 18 people that died were reported by National Human Rights Commission to have been killed by Security/Law enforcement officials whereas as at that time when only 12 people had died of COVID-19 (BBC, 2020).

Lack of Trust

Many residents in the country believe that the outbreak was fake and many people maintained that it was a disease meant for the wealthy people. Many Nigerians believe it was a trick to embezzle the country's money. The lockdown introduced to control the pandemic bred rebellion. A police station was burnt down in Katsina State when mosques were closed down to avoid gathering of crowd in order to tackle the effect of the virus. The residents need to be convinced and the government must be trusted by the people. People still prefer leaving their houses and be going to work to staying at home during the lockdown despite the awareness that it is dangerous to go to work. Nigerians displayed that they were fed up with measures introduced by government and also believed that the government did not care about their welfare. Consequently, the ill treatment from top government officials and loss

of confidence in government affected the lockdown. Meanwhile, the country needs trust from its residents to win battle against COVID-19 and for progress of the nation.

Open Rebuttal of Claim of Financial Aid

The Oyo State Government was reported to have claimed that they had donated up to ₦118 million naira to the University College Hospital, Ibadan (U.C.H.) in order to assist the hospital during the pandemic. It was part of efforts of the state to fight COVID-19. The hospital whose Chief Medical Director was a member of Oyo state COVID-19 Task force denied receipt of ₦118 million naira but claimed that they only received 250 pieces of PPE. The university maintained that it was corporate organizations, philanthropists in the nation, staff, students and the Alumni Associations of the hospital that have so far been assisting the hospital (Akanbi, 2020).

Dishonesty in Distribution of Relief Packages

The relief package to cushion the effect of coronavirus pandemic had been abused as means of perpetrating fraud. The mode of distribution of ₦20,000.00 and other palliative materials was criticized to be too speedy, sectional and the palliative was said to have been received by those who really do not need it instead of the poor that need it. There was lack of data of the real poor Nigerians hence the billions of naira shared could not be received by majority of those who need it.

There is no sanitization of hands that can purify the long-lasting stink of corrupt practices exhibited by aristocrats during the distribution of relief package meant for the endangered and poverty-stricken Nigerians. Nothing of permanent importance to mankind through the outbreak can be more essential than transparency and impartiality in the distribution of relief packages which will not aggravate pandemic bred corrupt practices (Tijani, 2020).

There was condemnation of the manner of distribution of relief packages in Lagos during the lockdown by coalition of anti-Corruption groups. Covid trackers, engaged by BudGIT to monitor donations of relief packages by Federal Government to State Government claimed that Lagos state was given ₦10 billion by the Federal government while individuals and groups gave the state ₦2.5 billion between 27th March and 4th May 2020. The state Government disclosed that 500,000 homes benefited from the palliatives distributed. It was reported that many community leaders claimed that the relief materials were not distributed as claimed but were diverted. However, Center for Communication and Social Impact called for investigation of the distribution of the relief package (Hanafi, 2020).

The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission had decided to investigate allegation of fraudulent activities exhibited by government functionaries in the disbursement of fund and distribution of food relief materials to the people. It also planned to probe dishonest purchase and expenses incurred in the sensitization programmes (Sanni, 2020).

Fake Information circulated on Social Media

The society is now full of false information from many unconfirmed origination. Phony news upsets the society and wrecks the world. Deception and misinformation rolled out among the people. Nigeria is a country with low technical know-how especially in creation of sensitization and handling of information on the social media. Information revealing drastic increase in infection proves that there is no sufficient information that will assist in tracing those who have been infected through interaction with those infected. Inconsistent news claimed to be from government about the virus had made Nigerians to be skeptical about the actual position of coronavirus pandemic in Nigeria. The false news being disseminated through the social media had affected obedience of the people on the plans of government to curb spreading of the virus. For instance social distancing regulation is not obeyed by the low social class and devout flatterers who do not believe that there is an outbreak of the virus (Ladan et al, 2020).

3. CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that corruption impedes progress and is very deadly especially when it is perpetrated in medical and health sectors. It affects good governance worldwide and plaguing many nations. Developing countries like Nigeria are more affected because its consequences are greatly manifested. It had affected public and medical health services in Nigeria for a long time and highly contributed to lack of preparation for outbreak of diseases particularly the novel coronavirus. Countries in the world have been waging war against it for a very long time.

Eradication of corruption is fundamental and was the prayer of the Magna Carta. It is glaring that the foundation, advancement of America as well as the focus of the Magna Carta was to put an end to corruption (Jimanze, 2014).

There is no doubt that when corruption is curbed in the global fight against the deadly coronavirus especially in developing countries like Nigeria, the fight against the pandemic will be easier.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Acts that constitute corrupt practices in the medical and health sectors are numerous. It is very important to identify corrupt practices and make them known to the people. If the offences and appropriate punishment are codified, it will enhance sensitisation, compliance, and enforcement. They should therefore be spelt out in an anti-corruption law statute and be made available to the people.

Corrupt practices through procurements have been affecting the performance of the sector. Amount spent on the Construction of infrastructures, procurements, and supplies can be easily manipulated if corrupt practices are not prevented. The manipulation has been responsible for poor infrastructure, inadequate drugs, and other health facilities. These will persist unless the award of contracts and procurements of medical and health facilities are done in strict compliance with the Public Procurement Act. Medical facilities particularly relevant ones to cure infected patients and to prevent the spread of diseases and the coronavirus such as testing equipment, ventilators, and syringes among others should be provided and transparently distributed to hospitals. Professionals such as procurement officers, trained storekeepers, and qualified accountants should be involved in the management of hospitals.

Drugs and medical facilities used for personal benefits or fraudulently taken or diverted have been affecting the performance of the sector. There should be a proper record of every drug, material, and equipment in every hospital and immunisation centers. The procedure for dispensary of drugs, testing equipment, ventilators, and syringes among others should be strictly followed. Government equipment and facilities should be prevented from being diverted or used for a private engagement. These can be achieved with proper distribution and monitoring of usage.

Public health officers are needed for immunisation of the people against the outbreak of epidemic diseases. They are to perform their duties diligently to ensure that the environment is free of diseases and they are to carry out enforcement of public health regulations without fear or favour. More Public health officers should be engaged and trained for immunization and how to strictly prosecute violators of public health regulations.

Public Health Agencies should ensure strict compliance with the enabling Acts and they should carry out their operations transparently, follow due process in the operations. They are to ensure that there is strict compliance with the provisions of public procurement Act so as to prevent or tackle corrupt practices in health sector in Nigeria.

The number of intensive care units in Nigeria should be increased for the number to be commensurate with the population of the people in the country. There should be at least one well-equipped hospital with an intensive care unit in every Local Government. Such units should also have adequate medical and health personnel to withstand any outbreak of diseases.

Allegations of fraudulent activities should be reported; properly investigated and perpetrators should be brought to book. Law enforcement agents, medical and health officers found guilty of corrupt practices in the hospitals and on duty posts during the lockdown or when maintaining law and order should be punished.

It was very difficult to distribute relief materials to those who actually needed them, especially during the lockdown. Proper records of the people and their locations kept in the database of the government will enable the government to find it easy to reach out to them. The distribution could have been easily monitored to prevent or reduce corruption and irregularities alleged when the relief materials were distributed. Nigeria needs a record of everybody in the nation. There should be comprehensive data of people in every location within the country to ensure even distribution of relief materials to the people especially the poor and those who need to be helped.

Money budgeted should be strictly spent to develop the nation's airports, seaports, and land borders. They should be developed with modern and sophisticated equipment to prevent infection of workers with diseases brought to the nation by travelers and to prevent migration of infected immigrants to the nation.

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STUDENTS' ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCIES (SECs) AND MANAGEMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract: Younger people in the country feel that they do not have enough expertise, capabilities and control abilities to begin their own enterprise because they were not exposed to good entrepreneurial skills, knowledge and education while in school. Hence, this study investigates the influence of students' entrepreneurial competency on management of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SME's) in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study adopted survey research design with a population of 8,635 registered SMEs in Lagos State, Nigeria. A sample of 370 owners/managers, determined by Krejcie and Morgan table was randomly selected for the study. Data were collected through validated questionnaire. The reliability test yielded Cronbach's Alpha coefficients for the constructs ranging from 0.72 and 0.88 respectively. The response rate was 96%. Data were analyzed and tested using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that opportunity competence has significant effect on strategic orientation ($R^2=0.017$; $\beta=0.128$; $t_{370}=2.482$; $p<0.05$); same with relationship competence and resource orientation ($R^2=0.058$; $\beta=0.249$; $t_{370}=4.634$; $p<0.05$); Conceptual competence and management structure ($R^2=0.053$; $\beta=0.266$; $t_{370}=4.400$; $p<0.05$); Organizing competence and reward philosophy ($R^2=0.010$; $\beta=0.105$; $t_{370}=1.871$; $p<0.05$); Strategic competence and growth orientation ($R^2=0.028$; $\beta=0.173$; $t_{370}=3.181$; $p<0.05$); Commitment competence and entrepreneurial culture ($R^2=0.052$; $\beta=0.238$; $t_{370}=4.360$; $p<0.05$). The study results revealed that there is significant relationship between students' entrepreneurial competency and management of SMEs. It was concluded that through entrepreneurship education, students develop entrepreneurial competency and change their attitude towards entrepreneurship. It was therefore recommended that higher institutions should review their curriculum so as to encourage entrepreneurship and uphold more action learning, internship, fieldwork, and establishing mini-enterprise to be managed by the students.

Keywords: Students Entrepreneurial Competency, Opportunity Competency, Relationship Competency, Conceptual Competency, SMEs

1. INTRODUCTION

Small commercial enterprise growth is complicated and multidimensional in scope and character. It consists of the convergence of ambitious owners/managers competence, internal elements, employers, the resources and infrastructure, outside members of the family and networking (Shaw & Conway, 2000). Entrepreneurship is considered as a prime contributor to global monetary boom. It is defined as a process of identifying opportunities, harnessing resources to exploit the identified opportunities for long term gains. Entrepreneurship as an academic field continues to be taken into consideration as highly new even though its foundation may be traced back to the seventeenth century, whilst economist Richard Cantillon coined the term, "entrepreneur". The literal definition of this French term (entrepreneur) is "to adopt" or "pass between" relating to the position a person expects whilst pursuing a possibility. SMEs definition differ across countries, economies, agencies and sectors even though all encompass three distinct groups; micro, small and medium scale businesses (Bakar, Lucky & Olusegun, 2012). In Britain, the United States and some European countries define small-scale enterprises in relation to sales and number of employees. In Nigeria, SMEs are defined in relation to capital employed, turnover and number of employees (Amisshah & Gbandi, 2014). Oboniye (2013) defines SME as any business that employs less than 50 persons and has capital less than ₦500,000. Thus, SMEs are a major source of employment, development, and commercialization of innovation and a means to improve global market competitiveness (Abdullah, Napitupulu, Rahim, Setiawan, & Syafrullah, 2018; Clark,

Mazzarol & Reboud, 2014; Day & Rahayu, 2017; Mustafa & Zafar, 2017). Moreover, SMEs conduct 90 per cent of business in the country and are the primary source of employment (Agwu & Murray, 2015; Amissah & Gbandi, 2014).

To achieve this, entrepreneurial competencies are key because they are the bedrock of success in entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial competencies can be referred to as specific set of competencies for operationalizing entrepreneurship in a new enterprise (Mitchelmore & Rowley, 2010). According to Al-Mamun, Nawi & Zainol (2016) entrepreneurial competencies are defined as the abilities to use resources for improving micro-enterprise performance. Entrepreneurial competencies can be further described as set of skills and ability that individuals possess and/or can acquire and improve to become proactive and to show the initiative spirit in them. It can also be defined as proven ability to use knowledge, skills and personal, social and/or methodological abilities in work or study situations and in professional and personal development. Entrepreneurial competency involves ability to develop, organize and manage a business venture along with any of its risks. In summary, it is a sum of knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to develop, to organize and to manage a business venture along with any of its risks. However, majority of the existing programs and techniques in different countries (including Nigeria) have some deficiencies in their theoretical and practical section that influence the students' attitude towards entrepreneurial activity.

Entrepreneurial Competencies that is our focus in this paper are measured with Opportunity Competency, Relationship Competency, Conceptual Competency, Organizing competency, Strategic competency and Commitment competency. Opportunity competency is however defined as ability to recognize opportunity, ability to capture opportunity, ability to identify customers need while relationship competency involves the possession and usage of good interpersonal and communication skills, ability to influence others and gain support. Conceptual competency demonstrates the possession of cognitive ability and decision-making skills, ability to weigh risks, think analytically, be innovative, creative, and show reasoning, capacity to reduce risks (Kaur & Bains, 2013). Organizing Competency on one hand is the ability to direct, lead, delegate, motivate, plan and schedule work, develop program, prepare budget while Strategic Competency on the other hand relates to entrepreneurs ability to develop a vision in mind for their business. Develop vision and strategy, plan ahead, set goals and standards, sell ideas. However, commitment competency is also defined as the strong motivation to compete, drive to see venture through to fruition, capacity to make an impact and dedication.

The entrepreneur requires analytical competency when faced with addressing complex situations, hence a key success factor for an entrepreneur has been found to be his or her capabilities to work with others such as employees, business partners, family, friends, customers and so forth. . Entrepreneurs should also have the ability to lead, coordinate, control, monitor, and organize internal and external resources of the business such as finance and human resources. Marques & Albuquerque (2012) further defined entrepreneurial competency as opportunity, relationship, concept, organizing, strategic, and commitment which can be essential for students to do exploits in their entrepreneurial activities. However, there is dearth of knowledge on the specific capabilities/competencies that allow students to efficaciously succeed in entrepreneurial activities (Gupta, MacMillan, & Surie, 2004; Swiercz, & Lydon, 2002). It is against this background that the study seeks to examine how students' entrepreneurial competency affects management of SMEs in Lagos-State, Nigeria.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Overview

In competitive business environment, entrepreneurs have to be well competent in exceptional areas together with attitudinal, intellectual, behavioral and managerial skills since the commercial enterprise procedure is considered to be very composite nowadays. Consequently, function of entrepreneur in enterprise undertaking is taken into consideration and it's far studied through the competency method. The term competency has long been utilized in most management literature. It may be divided into natural and unnatural competence. The concept was first developed by using instructional researchers to describe the behavior of students (Bowden & Masters, 1993). Entrepreneurial skills are associated with the ability to be modern, creative, be capable of picking out possibilities, and identify strengths and weaknesses within the environment. Meutia and Ismail (2012) stated that natural competence consists of characteristic, attitude, self-image and social function. Unnatural or learned competence is capabilities which can be needed whilst a project is carried out, it can also be acquired through practical and theoretical learning. This includes; talents, understanding and character which help the entrepreneurs to execute their responsibilities in a way that is most befitting (Lazar & Paul, 2015). Oxford University press (2020) described entrepreneurial competency as the ability to do a task effectively. Meaning the knowledge, skills and behaviours needed to get a job done.

According to Volery, Mueller and VonSiemen (2015) competencies are learnable, changeable and attainable through experience, learning and coaching. The learning ability for entrepreneurial competency is a function of the

curriculum and teaching method adopted. Mitchelmore and Rowley (2013) stated that entrepreneurial competencies can be measured using individual talents, which may be labelled into four major classes specifically personal and relationship, business and management, entrepreneurial and human relations abilities. Personal and relationship abilities seek advice from the capacity to relate with others, and to hold a very good personal network of work contacts, developing long time trusting and loyal relationship with others. Business and management abilities, includes diverse enterprise obligations which includes; coping with finance, budgeting, enterprise operations as well as the enterprise making plans.

Human relations capabilities consist of family member's capabilities and how they control the business. It includes staff improvement, hiring of personnel members, management and motivation of workers. Moreover, human relations competencies can also be referred to as the combination of human relations functions and the management of the business. Entrepreneurial competencies are associated with the entrepreneur's potential to be progressive, creative, be capable of discovering opportunities strengths and weaknesses of a business. Nevertheless, students' entrepreneurial competencies are the sum total of all competencies that they were expected to have acquired while in the school which would enable them fit into the world of business be it at the small or medium scale level.

According to Robert & Jintong (2011), entrepreneurial management is the practice of using entrepreneurial knowledge to increase effectiveness of startup businesses. Entrepreneurial knowledge is restricted to the concepts, skills, and mindset that individual business owners must employ to start and grow their business. The concern of entrepreneurial management is vital management issues for startup entrepreneurs which comprises of; what is this startup about? (Mission and values statement); where should it go? (Goals and objectives); How will it get there? (growth strategy); What does it need to get there? (people and resources); What structure is best? (organizational capabilities); How much money does it need and when? (financing strategy) and how will it recognize the final destination? (vision of success).

The five dimensions of entrepreneurial management used in this study are entrepreneurial culture, management structure, resource orientation, reward philosophy, and strategic orientation, as cited by Brown, Davidsson, and Wiklund (2001) in Stevenson (1983), Stevenson and Jarrillo-Mossi (1986), and Stevenson and Jarillo's (1990). Entrepreneurial culture is then defined as the development of new thoughts in an entrepreneurial organizational lifestyle (Stevenson & Gumpert, 1985; Stevenson & Jarillo, 1990) which can be vital for opportunities recognition (Brown, Davidsson, & Wiklund, 2001). Meanwhile, management structure is defined as the extent to which the company has a flat and organic structure (Brown, Davidsson & Wiklund, 2001) where employees are free to create and search for opportunities (Stevenson, 1983). Resource orientation involves dedication of resources and control of assets, and reward philosophy is the employee's input for their contributions to the enterprise (Brown, Davidsson, & Wiklund, 2001). Finally, strategic orientation is an employer's orientation that is concerned with the choices that organizations make to acquire superior performance (Slater, Olson, & Hult, 2006).

Theoretical Foundation

Human capital theory was developed by Becker in 1964 to estimate employees' income distribution from their investments in human capital. Becker (1964) assumes that human capital composed of talents and know-how that individuals gather via investments in education, on-the-schooling-activity and different kinds of studies. It also comprises the stock of know-how and abilities that live within people. Walsh (1935) agreed that the more advanced the schooling the extra profitable, and as a result the motive for undertaking it is economic benefit. Therefore, competencies received via professional training intently resemble conventional capital.

Furthermore, there's a widely held perception that new ways of organizing production are also dependent on education (Rodrigues & Lopes, 1997). It is further stated that the capacity for a critical number of enterprises in a given country to create a more efficient work organization is strongly influenced by education (OECD, 1992). However, few authors were critical about the emphasis placed on the relationship between human capital and entrepreneurial achievement (Baum, & Silverman, 2004). Others argued that human capital constitutes one of the least factors in the entrepreneurial system (Haber & Reichel, 2007). Hence, the disagreement on the relative significance of human capital in entrepreneurship research. This theory underpins the study as it addresses the interactions between the variables

Empirical Review

Numerous studies are proposed to explain how entrepreneurial abilities could affect company overall performance (Herron & Robinson, 1993; Man, Lau, & Chan, 2002), besides; most studies empirically had looked at the relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and firm overall performance (Chandler & Jansen, 1992; Chandler & Hanks, 1994; Baum, Locke, & Smith, 2001; Sony & Iman, 2005). In Mau, Lau, and Chan (2002) model,

entrepreneurial competences played a major role in figuring out firm performance, despite the fact that competitive scope and organizational abilities also determines company overall performance. Bird (1995), pointed-out that training, previous work and industry experiences might have an impact on the progress of entrepreneurial skills in the same vein, Maxwell and Westerfield (2002) argued that stage of formal training and previous managerial level also influences entrepreneur's innovativeness, which is a part of competencies. Furthermore, Krueger and Brazeal (1994) reported that previous works enjoyed should potentially enhance abilities of entrepreneurs in frequently figuring out enterprise opportunities.

Bygrave and Hofer (1992) indicated that universities are the seedbeds of entrepreneurship to train their college students the way to behave entrepreneurially. Heinonen and Poikkijoki (2006) highlighted the necessity to assume more sensible procedures to entrepreneurial schooling. They diagnosed action-gaining knowledge of technique as appropriate for entrepreneurial education, since it promotes college students to expand their perspective, and increase the abilities and behavior required to cause them to be enterprising. Bautista, Barlis and Nazario (2007) advised that the competency tiers of students specifically alongside the areas of possibility searching for, risk taking, and self-assurance may be completed via universities by reviewing the design of their curriculum to promote entrepreneurship through apprenticeship program, ocular visits, boards or symposia, linkages with newsletters or magazines, exchange festivals and famous competitions. Existing studies on entrepreneurial management (EM) practices revealed that EM can assist companies to continue to be relevant and make contributions to firm and societal development (Stevenson, 1983). Hence, this study was based on the assumption that measures of Students' entrepreneurial competencies influences measures of entrepreneurial management of SMEs.

To test this proposition, the following research questions and hypotheses were formulated:

- In what way can opportunity competence affect strategic orientation?
- How does relationship competence affect resource orientation?
- How does Conceptual competence affect management structure?
- How does Organizing competence affect reward philosophy?
- How does Strategic competence affect growth orientation?
- How does Commitment competence affect entrepreneurial culture?

The foregoing research questions were transformed and tested in the following hypotheses;

- H₀₁:** Opportunity competence has no significant effect on strategic orientation?
- H₀₂:** Relationship competence has no significant effect on resource orientation?
- H₀₃:** Conceptual competence has no significant effect on management structure?
- H₀₄:** Organizing competence has no significant effect on reward philosophy?
- H₀₅:** Strategic competence has no significant effect on growth orientation?
- H₀₆:** Commitment competence has no significant effect on entrepreneurial culture?

3. METHODOLOGY

The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Data from SMEDAN/NBS (2017) revealed that there are 8,635 registered small and medium-sized enterprises in Lagos State, Nigeria. A sample size of 370 owner/managers was chosen for the study which was statistically drawn using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table. Simple random sampling technique was used to administer copies of the questionnaire on respondents for the required data collection. The questionnaire was designed using the close ended questions with two parts, the respondents' background and the research related questions. The reliability of the research instrument was determined using the Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient Statistics. Descriptive and inferential statistical tools were adopted to test the data collected. While simple percentage method was adopted to present and analyze the data, inferential statistical tool (Simple linear regression) was used to test the hypotheses of the study. This is adopted to ascertain the degree of relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance with a decision rule of: if p - value is less than the specified level of significance, reject H₀ (null hypothesis) otherwise accept and conclude accordingly.

Table 4.1: Simple Linear Regression

Hypothesis one: Opportunity competence has no significant effect on strategic orientation.

(a) Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R	Std. Error of
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(c) Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10.327	.665		15.523	.000
	opportunity competence	.128	.052	.132	2.482	.000

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Dependent Variable: strategic orientation

Table 4.1 provides the R and R² values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.132 (the “R” Column) which indicates a low degree of correlation. The R² value (the “R- Square” column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, Strategic Orientation (SO), can be explained by the independent variable, Opportunity Competencies (OC). In this case, 17% can be explained, which is low. The ANOVA table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. Here, p=0.000, which is less than 0.05 and indicates that overall the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data)

The coefficient table tells us the relationship between SO and OC. In this case, OC affects the criterion variable thus: OC ($\beta = 0.128$, $t = 2.482$, $p = 0.000$). We can then report that this study found a significant model ($F = 6.162$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.000$) of the relationships between OC and SO. The results obtained from the tested hypothesis one shows that there is a positive but weak relationship between opportunity competence and strategic orientation of SMEs in Lagos State. This implies that the entrepreneur’s ability to identify opportunities, capture opportunities as well as capture customers’ needs which is a competence is not been effectively put to use to affect the dependent variable. Though there was a weak relationship between them. However, this result is in agreement with the submissions of Bartlett and Ghoshal (1997) who generalized the competencies regarding entrepreneurial opportunities as the ability of entrepreneurs to seize and incubate market opportunities by various means, which lies deep in entrepreneurs’ act of identifying, exploiting and developing opportunities. As such, entrepreneurial opportunities are found, recognized and built (Baron & Ensley, 2006; Sarason, Dean & Dillard, 2005; and Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). Narver and Slater (2010) found out that a firm's strategic orientation reflects the strategic directions implemented by a firm in order to create the proper behaviors for the continuous superior performance of the business. Additionally, Miller and Toulouse (1986) found that strategic orientation of a business firm is affected by the influence of the chief executive officer (CEO).

Table4.2: Simple Linear Regression

Hypothesis two: Relationship competence has no significant effect on resource orientation

(a) Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.241 ^a	.058	.055	3.11805

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Predictors: (Constant), relationship competence

(b) ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	208.732	1	208.732	21.470	.000 ^b
Residual	3383.337	348	9.722		
Total	3592.069	349			

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. **Dependent Variable: resource orientation**

b. **Predictors: (Constant), relationship competence**

(c) Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9.689	.718		13.493	.000
	relationship competence	.249	.054	.241	4.634	.000

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. **Dependent Variable: resource orientation**

Table 4.2 provides the R and R² values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.241 (the “R” Column) which indicates a low degree of correlation. The R² value (the “R- Square” column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, Resource Orientation (RO) can be explained by the independent variable, Relationship Competence (RC). In this case, 5.8% can be explained, which is low. The ANOVA table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. Here, p=0.000, which is less than 0.05 and indicates that overall the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data)

The coefficient table tells us the relationship between RC and RO. In this case, RC affects the criterion variable thus: RC ($\beta = .249$, $t = 4.634$, $p = 0.000$). We can then report that this study found a significant model ($F = 21.470$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.000$) of the relationships between RC and RO. The results obtained from the tested hypothesis two shows that there is a positive but weak relationship between relationship competences and resource orientation of SME’s in Lagos State. The implication of this result is that the competence needs to be worked upon to achieve the desired result. This result is supported by the study of Chadler and Jansen (1992) which showed that relationship competencies are positively related to firm growth. Madatta (2011) findings showed that business or entrepreneurial failures are mostly a result of the relationship competencies. The study went to recommend that education and training are crucial to SMEs since they play a big role in the success of the business. Similarly, Tehseen and Ramayah (2015) study revealed that entrepreneurial relationship competencies alone are not enough to ensure the survival and success of businesses. Abdullahi and Kaplan (2017) studies showed that entrepreneurial characteristics and entrepreneurial relationship competencies are positively related to overall business performance

Table 4.3: Simple Linear Regression

Hypothesis three: Conceptual competence has no significant effect on management structure

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.230 ^a	.053	.050	3.28705

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. **Predictors: (Constant), conceptual competence**

(b) ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	209.170	1	209.170	19.359	.000 ^b
	Residual	3760.045	348	10.805		
	Total	3969.214	349			

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Dependent Variable: management structure

b. Predictors: (Constant), conceptual competence

(c) Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9.455	.720		13.126	.000
	conceptual competence	.266	.060	.230	4.400	.000

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Dependent Variable: management structure

Table 4.3 provides the R and R² values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.230 (the “R” Column) which indicates a low degree of correlation. The R² value (the “R- Square” column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, Management Structure (MS) can be explained by the independent variable, Conceptual Competence (CC). In this case, 5.3% can be explained, which is low. The ANOVA table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. Here, p=0.000, which is less than 0.05 and indicates that overall the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data)

The coefficient table tells us the relationship between CC and MS. In this case, CC affects the criterion variable thus: CC ($\beta = .266$, $t = 4.400$, $p = 0.000$). We can then report that this study found a significant model ($F = 19.359$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.000$) of the relationships between CC and MS. Furthermore, hypothesis three shows that there is a positive and weak relationship between conceptual competence and management structure of SMEs in Lagos State. The presence of this competence assists entrepreneurs in the management of their businesses. This result was supported by the work of Plamen and Antti (2011) which showed that conceptual competencies could trigger the actualization of the dreams of the company, and the managers as well. Also, Saddique (2012) showed that formal education, training and managerial experience can influence the development of conceptual competencies. Similarly, Sofoluwe, Shokunbi, Raimi, and Ajewole (2013) revealed that the acquisition of conceptual competencies means combining personal characteristics, financial resources within one’s environment and taking advantage of them for rewarding outcome.

Table 4.4: Simple Linear Regression

Hypothesis four: Organizing competence has no significant effect on reward philosophy

(a) Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.100 ^a	.010	.007	3.06064

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Predictors: (Constant), organizing competence

(b) ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	32.792	1	32.792	3.501	.000 ^b
	Residual	3259.905	348	9.368		
	Total	3292.697	349			

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Dependent Variable: reward philosophy

b. Predictors: (Constant), organizing competence

(c) Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	14.677	.711		20.652	.000
	organizing competence	.105	.056	.100	1.871	.000

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Dependent Variable: reward philosophy

Table 4.3 provides the R and R² values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.100 (the “R” Column) which indicates a low degree of correlation. The R² value (the “R- Square” column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, Reward philosophy (RP) can be explained by the independent variable, Organizing Competence (OC). In this case, 1% can be explained, which is low. The ANOVA table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. Here, p=0.000, which is less than 0.05 and indicates that overall the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data)

The coefficient table tells us the relationship between OC and RP. In this case, OC affects the criterion variable thus: OC ($\beta = .105$, $t = 1.871$, $p = 0.000$). We can then report that this study found a significant model ($F = 3.501$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.000$) of the relationships between OC and RP. The results obtained from the tested hypothesis four also show that there is a positive and weak relationship between organizing competence and reward philosophy of SMEs in Lagos State. Indicating that when businesses are properly managed, there will be rewards in terms of profit and earnings to plough back into the business. This result was supported by the work of Ekpo and Edet (2013) which showed that there is direct link between organizing competencies and SMEs performance. They found that there is a very substantial association between organizing competencies and SMEs performance. Kumara (2012) came up with the findings that students who were enrolled to entrepreneurial education have developed organizing competencies. Also, Bird (1988) indicated that in order to understand new business venture creation it is imperative to grasp and recognize the significance of organizing competencies.

Again, Ardichvili, Cardozo and Gasparishvili (1998) pointed that organizing competencies significantly affect SMEs performance. Stevenson (1983) suggests that managers in administrative firms are getting rewarded according to how much responsibility (assets or resources they have under control) and their decisions are therefore often guided by the desire to protect their own positions and security

Table 4.5: Simple Linear Regression

Hypothesis five: Strategic competence has no significant effect on growth orientation.

(a) Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.168 ^a	.028	.025	3.03224

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Predictors: (Constant), strategic competence

(b) ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	93.024	1	93.024	10.117	.000 ^b
	Residual	3199.673	348	9.194		
	Total	3292.697	349			

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Dependent Variable: growth orientation

(c) Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	11.209	.702		15.960	.000
	strategic competence	.173	.055	.168	3.181	.000

Table 4.5 provides the R and R² values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.168 (the “R” Column) which indicates a low degree of correlation. The R² value (the “R- Square” column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, Strategic Competence (SC) can be explained by the independent variable, Growth Orientation (GO). In this case, 28% can be explained, which is low. The ANOVA table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. Here, p=0.000, which is less than 0.05 and indicates that overall the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data). The coefficient table tells us the relationship between SC and GO. In this case, SC affects the criterion variable thus: SC ($\beta = 0.173$, $t = 3.181$, $p = 0.000$). We can then report that this study found a significant model ($F = 10.117$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.000$) of the relationships between SC and GO.

Moreover, the results obtained from the tested hypothesis five further shows that there is a positive and weak relationship between strategic competence and growth orientation of SME’s in Lagos State. By implication, when entrepreneurs possess strategic competence which is ability to plan ahead, set goals and set standards, their businesses tend to grow. The result was supported by Fatoki (2014) whose study revealed a relationship between strategic competencies and small business performance.

Similarly, Sanda (2011) result shows that executives of small firms in Ghana possess the strategic competencies and behavior to enhance their performance. Li (2009) found that business owners generally possess higher entrepreneurial strategic competencies than the managers. Likewise, Sanchez (2011) found that strategic competencies play an influential role in organizational capability and competitive scope and has a direct effect on firm performance. Julius (2011) results revealed a positive relationship between strategic competencies and performance of SMEs.

Table 4.6: Simple Linear Regression

Hypothesis six: Commitment competence has no significant effect on entrepreneurial culture

(a) Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.228 ^a	.052	.049	3.28860

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurial culture

(b) ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	205.634	1	205.634	19.014	.000 ^b
	Residual	3763.581	348	10.815		
	Total	3969.214	349			

Source: Field Survey Report, 2019

a. Dependent Variable: entrepreneurial culture

b. Predictors: (Constant), commitment competence

(c) Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9.695	.673	14.402	.000
	commitment competence	.238	.055	4.360	.000

Table 4.6 provides the R and R² values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.228 (the “R” Column) which indicates a low degree of correlation. The R² value (the “R- Square” column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, Commitment Competence (CC) can be explained by the independent variable, Entrepreneurial Culture (EC). In this case, 5.2% can be explained, which is low. The ANOVA table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. Here, p=0.000, which is less than 0.05 and indicates that overall the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable (i.e., it is a good fit for the data). The coefficient table tells us the relationship between CC and EC. In this case, CC affects the criterion variable thus: CC ($\beta = 0.238$, $t = 4.360$, $p = 0.000$). We can then report that this study found a significant model ($F = 19.014$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.000$) of the relationships between CC and EC.

The results obtained from the tested hypothesis six shows that there is a positive but weak relationship between commitment competence and entrepreneurial culture of SME’s in Lagos State. When entrepreneurs, be the new or old are committed to their ideas, entrepreneurial culture is cultivated. This result was supported by Tang (2008) which indicated that entrepreneurial commitment is the extent to which an entrepreneur identifies with and is engaged in new business creation activities. Also, Ahmad (2007) results indicated that commitment competency was a strong predictor of the business success.

Similarly, Ahmad, Ramayah, Wilson, and Kummerow (2010) found that commitment competence of entrepreneurship was a strong predictor for the success of SMEs business in Japan. The culture of an organization is one of the key factors fostering entrepreneurial activities in organizations (Majid, 2006; Brown, Davidsson & Wiklund, 2001; Covin & Slevin, 1991; and Zahra, 1993). It is an invisible aspect of an organization, which influences everything that people do (Covin & Slevin, 1991). By encouraging new ideas, experimentation and creativity, managers’ help to create an entrepreneurial culture with norms that support entrepreneurial behaviour (Covin, & Slevin, 1991).

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary objective of this study was to examine the effect of students’ entrepreneurial competency on management of SMEs. The constructs were measured with (opportunity competence, relationship competence, conceptual competence, organizing competence, strategic competence and commitment competence) and examined against management measured with (strategic orientation, resource orientation, management structure, reward philosophy, growth orientation and entrepreneurial culture) of SMEs. Findings revealed that each of the dependent variables had significant effect on the various independent variables, an indication that students’ entrepreneurial competencies influence management of small and medium scale enterprises. Competencies acquired by students while in school were found to affect the management of business start-ups by them. This was the focus of this study.

To investigate the extent to which they gained from the study of entrepreneurship development taught to them while in school and how they have put this to use in their businesses. The respondents were actually entrepreneurs which are graduates now in start-up businesses.

From the results of this research, the following recommendations are made; Quality entrepreneurship education will assist students in developing entrepreneurial competencies and which in turn will change their attitude towards entrepreneurship; To improve student entrepreneurial competency levels, it is further recommended that the higher institutions review their curriculum to include more action learning, internship, fieldwork, and establishing mini-enterprise to be managed by the students; The higher institutions should encourage students to work out activities that are designed to simulate actual world situations and motivate students, to organize ocular visits to small and medium enterprises for better results in exhibiting their competencies; Opportunities for attendance of forums or symposia, trade fairs and exhibitions that will develop their initiative should be provided; The higher institutions should also provide mentoring programs to coach students and request selected successful practicing entrepreneurs to share how they started their business venture and inspire students on how to succeed using the acquired competencies.

The main contribution of this study to the current body of knowledge regarding the students’ entrepreneurial competencies and management is the attempt to replicate similar studies using the same research instrument as was

used by Brown, Davidsson and Wiklund (2001), Harms and Ehrmann (2003) and Eliasson and Davidsson (2003) in a different business context and economic base. Secondly, the regression analysis applied on the SEC-management constructs has resulted in some significant results which again suggest that the constructs are replicable and applicable in the SMEs in Lagos-State, Nigeria.

This study also contributes to the literature by broadening the knowledge on the effect of SEC on management of SMEs. Many studies have explored the linkages between entrepreneurship and the performance of firms using entrepreneurial orientation (Covin & Slevin, 1986; Lumpkin & Dess, 1996; and Wiklund, 1998). Specifically, Brown et al. (2001) and Harms & Ehrmann (2003) studied the direct linkage between entrepreneurial management and firm performance. However, none of these looked at SMEs in developing countries and especially in Nigeria. Hence, this study has managed to extend the geographical coverage of the investigation, and by establishing a significant relationship between SEC and management, it has added to previous findings. However, there are a few limitations encountered in the study. The first limitation is the research sample size which is small and the study is based in Lagos - State this may not allow the result to be generalized to other parts of the country. Secondly, all data was gathered at a specific time, thus the variables, responses and results may be limited to that point in time. These limitations suggest direction for further research. Efforts should be devoted to studying a larger sample size while adopting another research design suitable for this type of study to allow researchers further validate the research findings.

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MONETARY POLICY AND THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE LONG RUN RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract: *It is widely agreed in both developed and developing economies that monetary policy is a major policy type in the pursuit of government economic objectives and in solving economic problems. This study investigated the relationship between monetary policy and the Nigerian economic growth. The study adopted the Johansen co-integration test to investigate the long run relationship among the variables, using annual time series data on money supply, interest rate, exchange rate, and the real GDP (a proxy of economic growth) over the period 1981-2019. The data used for the study were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical Bulletin. The findings from the study revealed that there is evidence of long run relationship between the variables over the period 1981 to 2019. This implies that economic growth of Nigeria responded to variations in monetary policy instruments. The study suggested that the CBN should reduce monetary policy rate (MPR) in order to encourage more investment, introduction of e-payments link in the foreign exchange transaction system to check corruption in the forex market, and lastly the government should promote infrastructural development in order to enhance local productivity and promote export.*

Keywords: Monetary policy, foreign exchange rate, money supply, economic growth.

1. INTRODUCTION

The primary economic reason for the existence of government in any society is to promote efficient exploitation and management of scarce resources with a view to ensuring high standard of living for the masses of the people. Monetary policy has been identified as a potent economic policy in the hand of every government towards the realization of this overriding goal. Therefore, the conduct of monetary policy is crucial to national development not only because it affects the demand for money and rate of interest but also have a major influence on the level of employment, general prices, output and hence, the general standard of living of people in a country.

Monetary policy is the combination of measures designed to control the supply of money and the level of credit in an economy for the purpose of achieving some desirable macroeconomic objectives such as price stability, full employment, economic growth, exchange rate stability amongst others (Adebayo, 2013). In the words of Carbaugh (2011), monetary policy refers to the changes in the supply of money by a nation's central bank. Folawewo and Osinubi (2006) argued that monetary policy in Nigeria has been carried out by the central bank of Nigeria in terms of credit control and management of reserve. While Credit control is being used to check the movement in general price level, the exchange rate policy provides a measure for determining the competitiveness and current account performance of the economy, as well as the management of foreign reserves.

However, the role of monetary policy on the development of any nation cannot be overemphasized because of its potency in attaining some desirable macroeconomic objectives or goals such as price stability, high employment, and sustained economic growth among others. In Nigeria, The overriding objective of monetary policy over the years is to maintain price stability and exchange rate stability. This is mainly achieved by adopting appropriate monetary policy instruments to control high inflation rate and fluctuation in the naira exchange rate.

Most of the monetary and financial policies formulated and implemented by the Nigerian monetary authority have not result to desired outcome. The reasons for these have been given by many researchers as poor implementation and inconsistencies in such policies. Furthermore, the existing monetary policy challenges in Nigeria have been compounded by effects of the covid-19 pandemic on the Nigerian economic activities. The recent monetary policy response taken by the CBN to cushion the effects of these challenges include a reduction of monetary policy rate by 100 basis points from 13.5% to 12.5%, reduction of cash reserve requirement (CRR) from 4.0 to 2.0 and 1.0 percent, and the reduction of liquidity ratio (LR) from 40.0 to 30.0 and 25.9 percent. The loosening of monetary policy is expected to reduce the pressure on market rates and cost of production which will in turn accelerate the output growth

in the economy. Therefore, it is utmost important for researchers to source for more information on appropriate measures of adopting monetary policy and its instruments to proffer lasting solution to the problems identified to put the country on the path of sustainable economic growth. This paper is designed to investigate the effectiveness of monetary policy on the Nigerian economy. In order to achieve the desired objectives, the paper is divided into five sections, with this introduction consisting section 1. Section 2 contains the review of related literature. While Section 3 consists of the methodology adopted for the study. Section 4 contains results discussion which provides tables showing the results followed by the interpretation of the results, while section 5 provides the conclusion and recommendation of the study.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are a quite number of studies on the role of monetary policy in achieving the desired macroeconomic objective in the economy. Hence, this section provides the review of some related work. For instance, Cross and Peter (2020) employed the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) to study the impact of monetary policy on the growth of Nigerian economy for the period 2000 to 2017. The variables used for the study include: data on monetary policy variables such as interest rate, exchange rate, open market operations, monetary policy rate, and cash reserve ratio and gross domestic product (a measure of economic growth). The outcome of the results revealed that monetary policy rate, interest rate and cash reserve ratio were found to have positive impact on the gross domestic product while open market operation and exchange rate impacted negatively to the gross domestic product. This implies that monetary policy influence the growth of the Nigerian economy. However, the period of the study is too small to generate robust results that will be appropriate for policy making.

Bashir and Sam-Siso (2020) employed the Autoregressive Distributive Lags (ARDL) of Peseran et al. (2011) to access the relationship between monetary policy and macroeconomic performance in Nigeria. The study used time series data on three monetary policy instruments (monetary policy rate, exchange rate, and money supply) and three macroeconomic indicators (real gross domestic product growth rate, unemployment and inflation rate) for the period of 1981 to 2018. The results revealed that there is positive relationship between exchange rate and unemployment. This implies that devaluation of the Nigerian currency will results to higher rate of unemployment, which contradicts theoretical expectation. This may be due to the fact that reaping the benefits of devaluation will be difficult for Nigeria being an import dependent Nation. This is simply because most of the domestic firms and industries that are expected to absorb the labour force have shut down their operations due to unbearable high competition. On the contribution of the MPR, the results revealed a significant positive relationship with inflation but negative relationship with the unemployment rate and GDP growth rate. This implies that MPR stimulates inflation rate while reducing unemployment and GDP growth rate. Except for GDP growth rate the estimates of the MPR do not conform to theoretical expectation.

Finally, on the money supply as an instrument of monetary policy, the results revealed a positive relationship with inflation rate which follows the a priori expectation. However, the estimates of the relationship between money supply and GDP growth rate and unemployment rate were negative which contradict theoretical expectation. The study concludes that the impact of monetary policy on the performance of macroeconomic indicators depends on the monetary policy instrument used and therefore the monetary authority should be conscious of the instrument used in making monetary policy. However, the study failed to provide channel through which the monetary policy variables affects the economic variables. The Granger-causality test should be an appropriate tool to find which variable depends on the other.

In another study, Miftahu (2019) investigated the relationship between the monetary policy and economic growth in Nigeria. The study adopted the cointegration test and the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) to access the relationship between the variables. The OLS results show that exchange rate and interest rate have negative relationship with the real GDP, while money supply had a positive relationship with the real GDP. This implies that an increase in exchange rate and interest rate will lead to a reduction in the real GDP in Nigeria. This follows a priori expectation. It also show the existence of positive relationship between money supply and the real GDP which also conform to theoretical expectation. The Johansen cointegration results further revealed the existence of long run relationship between monetary policy and economic growth for the period of 1980 to 2017. This means that monetary policy influences the growth of the Nigerian economy for the period of 1980 to 2017. Moses et. al. (2018) investigated the effectiveness of monetary policy instruments on the growth of the Nigerian economy using monthly data from 2000 to 2016. The study used nominal GDP as dependent variable and a measure of economic growth while Money supply, Real exchange rate, Consumer price index and interest rate were used as independent variables and proxied for monetary policy. The study employed Johansen cointegration approach and Vector Error Correction (VECM) to examine the relationship between the variables. The outcome of the cointegration test shows that there is long run

relationship between the variables. The results of the VECM shows that the error correction term stood at -0.267612 , approximately, 27% which means that if there is any deviation from the initial equilibrium in the short run, only 27 percent of the error would be adjusted monthly as the variables move towards long run equilibrium. Therefore, the study posits that monetary policy instruments had the capacity to stimulate economic growth in Nigeria. However, the time period of the study is not enough to get robust results that will be used for policy. John and Udoye (2018) investigated the effect of monetary policy instruments on economic growth in Nigeria. The study employed Johansen cointegration technique to test for the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables. The study also found an evidence of long run relationship between the variables. It further revealed that inflation rate has a significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria.

Akinjide et. al (2016) adopted the ordinary least square (OLS) technique to evaluate the effectiveness of monetary policy on the Nigerian economy. Specifically the study regressed exchange rate, interest rate, money supply and inflation (the independent variables) on the gross domestic product (dependent variable). The results obtained revealed that in line with economic theory, money supply has a positive impact on the gross domestic product, while interest rate and exchange rate have a negative impact on the gross domestic product. However, the co-efficient of inflation rate has a positive impact on the gross domestic product which contradicts apriori expectation and economic theory. Efang et. al, (2020) applied Error Correction Model (ECM) to examine the impact of monetary policy on the growth of Nigerian economy. The study used real GDP as dependent variable and a measure of economic growth while interest rate, cash reserve ratio, and monetary policy rate were used as independent variables and proxied for monetary policy. The results obtained revealed that interest rate and monetary policy rate had negative impact on economic growth in Nigeria which cash reserve ratio had positive impact on economic growth of Nigeria in the period under study (1981-2018).

Micheal and Abibai (2014) evaluated the impact of monetary policy on selected macroeconomic variables. The study used error correction mechanism to ascertain the relationship among the explanatory variables which include money supply, liquidity ratio and cash ratio. The results from the Johanson cointegration test revealed that there exists a long run equilibrium relationship among the variables. Similarly, Adigwe et al. (2015) examined the impact of monetary policy on economic growth of Nigeria. The study used ordinary least square (OLS) to ascertain the relationship between the variables. The regression results show that there is proportionate relationship between the gross domestic product and the explanatory variables. The results from their study further revealed that interest rate, exchange rate, broad money supply, liquidity ratio and cash ratio have no significant influence on inflation in Nigeria. This simply implies that the use of any of these variables as an instrument for controlling inflation in Nigeria would always yield non-significant results.

Sulaiman and Migirol (2014) conducted a study to find whether monetary policy engendered economic growth in Nigeria. The study employed Johansen cointegration text to ascertain the long run relationship among the variables. It also used Granger causality test to determine the causation among the variables. The results from Johansen cointegration text revealed that there exists a long run relationship among the variables. The results from the causality test revealed that there is no causality link between CRR and GDP, likewise MS and GDP. This implies that CRR and GDP, MS and GDP do not influence each other significantly. It further revealed a unidirectional link between MPR and GDP, EXR and GDP as well as INTR and GDP. This signifies that MPR, INTR and EXR determine future value of GDP. In summary, the study shows that monetary policy exerts significant influence on economic growth in Nigeria. Similarly, Nwoko et al. (2016) employed Ordinary least square (OLS) technique to examine the impact of monetary policy on economic growth in Nigeria. The study analysed money supply, interest rate, average price level and labour force as independent variables and GDP as the explained variable. The results from the study revealed that average price and the labour force have significant impact on gross domestic product in Nigeria, while money supply and interest rate have insignificant impact on the gross domestic product. This signifies that Nigerian economic growth is responsive to changes in average price and labour force.

Chude and Chude (2016) examined the relationship between broad money supply and economic growth in Nigeria adopting Ordinary least Square (OLS) and employed the Johansen cointegration test for long run relationship between the variables. The results obtained from the OLS shows that broad money supply is positively related to economic growth of Nigeria. Moreover, the cointegration test results revealed the existence of long run relationship between broad money supply and economic growth in Nigeria. This implies that the economic growth in Nigeria responds to changes in broad money supply.

The level at which monetary and banking policies regulate financial and economic activities has been a matter of discussions by economic and financial experts over the years, while it is widely accepted that monetary policy affects economic performance, there are different views on the level of their effects and the ways through which this effect is being achieved.

3. METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this study, the methodology adopted Johansen cointegration test and OLS techniques as applied by (Chude and Cross, 2016), John and Udoe (2018) and Miftahu (2019). The study examined the relationship between interest rate, exchange rate, and real GDP in Nigeria. Thus, the study made use of time series data for the period of 1980 to 2019. Thus, the study adopted longitudinal research design which deals with already existing data where researchers lack the power to manipulate the data.

The study identified money supply, interest rate and exchange rate as the independent variables. These were regressed against the real GDP growth rate, the dependent variable. The study used annual data for the period covering 1981 to 2019, obtained by researchers from the Statistical Bulletin of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). This source of data is considered reliable and dependable.

Model Specification

The model estimated for this study is stated as follows:

$$RGDP_{gr} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 MS + \beta_2 INF + \beta_3 INTR + \beta_4 EXCR + U_t$$

All the variables of the study were expressed in their natural forms; β 's are parameter of the model to be estimated and relying on the existing theories. The expected values of β 's after estimation are: $\beta_1 > 0$, $\beta_2 < 0$, $\beta_3 < 0$, $\beta_4 < 0$; $RGDP_{gr}$ is real gross domestic product growth rate, MS is Money supply, INF is Inflation rate, $INTR$ is interest rate, $EXCR$ is Exchange rate and U_t is the stochastic error term.

4. RESULTS DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

Estimation Techniques

To ensure stationary of the time series data used, Augmented Dickey Fuller unit root test was carried out for each of the variables both at level and first difference. Co integration test using Johansen and Julius (1990) co integration approach were carried out to verify the existence of long-run relationship between the dependent variable and explanatory variables. The choice of this technique rely on the results of the unit root test which shows all the series were integrated of order 1.

Empirical Result

Unit Root test

The result of the unit root test in table 1 showed that all the variables except real GDP growth rate were not stationary at level given the 5% ADF critical value. The variables were further tested at their first difference to achieve stationary trend process. The result as shown in the table 1 reveals that all the variables were stationary at this level, hence, were all integrated to order 1 process. This also justified the use of Johansen cointegration test which is appropriate when all the series are stationary at the same level.

Table 1: Unit root results

Variables	Augmented Dickey Fuller test (ADF)		Remarks
	Critical Values	First Difference	
RGDPGR	-3.61023	-9.166770*	I(1)
MS	-2.957110	-3.231322**	I(1)
INTR	-3.621023	-6.991498*	I(1)
INF	-3.626784	-5.756386*	I(1)
EXCR	-3.621023	-5.422581*	I(1)

Note: * significant at 1.0%; ** significant at 5.0%; *** significant at 10.0% mackinnon critical values and @ First difference.

Co integration Result

The Johanson co-integration test was employed to determine co-movement of the series in the longrun. The existence of an integrated series implies the possibility of a long-run co-movement in the trend of the series over a considerable length of time. The result of the co integration in table 2 shows one co integrated series for trace statistics

at 1 percent level of significance and 1 co integrated series for maximum Eigen value at 5 percent level of significance which implies the existence of a long-run relationship between money supply, interest rate, inflation rate, exchange rate and economic growth.

Table 2: Johansen Co integration result

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigen Value	Trace Statistics	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**	Max-Eigen Statistics	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None*	0.647709	77.57483	69.818899	0.0105	38.60203	33.87687	0.127
At most 1	0.395069	38.97280	47.85613	0.2614	18.59769	27.58434	0.4462

Source: Author’s Computation, 2020.

The results from the Johansen co-integration test revealed the existence one co-integrating equation which indicates the existence of long run relationship between the variables.

Table 3: Estimated Long run Relationship based on the co-integration Co-efficient

Variable	Cointegration Coefficient	Standard error
RGDPGR	1.000000	
MS	-0.000275	0.00020
INTR	-0.244613	0.13677
INF	0.094985	0.05195
EXCR	-132.1798	24.5104

Source: Author’s Computation, 2020

The estimated results presented in table 3 explain the long run relationship between the monetary policy instruments and economic growth in Nigeria. The cointegration coefficients reported show that money supply (MS) has positive sign and conforms to the a-priori expectation and in line with the work of Miftau (2019) and that of John and Udoye (2018) but with insignificant impact on real GDP growth rate under the review period. This implies that an increase in money supply led to an increase in the growth rate of the Nigerian economy. The results further revealed that the coefficient of interest rate had a negative sign and was highly significant which is also in line with the work of Miftau (2019). It indicates that a reduction in interest will positively influence the growth of the Nigerian economy. Moreover, the coefficient of inflation rate had a positive sign but not statistically significant. The results indicate that an increase inflation rate will positively influence the growth of the economy. However, the coefficient of exchange rate in negative which implies that the depreciation of the Naira exchange rate against the US dollars resulted to a reduction in the growth rate of the real gross domestic product in Nigeria.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study examined the relationship between the monetary policy instruments and economic growth in Nigeria for the period 1981-2019. This is necessary since monetary policy is one of the potential tools at the hand of the government to influence the level of economic activities in the economy. Based on the objective of the study, Johansen cointegration technique was employed on four macroeconomic variables (namely, money supply, interest rate, inflation rate and exchange rate) for the specified period. The study discovered the existence of long run relationship between money supply, interest rate, inflation rate, exchange rate and real gross domestic product in Nigeria. This indicates that economic growth in Nigeria responds to variations on the monetary policy variables in the long run based on the period under review. This confirms the potentiality of monetary policy as a tool to achieve a desirable macroeconomic objective in Nigeria.

In line with the above, the study made the following recommendations;

- The Central Bank of Nigeria should further reduce the monetary policy rate from 12.5% as this will increase the level of investment which will in turn accelerate economic growth.
- The CBN should introduce e-payments link in the foreign exchange transaction system in order to check corruption in the foreign exchange market.
- The Government should give priority to infrastructural development to enhance local productivity and hence reduce the burden on foreign currency needed to fund import as this will help the Nigeria currence (naira) to appreciate at the international market.

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INFLATION EXCHANGE RATE AND PERFORMANCE OF MANUFACTURING SECTORS

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Abstract: The research was carried out to investigate exchange rate variability and the manufacturing sector performance in the Nigeria economy from 2006 to 2015. Descriptive survey was adopted for the research. The population of the study comprises all sector of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The study employs quarterly series covering the period 2006 -2015. Data for the work are drawn from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Financial Statistic, Manufacturing Real Gross Domestic Product, Foreign Exchange Rate and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical Bulletins. The data used for this study were majorly sourced from secondary data which includes relevant Textbooks, Journals, Magazines, and Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin. The Researcher used Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Method thrice to ascertain the reliability and validity of the facts gathered. The Hypotheses stated were tested using the multiple regression models. From the findings, it was revealed that inflation rate have significant relationship with the exchange rate performance in the Nigerian manufacturing sector. However, both interest rate and manufacturing real gross domestic products does not have significant relationships on exchange rate performance in the Nigerian manufacturing sector. Based on the findings, it was recommended among other things that government should direct its exchange rate management policy towards appreciation of the exchange rate in order to reduce the costs inquired in the process of production in the manufacturing sector.

Keywords: Inflation rate, exchange rate, interest rate, GDP, Economy

1. INTRODUCTION

Exchange rate is the value of a nation currency against another. It determines the general expenditure of families and gross product. In Nigeria, exchange rate includes changed inside the time period from controlled to deregulate systems. Ewa and Asher (2012) concurred that the exchange rate of the naira was generally steady during the oil blast time and when agrarian items represented over 70% of Nigeria's Gross Domestic Products (GDP). The Federal government of Nigeria embraced Structural Adjustment Policy (SAP) whereby the nation moved from a peg system to an adaptable exchange rate system where exchange rate is left totally to be dictated by showcase powers but instead the predominant framework is the overseen skim whereby fiscal specialists mediate occasionally in the remote exchange advertise so as to accomplish some strategic goals (Mordi, 2006). This irregularities in strategies and absence of coherence in exchange rate approaches accumulated precarious nature of the naira rate (Gbosi, 2005).

The exchange rate of the naira was moderately steady during the oil boom (administrative require). This was additionally the circumstance preceding 1990 when rural items represented over 70% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the portion of horticulture in absolute fare declined altogether while that of oil expanded.

Besides this, the manufacturing sector is confronted with issues in exchange rate which influences output of the manufacturing sector which is on the grounds that Nigeria manufacturing sector is profoundly subject to import of technology and capital merchandise. This obviously is regardless of the fact that manufacturing sector is the fastest developing sector since 1973 (Obadan, 2006). This sector has been progressively reliant on the foreign sector for import of inputs. The effect of vacillation in exchange rate on manufacturing output has not gotten satisfactory consideration. Threats of remote exchange rate is additionally an issue to manufacturing sector, be that as it may, insecurity to import hence can affect adversely on manufacturing creation. Moreover, (Jhingan, 2010) stressed that exchange rate change cause vulnerability and block on universal exchange.

The study therefore, set out to fill this gap by looking into the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on manufacturing sector performance in Nigeria. This investigation is significant on the grounds that any impact on

manufacturing sub-sector influence the real factors of the economy in particular interest rate; inflation rate, manufacturing real gross domestic product, and exchange rate.

In a profoundly import-dependent economy like Nigeria, the naira exchange rate has gotten one of the most broadly talked about point in the nation today. This is not unexpected as this point has had a great deal of effect on the Nigerian assembling part. It is hence, the goal of this examination is to explore exchange rate changeability and the assembling part execution in the Nigeria economy from 2006 to 2015 with the following specific objectives:

- i. To investigate the effects of inflation rate on exchange rate performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector.
- ii. To investigate the continuous effects of interest rate on exchange rate performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector.
- iii. To investigate the effects of manufacturing real Gross domestic product on exchange rate performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Exchange Rate

Exchange rate is the value of one currency against another (Mordi, 2006). Exchange rate is the value at which one nation exchanges its currency for another currency. The expansion or diminishing of real exchange rate demonstrates quality and shortcomings of money comparable to remote money and it is a standard for outlining the intensity of local businesses on the planet advertise (Razazadehkarsalari, Haghiri & Behrooznia, 2011). Azeez, Kolapo and Ajayi, (2012) noticed that when there is a deviation of the exchange rate over some undefined time frame from the benchmark or balance, exchange rate becomes unpredictability. It additionally demonstrates that misalignment of exchange rate has happened where there is assortment of business sectors corresponding with the official market.

Jhingan (2010) described exchange rate as the rate at which one country's currency is exchanged for another. Exchange rate is said to devalue if the measure of residential cash required in purchasing a remote money increments, while the exchange rate acknowledges whether the measure of household money required in purchasing an external cash decreases. An appreciation in the real exchange rate may make current record issues since it prompts overvaluation. Overvaluation thusly makes imports falsely less expensive while sends out turns out to be moderately costly, hence lessening the worldwide intensity of a nation (Takaendesa, 2006).

Dada and Oyeranti (2012) discovered that the aim of an exchange rate strategy include choosing an appropriate exchange rate and ensuring its consistent quality. Consistently, attempts have been made to achieve these objections through the employments of various methods and decisions to accomplish proficiency in the far off exchange publicize. Exchange rate blueprints in Nigeria have gone from a fixed framework during the 1960s to a pegged framework between the 1970s and the mid-1980s ultimately, to the various varieties of the skimming framework from 1986 with the liberation and apportionment of the basic change program (SAP). An oversaw drifting exchange rate framework, with no strong obligation to protecting a particular equity, has been the most overpowering of the skimming system in Nigeria since the SAP (Obadan, 2006).

Before the establishment of the CBN in 1958 and the endorsement of the Exchange Control Act of 1962, the private area procured new trade into Nigeria and business banks abroad held the correspondence and in addition go probably as a head for neighborhood exporters. Going before 1973, Nigeria's swapping scale was in consonance with the IMF per assessment of fixed trade framework. It was pegged to the British Pounds after the explanation of the CBN. In 1972, after the freedom of the IMF standard worth structure, the Naira was pegged to a bushel of 12 financial structures including her imperative exchanging partners at a fixed swapping scale system. This was featured equilibrating the Balance of Payment, save the evaluation of external spare and keep up a steady conversion scale. The structure incited an overvaluation of the naira and was kept up by trade control concludes that actuated huge mutilations in the economy. This offered an exit from titanic importation of finished thing with the undermining consequences for neighborhood creation, fairness of segments position and the nation's external stores level. Additionally, the period was annoyed by degradation executed by transporters and end-customers of new trade. The strategy attracted overpowering reliance on import which affected BOP issue and utilization of external spare. This was not helped by the breakdown of oil cost on the planet market in 1982. The broadening energy for new trade and the weakness to develop a real structure for new trade partition with the objective of inside parity affected the forsaking of this approach (Obadan, 2006).

Developments in Exchange Rate Policy in Nigeria

The goal of any exchange rate policy includes deciding a proper exchange rate and guaranteeing its solidness. Throughout the years, efforts have been made to accomplish these goals through the use of different procedures and choices to achieve effectiveness in the foreign exchange showcase. Exchange rate policies in Nigeria have traveled from a fixed system during the 1960s to a pegged system between the 1970s and the mid-1980s lastly, to the different variations of the skimming system from 1986 with the deregulation and appropriation of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP). A skimming exchange rate system, with no solid promise to guarding a specific equality, has been the most transcendent of the exchange rate framework in Nigeria since the SAP.

Following the failure of the varieties of the versatile exchange rate instrument (the AFEM introduced in 1995 and the IFEM in 1999) to ensure exchange rate security, the Dutch Auction System (DAS) was indeed presented on July 22nd, 2002. The DAS was to fill the triple needs of diminishing the equal market premium, spare the winding down outer holds and achieve a sensible exchange rate for the naira. The DAS helped with offsetting the naira exchange rate, reduce the extending premium, proportion outer saves, and cutoff hypothetical affinities of endorsed venders.

As demonstrated by Mordi, (2006), factors that energized the re-introduction of DAS in 2002 incorporates the outside hold position which could guarantee adequate financing of the market by the CBN; diminished inflationary loads instrument, self-administration of the CBN and its short sending of cash related control instruments on the DAS similarly as the each other week deals as against the past fortnightly sell-offs, as such ensuring a steady effortlessly of new exchange.

To furthermore change the market, tight the exchange premium between the authority interbank and Bureau De Change (BDC) parts of the business sectors and achieve mixing, the CBN presents the Wholesale Dutch Auction System (WDAS) on February 20th, 2006. This was planned to join the increments of the retail Dutch Auction System similarly as expand the new exchange market to propel a useful exchange rate of the Naira (N). Under this plan, the affirmed venders were permitted to deal in new exchange on their own records for forward arrangement to their customers. These exchange rate frameworks have had a couple of consequences for monetary execution.

Exchange Rates Variability

Exchange rate might be named as how one currency is exchanged with another in the worldwide market. Especially, it might be utilized as a measure for the estimation of the cash of a specific nation contrasted with another nation (Opaluwa, Umeh and Ameh, 2012). The exchange rates have had an unstable pattern over a years ago, with steady fluctuations being experienced. This raises worry with regards to what precisely has brought about these exchange rates fluctuations. The inconstancy might be activated by various factors, for example, interest rates, open obligation and inflation rates (Rasaq, 2012). Trading scale instabilities can similarly be subsequent upon changes in the solicitation and gracefully of the money in the forex grandstand. Exactly when solicitation outperforms gracefully, the transformation standard will recognize and climb in regard.

Causes of Variability in the Exchange Rate of the Naira

The unidirectional development of exchange rate along the way of devaluation since 1986 when unfamiliar exchange closeout meeting were presented recommends firmly that something is essentially off-base in the exchange rate the board framework (Obadan, 2006). A great deal of variables have been proposed as causing the naira exchange rate variability among them is:

- a. Excess demand for foreign exchange in the middle of inadequate funding of the foreign exchange market.
- b. Low performance of autonomous source of foreign exchange inflow.
- c. Fluctuation and instability of the crude oil market.

Nigeria Manufacturing Sector

The presentation of the assembling area in Nigeria since freedom has been unremarkable. The situation is a blend of beginning fragile turn of events and coming about decay. The assembling area, during the 1960s and 1970s, was one of the quickly developing areas in Nigeria. It's common yearly improvement rate between 1962 to 1973 was 12%. It's ability use rate was as high as 76.6% and 73.3% in 1975 and 1983 separately. This was helped by particularly communicated progression undertakings and blueprints and high new pay from oil. Likewise as other African nations, Nigeria's fundamental self-governance years had seen a front line procedure that depended earnestly upon import replacement. From the earliest starting point this had seemed to function admirably, with the piece of assembling to GDP stretching out from 2 percent in 1957 to 7 percent in 1967 (Ehinomen & Oladipo, 2012).

The tremendous oil livelihoods induced that this methodology could be extended; subsequently the 1970s saw immense interests in state-ensured attempts. While this understood quick expansion of the serious area, coming about paces of productivity undertakings were normally much underneath needs. The import replacement procedure ended up being lacking in making improvement in wages and occupations. The oil regard sway during the 1970s also prompted the stagnation of the developing area, in a general sense because of the excusal of the area as unfamiliar pay from oil hit a high 90%. As necessities be admissions of money crops like palm oil, peanuts and cotton declined quickly. With the drop in oil cost during the 1980s, the assembling area execution started to lessen. Its guarantee to GDP tumbled from 11.2% in 1982 to 7.98% in 1986, limit use rate tumbled from 70.1 to 38.8 between 1980 to 1986 (CBN, 2012).

The introduction of the SFEM improved the assembling area limit use rate to 42.4% in 1988 and producing vow to GDP rose to 8.65% in 1988 with an all-inclusive headway rate put at 11.7% (CBN 2012). These enhancements truly remained normally little to the degree a lot of the work power utilized and the area's guarantee to GDP and Manufacturing respect included (MVA). MVA per capita offers a trace of the size of the assembling area close with the size of everybody, while MVA per GDP shows the size of the assembling area relative with the economy. MVA per Capita was put at underneath \$100 which was low strangely with Mauritius, South Africa and Namibia with MVA per Capita paces of \$1000, \$900 and \$500. MVA per GDP for Nigeria was about 3% while Mauritius, South Africa and Namibia had about 16%, 15% and 12% independently (UNIDO 2012).

An assessment done by the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) in 2009, recorded that 219 firms shut, declining the nation's condition and expanding the joblessness rate which remains at 24%. The Nigeria fabricating area guarantee to GDP have been in one figure not moving above 10% since 1980 adjacent to in 1982 when its commitment was 11.21%. Its guarantee to GDP in 2012 was 4.16% and remains at 6.8% in July 2014 (Business Day 2014). Ignoring the way that an improvement, the area can accomplish more with the nation's standard headway, gigantic work power and being appraised as the 26th most prominent economy on earth by the Global Competitive record out of 144 countries. Factor liable for the decrease as shown by the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (2009) were viewed as force blackout, infrastructural rot, consistent fall in the appraisal of the Naira, nonattendance of mechanical mastery, defilement and burglary, methodology irregularity, unmistakable cost arrangement and over importation of item and adventures.

The Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Theory

The Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) expresses that a unit of some random cash ought to have the option to purchase a similar amount of products in all nations. Numerous market analysts accept that the PPP depicts the powers that decide exchange rates over the long haul. Appropriately, the ostensible exchange rate between the monetary forms of two nations must mirror the various costs level in those nations. PPP, which frames a solid structure square of the hypothesis of exchange rate assurance, contends that there exists a significant relationship between exchange rate of the monetary forms of two nations and their relative inflation rates. The hypothesis depends on the law of one value, which clarifies that, without exchange boundaries and transportation costs, spatial ware exchange guarantees that the cost of any great is levelled across various nations. The PPP hypothesis can be defined in two structures: in outright structures.

Flow Oriented Model Theory

The Flow Oriented Model was from the outset made by Dornbusch and Fisher in 1980. As per the model, exchange rates decide enormously the worldwide intensity of a firm just as the equalization of exchange position. Subsequently the exchange rate changes influence genuine salary and yield in a nation. This takes after accordingly that if trading scale recognizes, exporters are likely going to be affected antagonistically.

In a practically identical respect a valuation for the cash is likely going to acknowledge product and sets out to be dearer on the overall market. This will along these lines comprehend a decrease in tolls, as they will be viewed as costly by purchasers on the general market. It recommends as with the end goal that such things will lose their forcefulness in general. Stream orchestrated models recognize that a nation's present record and exchange adjust execution are two basic segments of progress standard affirmation, thusly, stock costs and exchange rates are particularly related. It moreover recognizes that change scale gratefulness would be needed to accomplish stock costs to fall (Dornbush, 1980).

This theory recommends that the performance of hotels is affected by exchange rate fluctuations and future incomes of firms. This infers that exchange rate changes lead to returns, and that they are emphatically related. Therefore, higher exchange rates are guessed to affect contrarily on the exhibition of the manufacturing sector

Empirical review

Exchange rate is the value of one nation's currency compared to another nation. It is the necessary measure of units of a currency that can purchase another measure of units of another currency.

Aliyu (2011) argued that appreciation of exchange rate causes an increase in importation and diminished costs while devaluation would improve export and reduce imports. Similarly, depreciation of exchange rate can cause a move from foreign products to private product. Hereafter, it prompts distraction of pay from bringing in countries to countries trading through a move similar to exchange, and this will when all is said in done have influence on the sending out and bringing in countries' economic growth.

Asher (2012) analyzed the effect of exchange rate change on the Nigeria economic growth between 1990-2015. The findings revealed that real exchange rate positively affects economic growth. In a comparative report, Akpan (2008) examined foreign exchange market and economic growth in a developing oil based economy from 1970-2003 in Nigeria. He discovered that positive relationship exists between exchange rate and economic growth.

Azeez, Kolapo and Ajayi (2012) likewise explored the impact of exchange rate changeability on macroeconomic execution in Nigeria between 1996 – 2015. The investigation found that exchange rate is altogether related with Gross Domestic Product. Using error correction model, contended on the contrary that exchange rate progression development in the Nigerian current section and balanced out the exchange rate market some place in the scope of 1970 and 2006. To them, there was a positive and basic association between record of current creation and certifiable admission. A one percent climb in veritable toll grows the record of current creation by 12.2%. By proposal, it infers that the methodology of freedom influenced insistently on convey through exchange rate devaluation.

David and Ameh (2010) additionally analyzed the impact of exchange rate changes on Nigerian manufacturing industry. They utilized different regression econometric devices which uncovered a negative connection between exchange rate volatility and manufacturing sector execution.

Dada and Oyeranti (2012) inspected the effect of exchange rate on macroeconomic totals in Nigeria. Considering the yearly time arrangement information for the period 1970 to 2009, the examination looks at the conceivable brief relationship between the confirmed exchange rates and GDP development. The relationship is settled in two novel habits by adopting a planned conditions model inside a completely demonstrated (yet little) macroeconomic model, and a vector-autoregressive model. The appraisal results demonstrated that there was no affirmation of a solid direct relationship between changes in the exchange rate and GDP development. Or of course maybe, Nigeria's monetary development had been actually influenced by budgetary and money related plans and other financial factors especially the development of oil conveys. These variables have would overall continue with an instance of genuine exchange rate over-valuation, which has been terrible for development. This accumulates exchange rate unusualness adds to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This gives testimony regarding past evaluations that making nations are moderately more happy in the decision of adaptable exchange rate structures. Notwithstanding, from the particular assessment of their evaluation, it was found that exchange rate is unequivocally identified with yield development.

Oladipupo and Ogheneov, (2011) expressed that genuine exchange rate assumes a noteworthy job in deciding the modern yield and furthermore what's more, accessibility of foreign exchange increment through antagonistic export drive from both oil and non-oil items would contribute hugely to increment mechanical yield. He further expressed that a devaluing exchange rate without local hotspots for input and deficient foundation would raise the expense of creation, which would thus make privately delivered merchandise less serious contrasted with the imported partners, in this way, turning around the advantage of less expensive exports anticipated from deterioration of any money. Thus, the over-reliance of the economy on imported capital merchandise infers that a deteriorating exchange rate would swarm out peripheral speculation because of high venture cost.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study employed descriptive survey design method. The population of the study comprises all sector of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The study employed quarterly series covering the period 2006 -2015. Data for the work are drawn from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Financial Statistic, Manufacturing Real Gross Domestic Product, Foreign Exchange Rate and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical Bulletins. The series employed was Manufacturing Real Gross Domestic Product, Interest Rate, Inflation Rate, and Exchange Rate for the period 2006 to 2015.

In an attempt to affirm the reliability of the test instrument, the Researcher used Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Method thrice to ascertain the reliability and validity of the facts gathered. The hypotheses stated were tested using multiple regression models.

Model Specification

Summary statistics for the variables was calculated. The analysis utilized panel data generalized least square regression. The most basic test involved regressing the dependent variables, exchange rate against the independent variables, inflation rate, interest rate and manufacturing real gross domestic product Adeniran, Yusuf, Adeyemi, and Olatoke (2014). This provide a crude test of the exchange rate and its performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector. Thus, the model for this research work would be:

$$EXR = a + b1INTR + b2INTR + b3MRGDP + e$$

Where

EXR = Exchange Rate

a = Regression constant

b1 = Regression coefficient

INFR =Inflation Rate

INTR =Interest Rate

MRGDP= Manufacturing Real Gross Domestic Product.

e = Error Term

Thus, in line with the various hypotheses tested the models where as follows:

For hypotheses one, it was represented as:

where:

$$EXR = a + b1INFR + e.....(H01)$$

EXR = Exchange Rate

a = Regression constant

b1 = Regression coefficient

INFR =Inflation Rate

e = Error Term

For hypotheses two, it was represented as:

$$EXR = a + b2INTR + e.....(H02)$$

Where:

EXR = Exchange Rate

a = Regression constant

b2= Regression coefficient

INTR =Interest Rate

e = Error Term

Lastly for hypotheses three, it was represented as:

$$EXR = a + b3MRGDP + e.....(H03)$$

Where:

EXR = Exchange Rate

a = Regression Constant

b3 = Regression Coefficient

MRGDP= Manufacturing Real Gross Domestic Product.

e = Error Term

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
EXR	10	149.1870	21.14399	447.068
INFR	10	9.9990	2.57383	6.625
INTR	10	14.9290	2.67897	7.177
MRGDP	10	30.7290	20.76939	431.368
Valid N (listwise)	10			

Source: SPSS 2020

Table 2

Correlations					
		EXR	INFR	INTR	MRGDP
Correlations	Pearson Correlation	1	.095	-.654*	-.668*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.794	.040	.035
	N	10	10	10	10
INFR	Pearson Correlation	.095	1	.215	.125
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.794		.550	.732
	N	10	10	10	10
INTR	Pearson Correlation	-.654*	.215	1	.780**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.040	.550		.008
	N	10	10	10	10
MRGDP	Pearson Correlation	-.668*	.125	.780**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.035	.732	.008	
	N	10	10	10	10

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
 **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS 2020

Model 1

Table 3

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.095 ^a	.009	-.115	22.32492	.544

a. Predictors: (Constant), INFR
 b. Dependent Variable: EXR

Source: SPSS 2020

Table 4

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	36.398	1	36.398	.073	.794 ^b
	Residual	3987.215	8	498.402		
	Total	4023.613	9			

a. Dependent Variable: EXR
 b. Predictors: (Constant), INFR

Source: SPSS 2020

Table 5

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	141.374	29.759		4.751	.001
	INTR	.781	2.891	.095	.270	.794

a. Dependent Variable: EXR

Source: SPSS 2020

Model 2

Table 6

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.654 ^a	.428	.356	16.96437	1.384

a. Predictors: (Constant), INTR
b. Dependent Variable: EXR

Source: SPSS 2020

Table 7

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1721.294	1	1721.294	5.981	.040 ^b
	Residual	2302.319	8	287.790		
	Total	4023.613	9			

a. Dependent Variable: EXR
b. Predictors: (Constant), INTR

Source: SPSS 2020

Table 8

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	226.254	31.966		7.078	.000
	INTR	-5.162	2.111	-.654	-2.446	.040

a. Dependent Variable: EXR

Source: SPSS 2020

Model 3

Table 9

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.668 ^a	.447	.377	16.68311	1.453

a. Predictors: (Constant), MRGDP
b. Dependent Variable: EXR

Table 10

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1797.003	1	1797.003	6.456	.035 ^b
	Residual	2226.610	8	278.326		
	Total	4023.613	9			
a. Dependent Variable: EXR						
b. Predictors: (Constant), MRGDP						

Source: SPSS 2020

Table 11

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	170.093	9.774		17.403	.000
	MRGDP	-.680	.268	-.668	-2.541	.035
a. Dependent Variable: EXR						

Source: SPSS 2020

Discussion of Results

Table 1 of Model 1 shows the descriptive statistics of the variables as it presents the mean, standard deviation and variance. From the mean, it is observed that the inflation rate is a good predictor exchange rate, interest rate with the mean of 14.9290 compare to 30.7290 of manufacturing real gross domestic products. Also from table 1 from the standard deviation, it is observed that the manufacturing real gross domestic product is a good predictor of exchange rate with 20.76939 compare to 21.14399 but the inflation rate 2.5738 and interest rate with 2.6789 are not good predictors of exchange rate. From the variance, it is observed that the manufacturing real gross domestic products with 431.368 is a good predictor of exchange rate with 447.068 but the inflation rate with 6.625 and the interest rate with 7.177 are not good predictors of exchange rate. From the above it is concluded that the manufacturing real gross domestic products is a good predictor of exchange rate.

Table 2 table shows the Pearson’s correlation coefficient between the variables, Exchange rate (represented by EXR), Inflation rate (represented by INFR), Interest rate (represented by INTR), Manufacturing real gross domestic product (represented by MRGDP) Pearson correlation is used to test the level of relationship between the series of variables.

The Pearson correlation from the correlations table above shows that Interest rate is strong negatively correlated with Exchange rate but strong positive correlation exist between Inflation rate and Exchange rate Pearson correlation of 0.95 and 1 respectively. Similarly, the manufacturing real gross domestic product is revealed to have a strong negative relationship with the exchange rate. From the above it is clear that it is only inflation rate that have a strong positive correlation with exchange rate.

Model 1

Table 3 shows the R which is the correlation between the predicted values and the observed values of the dependent variable is given as 0.95 in the table above which implies 9.5%. R-squared statistic which is given as 0.009 and most important the Adjusted R-square shows 0.115 meaning that only 11.5% of the total variation in the EXR can be explained by INFR. Moreover the standard error of the estimate is 22.3349 while the Durbin-Watson statistic is given as 0.544 which is interpreted to have a negative auto-correlation as the figure presented is approaching 1 which implies that the variables are in good shape.

Table 4 shows the analysis of variance as it presents the sum of squares the degree of freedom which is one less than the total number of the variables, also the mean square is given and most importantly the F-value is given as 0.073 and the P-value is presented to be 0.794, which implies that the model derived is not statistically significant.

Table 5 shows the coefficients of the model. The model, which is given as:

$$EXR = A + \beta_1 INFR + e$$

Can be described as follows:

$$EXR = 141.374 + 0.781 INFR$$

The model specification of this research work, the odds-ratio of each variable, the standard error of each variable and the probability value of each variable as it relates to the dependent variable.

Model 2

Table 6 shows R which is the correlation between the predicted values and the observed values of the dependent variable is given as 0.654 in the table above which implies 65.4%. R-squared statistic which is given as 0.482 implies that only 48.2% of the proportion of variance in EXR can be explained by INFR. Moreover the standard error of the estimate is 16.9644 while the Durbin-Watson statistic is given as 1.384 which is interpreted to have a strong likelihood of positive auto-correlation between the residuals of the series of the variables. Therefore, it is suggested that other researchers should deploy more robust econometric model such as General linear Model (GLM) to eliminate the auto-correlation problem.

Table 7 presented shows the analysis of variance as it presents the sum of squares the degree of freedom which is one less than the total number of the variables, also the mean square is given and most importantly the F-value is given as 5.981 and the P-value is presented to be 0.040 which implies that the model derived is significant.

Table 8 shown above present the model specification of this research work, the odds-ratio of each variable, the standard error of each variable and the probability value of each variable as it relates to the dependent variable. Further analysis of 5 assumes a model of:

$$EXR = A + \beta_1 INTR + e$$

$$MV = 226.254 + 0.5162 INTR$$

Model 3

Table 9 shows R which is the correlation between the predicted values and the observed values of the dependent variable is given as 0.668 in the table above which implies 66.8%. R-squared statistic which is given as 0.447 implies that just 44.7% of the proportion of variance in EXR can be explained by INFR. Moreover the standard error of the estimate is 16.6831 while the Durbin-Watson statistic is given as 1.453 which is interpreted to have a strong likelihood of positive auto-correlation between the residuals of the series of the variables as the figure presented is less than 2. Therefore, it is suggested that other researchers should deploy more robust econometric model such as General linear Model (GLM) to eliminate the auto-correlation problem.

Table 10 presented above shows the analysis of variance as it presents the sum of squares the degree of freedom which is one less than the total number of the variables, also the mean square is given and most importantly the F-value is given as 6.456 and the P-value is presented to be 0.035, which implies that the model is statistically significant.

Table 11 shows the coefficients of the model. The model, which is given as:

$$EXR = A + \beta_1 MRGDP + E$$

Can be described as follows:

$$EXR = 170.093 + -0.680 MRGDP$$

The model specification of this research work, the odds-ratio of each variable, the standard error of each variable and the probability value of each variable as it relates to the dependent variable.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis one

Ho₁: There is no significant relationship between inflation rate and exchange rate performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector.

Table 2 reveals that inflation rate has a strong positive statistically significant relationship with exchange rate as the Pearson correlation is given as 0.95. The researcher therefore rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that inflation rate have significant relationship with the exchange rate performance in the Nigerian manufacturing sector.

Hypothesis two

Ho₂: There is no significant relationship between interest rate and exchange rate performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector.

Table 8 present the T-calculated of the dependent variable as -2.446 which is less than 1 while the probability value is presented to be 0.040 which is statistically significant at the 5% significant level. The researcher therefore, accept the null hypothesis and concludes that there is no significant relationship between interest rate and exchange rate performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector.

Hypothesis three

Ho₃: There is no significant relationship between manufacturing real gross domestic product and exchange rate performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector.

Table 11 also shows the T-calculated of the manufacturing real gross domestic products to be -2.541 which is less than 1 while the p-value is given as 0.035 which is statistically insignificant at the of 5% significant level. The researcher hereby accepts the null hypothesis and concludes that there is no significant relationship between manufacturing real gross domestic products and performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector.

5. CONCLUSION

The study was embarked upon to investigate the level of performance in the Nigeria manufacturing sector as regards changes in exchange rate level in the economy. The investigation revealed that there is a causal relationship between inflation rate and exchange rate of manufacturing sectors in Nigeria. Regardless of the deregulation of exchange rate in 1986, the manufacturing sector performance yielded practically zero improvement. This was ascribed to the depreciation of the naira during the period under investigation which prompted high importations of foreign development and equipment, rough material being unnecessarily costly. This circumstance was exacerbated further by the relentless devaluation in the estimation of the naira to the dollar making importation all the more exorbitant and yield created expensive also.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

In line with the discoveries obtained in this research, the following recommendations were put forward by the authors:

- i. The government need to coordinate its exchange rate management policy towards guaranteeing that the exchange rate of the naira appreciates so as to lessen the expense of production in the manufacturing sector which relies vigorously upon foreign inputs
- ii. Likewise, there ought to be absolute boycott of importation on purchaser and moderate products which can be created locally. Additionally the government should guarantee stable power, great streets, correspondence and broadcast communications.
- iii. Considering the way that the manufacturing sector relies vigorously upon foreign merchandise, all together for the importation of these foreign input sources not to be consistent, endeavours ought to be equipped towards improving the degree of innovation, expanding horticultural creation and creating local crude materials in the nation just as foundations, for example, power and great streets.

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LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN NIGERIA-AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE YOUTH'S CONTRIBUTION

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Abstract: In this study, the effect of the youth's participation in the labour force on inclusive growth in Nigeria was examined characterizing the youths as individuals from ages of 15 to 24 in the country. Annual data on female labour force participation rate, male labour force participation rate and total labour force participation rate between the ages of 15 to 24 were sourced from the World Development Indicators/ International Labour Organisation (ILO) modelled estimates for the country from 1990 to 2019. Per capita real gross domestic product (RGDPP) was employed as proxy for inclusive growth. The existence of cointegration was established between RGDPP and the control variables and the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model was estimated. The speed of adjustment to steady state equilibrium was also determined from the error correction model. The results reveal that in the short-term, there exists a positive causal effect from female labour force participation rate to per capita real gross domestic product as well as from male labour force participation rate to per capita real gross domestic product. On the other hand, there exists a negative causal effect from total labour force participation rate to per capita real gross domestic product within the same period. The long-term dynamics on the other hand, reflects an opposing result. The findings led to the conclusion that labour force participation rates should be stimulated through the adoption of short-term and long-term policies to ensure the realization of positive, inclusive and sustainable growth in the country.

Keywords: Labour Force Participation Rate, Auto Regressive Distributed Lag Model, Error Correction Model, Inclusive Growth, Per Capita Real Gross Domestic Product.

1. INTRODUCTION

The participation rates in the labour force remain an important indicator of growth and sustainable development in all economies. The participation rate of an economy in the labour force is a production factor that could facilitate both the national and international development efforts targeted at achieving the objectives of the bottom of the pyramid (BoP) initiatives.

The labour force is defined to include the proportion of the population referred to as the working age group who are actively involved in the production of goods and services or are gainfully employed in an economy. Inclusive growth extends beyond the mere increase in real volume of goods and services in an economy to include the sustainability and transformation of a given rise in output to curb the incidences of poverty, unemployment and inequality, thereby, recording significant rise in the pace as well as the distribution of economic growth. The youth is defined as the proportion of the population between ages 15 to 24 (given by the International Labour Organisation; ILO, statistics in the World Development Indicators; WDI)

Dolan and Rajak (2016) purport that the youth have emerged as a major discuss in development agendas. Krauss et al (2013) opine that positive youth development has erupted to be a dominant approach for youth policy and community practice since the early 1990s in the United States. The bottom of the pyramid (BoP) seeks to conjure individual agency from economic disenfranchisement, offering entrepreneurship in the stead of employment (Blowfield & Dolan, 2014; Rajak, 2011; Eade & Sawyer, 2006; Prahalad, 2004).

There is a growing recognition of the relevance of the youth to achieve positive levels of economic growth while maintaining a significant rise in the pace and distribution of this growth of output. The major way to realize the benefits of the youth's participation in the labour force on inclusive growth will stem on the adoption of policies and programmes targeted at youths especially to achieve substantial increment in the level, pace and distribution of output.

A major policy tool is the entrepreneurship added as curriculum in higher institutions and the teachings of technical and vocational education. There is thus, emphasis placed on relinquishing the quest for formal employment

and empowering the youths to move from job seekers to job creators. This results into producing a pool of entrepreneurs with the prospects of being both a catalyst and beneficiary of the new economy of development.

This paper is set to examine the impact of youth's participation in the labour force on inclusive growth in Nigeria, considering individuals within the age group of 15 to 24 (this is in line with the International Labour Organisation; ILO, statistics in the World Development Indicators; WDI) and adopting per capita real gross domestic product as proxy for inclusive growth. The study also seeks to examine the existence or otherwise of causal impacts from the control variables to the target variable in the model employed in the study both in the short term and long term.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The labour force is defined as the number of individuals who are employed and those that are unemployed but available, willing to work and have scouted for a job recently but could not get employed. Labour force participation rate for ages 15 to 24 is given as the proportion of the population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active: all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

The labour force is defined to include the proportion of the population referred to as the working age group who are actively involved in the production of goods and services or are gainfully employed in an economy. Inclusive growth extends beyond the mere increase in real volume of goods and services in an economy to include the sustainability and transformation of a given rise in output to curb the incidences of poverty, unemployment and inequality, thereby, recording significant rise in the pace as well as the distribution of economic growth. The youth is defined as the proportion of the population between ages 15 to 24 (given by the International Labour Organisation; ILO, statistics in the World Development Indicators; WDI).

Theoretical Framework

The labour force remains an important input alongside capital stock in the output-growth model. The evolution of inputs in the Neo-classical growth model involves the growth of the labour force, technical knowledge and capital stock. The intensive form of the production function in the model reveals that the growth of capital stock alone may not translate into economic growth but rather, it is the evolution of the capital per unit of effective labour that drives growth as represented in the Euler equation. Like the Neo-classical model, the Ramsey-Cass-Koopman's model also assumes that capital per unit of effective labour drives growth, however, it presumes that the rate of saving is not pre-determined in the model and that the golden rule of capital accumulation is the value of capital per unit of effective labour which maximizes affordable consumption per unit of effective labour (Romer, 2012).

The endogenous growth model unlike the other models of growth provided an explicit definition of the effectiveness of labour. The effectiveness of labour was taken as endogenous and thereby, modelled. The model added the research and development sector to the conventional goods sector in an economy. In the new sector, additional stock of knowledge are generated (Romer, 2012).

Another theoretical justification for this study follows from the position of the modernization theorists. The modernization theorists posit that changes in the professional or occupational structure (meant to be the increasing availability of service and white-collar jobs) and increases in educational opportunities are the conduit through which economic growth is related to participation in the labour force. Modernization process is associated with increased labour demand, socially accepted education (Heckman, 1978; Standing, 1981; Bauer and Shin, 1987). Tansel (2002), Fatima and Sultana (2009) found that labour force participation has positive and strong links with economic growth. Worldwide trends indicate a relatively more stable relationship between labour market participation and economic growth.

An Overview of Youth Empowerment in Nigeria

With youth empowerment, young individuals are encouraged to be in charge of their lives and well-being by addressing situations independently and embarking on activities that will improve their access to income and transform their orientation positively.

The National Bureau of Statistics (2018) reports that in 2018 (Q3), the unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24, stood at 36.5%, and 24.4% for those aged 25 to 34, making the total youth unemployment rate 29.7% for 2018 (Q3). The increase reportedly reflects a 4.2 percentage point increase in the youth unemployment rate compared to 2017 (Q3).

Bello and Ayodele (2018) opine that unemployment remains largely an impediment towards the realization of the youth's role in ensuring national development in the country and that the N-Power Social Investment Programme was implemented to address the issue.

The N-Power initiative in Nigeria is categorized under the graduate and non-graduate scheme. The graduate category covers health, taxation, teaching, agriculture while the non-graduate covers knowledge and power building. The Federal Government launched the N-Power Multi-Track Youth Empowerment Programme which targets training and delivering devices for 12,000 young Nigerians between the ages of 18 to 25 years to encourage youth empowerment. Sequel to the targeted 12,000 unemployed and underemployed youths age 18 to 25 years, the individuals are to be empowered to train additional five individual each, thereby, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 60,000 individuals (Udoma, 2019). The training is set to enable beneficiaries build and imbibe technical proficiency as well as technological skills and digital literacy across electronic brands, products and technology (Udoma, 2019).

Also, in furtherance of encouraging youth empowerment, the federal government launched recently the N-Power Knowledge Multi-Track Youth Empowerment Programme (2019/2020) extending the age of eligible applicants to 35.

The Youth Empowerment and Development Initiative (YEDI) estimates that unemployment rates in the country stands at 30% with the African Development Bank (ADB) positing that rate of unemployment amongst the youth is twice that of the adult in sub-Saharan Africa. The initiative proposed the need to unite, educate and empower the youths as a major breakthrough in addressing youth unemployment in the country given that the youths have the wherewithal to spur the nation's realization of inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Another empowerment initiative is the Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP) initiative. The programme targets controlling the crises in Niger Delta by engaging idle youths to meaningful jobs and create an avenue for poverty reduction in region. The project was co-funded by both UNDP, Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) and Delta State government Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP). Also set as an avenue to encourage youth empowerment in the country is the Youth Initiative for Sustainable Agriculture in Nigeria (YISA) which sees the empowerment initiative as not just a development project but rather, an enterprise.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study follows the seminal contribution of Dogan and Akyuz (2017) and data used in the study was sourced from the World Development Indicators; WDI modelled International Labour Organisation (ILO) statistics. The philosophical underpinnings of the study necessitated the adoption of the quantitative research and the Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model for inquiry. Annual data on female labour force participation rate, male labour force participation rate and total labour force participation rate between the ages of 15 to 24 were sourced from the World Development Indicators/ International Labour Organisation (ILO) modelled estimates for the country from 1990 to 2019. Per capita real gross domestic product (RGDPP) was employed as proxy for inclusive growth. The descriptive statistics detailing the mean, median and mode of the distribution, the deviations of the distribution of the variables around their sample means, the peakness/ flatness of the distributions, the degree of asymmetry of the series as well as the differences of the skewness and kurtosis of the series from their corresponding values of normal distribution were observed to ensure viability of inferences and prediction. The series were also examined to determine whether their mean and variance are constant across time and ascertain that the covariance of the series depends on the lead or lag series and not on time.

Per capita real gross domestic product was specified as the target variable, while female labour force participation rate, male labour force participation rate and total labour force participation rate from ages 15 to 24 years were employed as the control variables. The series in the distribution under the study period were all examined to ascertain the presence or otherwise of random walk by employing three test criteria and determine the suitability/applicability of the ARDL bounds test technique. The series were afterwards subjected to the determination of the existence of relationship amongst them in the steady state by employing the ARDL bounds test approach to cointegration.

Pesaran et al. (2001) opine that the ARDL-bounds test technique is suitable only if the variables employed in the model are either level stationary process $I(0)$ or differenced stationary process $I(1)$ or combination of both but unsuitable where the series are $I(2)$. The ARDL bounds test was employed in estimation of the parameters of the short term and long term estimates of the model in this study sequel to the establishment that the series are stationary not beyond the first difference.

The ARDL(p,q) model has as explanatory variables, the lagged values of the target variable as well as the current and lagged values of the control variables. The ARDL model in this study is stated as ARDL(p, q₁, q₂, q₃) implying that the model has the lagged values of per capita real gross domestic product as well as the current and lagged values of the labour force participation rates as control variables.

The representation of the base-line model employed for this study is given as:

$$RGDP_t = f(LNFLFP, LNMLFP, LNTLFP).....(1)$$

The statistical representation of the model employed for this study is specified as

$$LNRGDP_t = \delta_0 + \delta_1 LNFLFP + \delta_2 LNMLFP + \delta_3 LNTLFP + \varepsilon_t.....(2)$$

The conditional ARDL model (p, q₁, q₂, q₃) / the Unrestricted Error correction model including both the contemporaneous and lagged values of the variables employed in the model is given as:

$$\Delta LNRGDP_t = \gamma_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \gamma_i \Delta LNRGDP_{t-i} + \sum_{j=0}^{q_1} \gamma_j \Delta LNFLFP_{t-j} + \sum_{k=0}^{q_2} \gamma_k \Delta LNMLFP_{t-k} + \sum_{l=0}^{q_3} \gamma_l \Delta LNTLFP_{t-l} + \mu_i LNRGDP_{t-i} + \mu_j LNFLFP_{t-j} + \mu_k LNMLFP_{t-k} + \mu_l LNTLFP_{t-l} + \varepsilon_t.....(3)$$

$$i = 1, \dots, p; j = 0, \dots, q_1; k = 0, \dots, q_2; l = 0, \dots, q_3$$

The Error correction model adapted for the study is detailed as follows;

$$\Delta LNRGDP_t = \varphi_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{V_1} \varphi_i LNRGDP_{t-i} + \sum_{j=0}^{V_2} \varphi_j LNFLFP_{t-j} + \sum_{k=0}^{V_3} \varphi_k LNMLFP_{t-k} + \sum_{l=0}^{V_4} \varphi_l LNTLFP_{t-l} + ECT_{t-1}.....(4)$$

$$i = 1, \dots, V_1; j = 0, \dots, V_2; k = 0, \dots, V_3; l = 0, \dots, V_4$$

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Data Issues and Preliminary Analysis

The series employed in this study were sourced from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators from 1990 to 2019. The analysis proceeded by checking the group statistical features of the series employed in the study. The descriptive statistics was conducted on the raw form of the dataset and not their logarithmic transformation. The descriptive statistics of the series employed in the study is tabulated below:

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Series

	LNFLFP	LNMLFP	LNRGDP	LNTLFP	MLFP
Mean	3.318093	3.481873	7.509914	3.404707	32.57217
Median	3.351149	3.494930	7.508946	3.419918	32.94800
Maximum	3.385237	3.554062	7.849285	3.474045	34.95500
Minimum	3.052868	3.266675	7.206882	3.167077	26.22400
Std. Dev.	0.080597	0.058426	0.242774	0.065893	1.794467
Skewness	-1.851285	-2.116495	0.072377	-2.177299	-1.895046
Kurtosis	5.776166	8.041120	1.354364	7.702952	7.179627
Jarque-Bera	26.77016	54.16388	3.411340	51.35034	39.79259
Probability	0.000002	0.000000	0.181651	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	99.54278	104.4562	225.2974	102.1412	977.1650
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.188382	0.098996	1.709239	0.125913	93.38323
Observations	30	30	30	30	30

Source: Researchers’ compilation using E-views 10.

Note: FLFPR, MLFPR, TLFPR, LNRGDP represent female labour force participation rate; male labour force participation rate; total labour force participation rate; per capita real GDP, all series in their natural logarithmic transformation.

The growth rate of output (GDP) is given in percentage. The labour force participation rate for ages 15-24, female (%) (modelled ILO estimate) is given as the proportion of the population ages 15-24 of female that is economically active. The labour force participation rate for ages 15-24, male (%) (modelled ILO estimate) is given as the proportion of the population ages 15-24 of male that is economically active. The total labour force participation rate for ages 15-24, total (%) (modelled ILO estimate) is given as the proportion of the total population ages 15-24 inclusive of both female and male that is economically active, who are available or willing to work or have looked for a job recently as a percentage of the total population.

Given that we fail to accept the null hypotheses of normal distribution premised on the p-values of the Jarque-Bera test statistics of the labour force participation rates, the logarithmic transformation of the series was employed in the study. The growth rate of output is given in percentage.

Random Walk Test Results

Table 2: Random Walk (Stationarity) Test.

Variable	Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) Test Statistics		Phillips Perron (PP) Test Statistics		Dickey-Fuller GLS Test Statistics	
	Level	First Difference	Level	First Difference	Level	First Difference
¹ LNRGDP	-0.8303(1)	-2.6851(0)*	-0.3522(3)	-2.6444(5)*	-0.7517(1)	-2.4873(0)**
² LNFLFP	-2.5085(1)	-1.3873(7)	-1.4800(7)	-4.3583(27)***	-2.4237(1)**	-1.6214(7)*
³ LNMLFP	-3.6316(1)**	-	-1.8812(9)	-3.9250(27)***	-3.1271(1)***	-4.7575(1)***
⁴ LNTLFP	-3.1560(1)**	-	-1.7681(8)	-4.3147(27)***	-2.9016(1)***	-
¹ Sig. level: 1% 5% 10%	-3.689	-3.689	-3.679	-3.689	-2.650	-2.650
	-2.972	-2.972	-2.968	-2.972	-1.953	-1.953
	-2.625	-2.625	-2.623	-2.625	-1.610	-1.610
² Sig. level: 1% 5% 10%	-3.788	-3.689	-3.679	-3.689	-2.650	-2.650
	-3.012	-2.972	-2.968	-2.972	-1.953	-1.953
	-2.646	-2.625	-2.623	-2.625	-1.610	-1.610
³ Sig. level: 1% 5% 10%	-3.689	-3.788	-3.679	-3.689	-2.650	-2.650
	-2.972	-3.012	-2.968	-2.972	-1.953	-1.953
	-2.625	-2.646	-2.623	-2.625	-1.610	-1.610
⁴ Sig. level: 1% 5% 10%	-3.689	-3.788	-3.679	-3.689	-2.650	-2.680
	-2.972	-3.012	-2.968	-2.972	-1.953	-1.958
	-2.625	-2.646	-2.623	-2.625	-1.610	-1.608

Note: The values presented in parenthesis in the ADF and DF-GLS tests are the selected delay lengths using the Schwarz Information Criterion (SIC) when the maximum delay length is 7. Newey-West Bandwith (Automatic Selection) criteria using Bartlett Kernel (default) spectral estimation method was employed in the PP test. ***, **, * denote statistical significance at 1%, 5% and 10% levels respectively.

All the random walk test statistics employed for the series in the model are a combination of level and differenced stationary process. The ARDL technique is thus applicable to estimate the coefficients of the model parameters and make inferences and predictions on the basis of the results.

ARDL Bounds Test and Model Estimated Results

The ARDL bounds test was undertaken to detect the possibility of a steady state relationship amongst the variables in the model. The bounds test adopted for the variables in the model is based on the following conjectures;

$$H_0 : \mu_{1,z} = 0$$

$$H_1 : \mu_{1,z} \neq 0$$

$$z = i, j, k, l$$

H₀ specifies the absence of steady state relationship amongst the variables in the model while H₁ dictates otherwise. The result obtained for the cointegration test is tabulated below.

Table 3: ARDL Bounds test result

Test Statistic	Value	Sig.	I(0)	I(1)
F-statistic	6.9842	1%	4.29	5.61
k	3	2.5%	3.69	4.89
		5%	3.23	4.35
		10%	2.72	3.77

We reject the H₀ of no cointegration and conclude that there exists a steady state relationship among the variables in the model given that the computed F-bounds test value of 8.47 exceeds the 1% critical value at the upper bound levels {I(1): (5.61)}.

The existence of cointegration necessitates the estimation of the error correction model to determine the speed of adjustment to steady state equilibrium following a deviation in the short term. However, it is imperative to determine the optimal lag to be included in the ARDL estimation process. The delay lags for the test following the vector auto regression analysis is presented below:

Table 4: The Vector Auto Regression Analysis: Detection of Delay Length for Bound Test

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	10.32665	NA	0.034667	-0.527220	-0.330878	-0.475131
1	57.65255	74.93268	0.000732	-4.387712	4.142284*	-4.322600
2	57.88253	0.344970	0.000784	-4.323544	-4.029031	-4.245410
3	57.94858	0.093571	0.000854	-4.245715	-3.902116	-4.154558
4	61.15983	4.281672*	0.000716*	4.429986*	-4.037301	4.325807*
5	62.13916	1.224164	0.000726	-4.428264	-3.986493	-4.311062
6	62.73744	0.697991	0.000763	-4.394787	-3.903931	-4.264563

Note: * indicates lag order selected by the criterion, LR, FPE, AIC, SC, HQ indicate sequential modified LR test statistic (each at 5% level), final prediction error, Akaike information criterion, Schwarz information criterion respectively.

The Schwarz Information Criteria (SIC) takes the minimum value in the optimal lag selection. The SIC is thus adopted in determining the delay length for the Bound test given that its optimal delay length is 1 when the maximum delay length is 6. There is therefore no auto correlation as SIC takes the minimum value. The optimal lag length chosen by the SIC criteria was adopted in estimating the ARDL model and the estimated result is presented as follows:

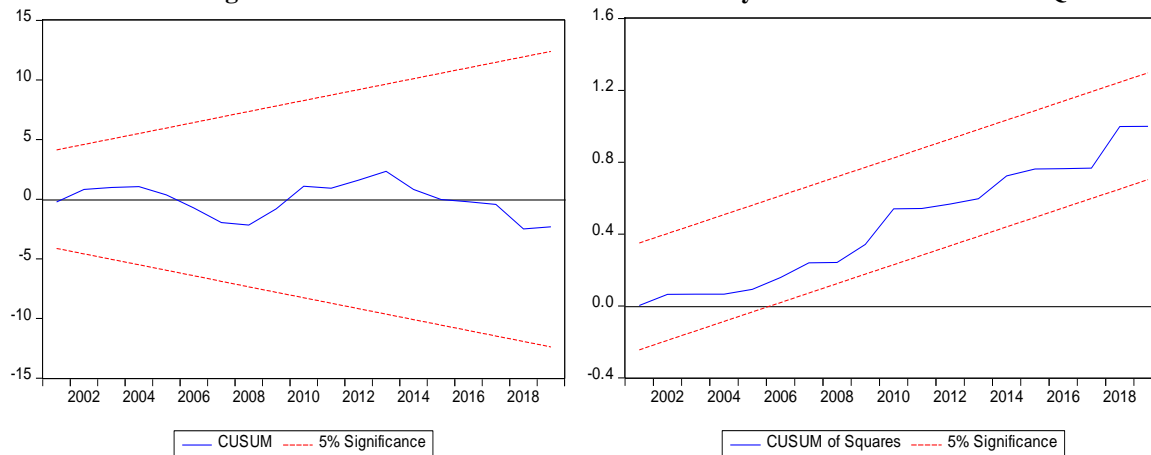
Table 5: ARDL Model Estimated Results

Long term Estimates				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	11.61812***	1.970408	5.896304	0.0000
LNFLFP	-116.5068**	56.21061	-2.072683	0.0483
LNMLFP	-138.4305*	69.73649	-1.985051	0.0578
LNTLFP	253.9043*	126.0366	2.014528	0.0544
Short term Estimates				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.033312***	0.009781	3.405892	0.0030
$\Delta(\text{LNRGDP}(-1))$	0.134938	0.213657	0.631563	0.5352
$\Delta(\text{LNFLFP})$	117.4367***	39.93952	2.940363	0.0084
$\Delta(\text{LNFLFP}(-1))$	147.3308**	51.46526	2.862723	0.0100
$\Delta(\text{LNMLFP})$	145.8087***	49.90998	2.921434	0.0088
$\Delta(\text{LNMLFP}(-1))$	183.9271***	63.98027	2.874747	0.0097
$\Delta(\text{LNTLFP})$	-262.9323***	89.71491	-2.930753	0.0086
$\Delta(\text{LNTLFP}(-1))$	-331.2744***	115.3911	-2.870883	0.0098
ECT(-1)	-0.118326**	0.049365	-2.396979	0.0270
$R^2 = 0.64$		BPG(Hetero.) Test=0.9329(0.5127)		
$\bar{R}^2 = 0.48$		BG(LM)Test=0.9893(0.3331)		
F-statistic=4.1551(0.0052)		JB=0.4153(0.8125)		
Durbin-Watson stat=2.24		RR=0.2111(0.6514)		

Source: Researchers' compilation.

Note: FLFP, MLFP, TLFP, LNRPDP represent female labour force participation rate, male labour force participation rate, total labour force participation rate, per capita real gross domestic product (all in natural logarithmic transformation). Δ indicate the difference operator for the short run analysis, (-1) denotes that the variables are lagged one period, LN indicates that the variables are in the natural logarithm form. For the F-statistics, Ramsey Reset(RR), Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation (BG) LM test, Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey (BPG) Heteroscedasticity test, Jarque-Bera (JB) normality test, the p-values are given in the parentheses.

Figure 1: Bound Test Parameter Stability tests: Cusum and CusumQ



Empirical Results

The results from the ADF, PP and DF-GLS random walk tests revealed that the level of integration is mixed at I(0) and I(1). Thereby, affirming the appropriateness of the bound test as the preferred estimation framework employed for this study.

The lag length selection based on the different criteria when the maximum delay length is 6 shows the SIC test statistics taking the minimum value and indicating no autocorrelation. The F-statistics from the Unrestricted Error

Correction Mechanism (UECM) indicates that there is level relationship among the series in the steady state given that the computed F value exceeds its upper bound value at 1 percent conventional level.

The existence of cointegration among the variables in the model led to the estimation of the error correction model. Thus, the long run model was specified and residuals processed from the model was employed to develop the error correction model. The coefficient of the error correction term; the speed of adjustment in the error correction model indicates the departures from steady state equilibrium corrected each period and its negative value ensures that there is convergence within the system whenever the system diverts from equilibrium. Also, a significant negative coefficient obtained for the ECT indicates evidence of cointegration.

In the short-term, there exist a positive causal effect from the contemporaneous and lagged values of FLFP and MLFP to RGDP while there exists an inverse causal effect from the contemporaneous and lagged values of TLFP to RGDP. The effects are determined by the significance of the coefficients of the control variables in the error correction model.

The Wald test of joint significance of the contemporaneous and lagged values of each of the control variables also leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis and conclusion that jointly, the labour force participation rates exert a causal impact on per capita real GDP. The results of this study revealed the existence of a positive causal effect from female labour force participation rate and male labour force participation rate to inclusive growth in the short run and an inverse causal effect from total labour force participation rate to inclusive growth in the same period. The long-term dynamics on the other hand revealed existence of indirectly significant relationship between female labour force participation rate and inclusive growth as well as male labour force participation rate and inclusive growth. Total labour force participation rate on the other hand revealed a directly significant impact on inclusive growth.

Discussions

A percentage change in the contemporaneous values of FLFP and MLFP will result into 117.44 and 145.81 percentage change in RGDP in the same direction while a percentage change in the contemporaneous value of TLFP will result into 262.93 percentage change in RGDP in the opposite direction. Likewise, a change in the lagged values of RGDP, FLFP and MLFP will result into 0.13, 147.33 and 183.93 percentage change in RGDP in the same direction while a change in the contemporaneous value of TLFP will result into 262.93 percentage change in RGDP in an inverse direction.

The long-term level coefficients of FLFP and MLFP indicate an inversely significant relationship with RGDP while TLFP reflects a directly significant relationship with RGDP. A percentage increase in FLFP and MLFP will result into 116.51 and 138.43 percentage points decline in RGDP while a percentage increase in TLFP will lead to an increment of 253.90 percentage points in RGDP.

The speed of adjustment of -0.1183 indicates that about 11.83 percentage of departures from the steady state equilibrium will be corrected each period. Furthermore, the significance of the speed of adjustment term implies that jointly, there exist causal effects from the labour force participation rates to per capita real GDP in the steady state. The size of the coefficient implies that 11.8% of adjustment to long run equilibrium takes place in a year. All the post-diagnostic tests conducted for the study showed a p-value of over 10% indicating that the residuals generated from the estimation are normally distributed, exhibits no serial correlation, do not show evidence of heteroscedasticity. The CUSUM and CUSUMQ diagram confirmed the stability of the regression coefficients and constant term of the regression model.

Analysis of the short-term reveal that the error correction coefficient of the model was negative and statistically significant at the conventional levels, implying that short-term deviations are close to long-term equilibrium values. The analysis suggests the need for changes in the professional or occupational structure in terms of availability of service jobs alongside white-collar jobs as the main conduit through which the output growth is related to labour force participation rates and that it is also the effectiveness of labour or capital per unit of effective labour that drives output growth.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper investigated youth's participation in the labour force and inclusive growth in Nigeria employing time series data from 1990 to 2019 for female labour force participation rate, male labour force participation rate and total labour force participation rate for ages 15 to 24 and per capita real gross domestic product sourced from the WDI/ modelled ILO estimates. The significance of youth's participation in the labour force on growth in the country was highlighted using the ARDL-bound test approach. The existence of cointegration was established between RGDP and the control variables and on this basis, the error correction model was estimated and the impacts of the labour

force participation rates on per capita real GDP was examined both in the short term and the long term. The female labour force participation rate and male labour force participation rate for the specified ages exert positive impact on inclusive growth in the short-term and negative impact in the long-term while the total labour force participation exert a negative impact on inclusive growth in the short-term and a positive impact on inclusive growth in the long-term.

Following that female labour force participation rate and male labour force participation rate for the specified ages exert positive impact on inclusive growth both in the short-term and negative impact in the long-term, economic growth can be stimulated through the adoption of short-term and long-term policies geared towards improving the quality of the labour force especially of the specified age group in the country.

Also, the indication of an indirect relationship between Total labour force participation rate and per capita real gross domestic product in the short-term and a direct relationship between the two in the long-term calls for the adoption of policies and programmes for the total labour force in the economy in order to improve the quality of their output which has implications for steering the pace and distribution of income in the economy. Also, imperative for policy makers to ensure a favourable outcome between per capita real gross domestic product and total labour force participation is the improvement in the human capital measured in terms of nutrition, education and health of the working population as well as improvement in their quality of life and well-being which has the capacity to filter through the other age groups and non-working population.

The study recommends the adoption of short-term and long-term policies to stimulate labour force participation rates towards the realization of positive, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the country and the need for policies targeted towards youth empowerment, offering the Nigerian youth entrepreneurship in the stead of white-collar jobs or employment and encourage the Nigerian youths to move away from seekers of jobs to creators of jobs with the attendant transformation of the youths becoming self-dependent and the economy self-reliant.

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FRENCH LANGUAGE AS A TOOL FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN NIGERIA; THE CASE OF BORDER TOWNS IN OGUN STATE

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Abstract: *This paper examines French Language as a tool for youth empowerment in Nigeria. Nigeria is a linguistically diverse country with English language as official language. Geographically, Ogun State serves as a link to so many francophone West African countries. Quite a large number of men and women residing along the border towns do not speak French and this places them at a disadvantage position since they have to look for the services of an interpreter at extra cost while crossing the border for business transactions. For effective findings of the stated problem, a research is conducted through the use of questionnaire to ascertain French language skill, level of trade and skill acquisition. Most of the respondents indicated their inability to communicate in French as hindrance to business activities. The researchers suggest learning of French for youth empowerment.*

Keywords: French, Skills, Youth, Empowerment

1. INTRODUCTION

Youth empowerment has been defined as a means by which the youth are facilitated to change their lifestyles thereby inculcating in them the ability to transform ideas into profitable ventures (Jimba, 2007). From whatever perspective it is viewed, youth empowerment revolves around the process of educating and training the young men and women in knowledge and skills that will make them contribute to the economic growth of their countries. Since 1985 when the United Nations General Assembly called on all member nations to come up with youth empowerment programmes (Udeh, 2008), many countries, especially the developing ones, have not ceased to initiate programmes aimed at empowering their young people.

Every youth empowerment process requires tools that will produce the desired results. In Nigeria, government has always come up with programmes aimed at empowering the youth to combat the menace of youth unemployment in the country and the efforts of the Nigerian government have received a number of scientific studies (see Esan, 1996, Wokocha, 2002, Mohammed and Tersur, 2013). As far as we know, not much scientific work has been done in studying the relationship between language and youth empowerment in Nigeria. Nigeria is a linguistically diverse country, with English as official and national language. English language, which was inherited from our colonial master has continue to dominate all activities especially as a channel of communication. In Nigeria, all forms of skills, except listening and perhaps in an illiterate environment were done in English language. Even in the areas of skill acquisition and trade both locally and internationally; English language has played a dominant role.

However, Nigeria is mainly bordered with French speaking countries; most especially Republic of Benin, Niger and Chad which are fully French-speaking countries. Nigerians living along the border towns have enormous challenges communicating with their neighbours because of language barrier. Outside the fact that this language barrier has caused serious misunderstanding between towns and individuals, it has also caused serious impediment to growth of trade and skill acquisition between citizens of Nigeria and Benin most especially. The major aim of this research work, therefore, is to examine how French language can be a tool for Youth empowerment in Nigeria especially for residence in rural areas in Ogun State. The objectives are as follows:

- To examine the level of relationship between French language, skills acquisition and trade between Youth in Ogun border towns of Nigeria.
- To examine the level of relationship between French language skill and skill acquisition among the Youths in border towns of Nigeria
- To examine the impact of French language skill on trade level between Nigeria Youth and their Republic of Benin counterpart.
- To examine the impact of French language skill on international skill acquisition transfer between Nigeria and Youths Republic of Benin.

Hypotheses:

H_{01} : There is no significant relationship between French language skill and Trade among Youths in border towns of Nigeria.

H_{02} : There is no significant relationship between French language skill and Skill acquisition among Youths in border towns of Nigeria.

H_{03} : French language skill has no significant effect on Trade among Youths in border towns of Nigeria.

H_{04} : French language skill has no significant effect on and Skill acquisition among Youths in border towns of Nigeria.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Quite a large number of researchers have written copiously on youth empowerment. Empowerment is defined as the process whereby people are endowed or given the power and the opportunity to improve themselves in order to contribute to positive change (Olaoye, 2005).

This translates to the fact that for anybody to contribute meaningfully to development in any sphere of life, emphasis should be laid on power and available opportunity. According to, (UNFPA, 2014) Youth empowerment should be seen as a continuous process in order to achieve the desired goal. Karl, Pascal and Chickering (1999) opine that, Youth empowerment is a process in which children and young people are encouraged to take charge of their lives. Children and youth in any society are no doubt, the leaders of tomorrow. Hence, they should be adequately empowered and given full responsibilities of leadership roles. Workshops and Seminars should be organized by governments at different levels where youth should be assigned key roles.

Education, this is to say that youth should acquire enough education in order to meet up with future challenges. Economically, Youth should be trained to be self-independent by learning some vocational jobs for sustainable development. Politically, interested youth in politics should be well motivated to take charge of the affairs of the nation in future. Socially, youth should be given adequate motivation in social activities for self-development.

Benefits of Youth Empowerment

Personal development. This is to say that if every youth is well empowered, rate of dependency will be drastically reduced, criminal activities in all its ramifications will be reduced. Eradication of poverty. Poverty level will be reduced and contribution to national development will be embraced. Investment for the future. This will enable the individual and the nation to grow economically paving way for a secured future. Self-discovery brings about awareness of talents. There is always the tendency to come out with certain ideas, what will be left is motivation from appropriate quarters.

Resourcefulness, an empowered youth will likely be an explorer, having the tendency to explore all avenues within his/she disposal for self-development.

3. METHODOLOGY

Data for this paper were derived from primary source, in which questionnaire were drafted to reflect; French language skill, level of trade, and skill acquisition. The questionnaire was four scale point ranging from strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. However, the questionnaires were distributed among Youths residing in border town like Ohunbe, Oja-Odan, Idiroko, and Imekoafon. Because of the location of these respondents, it was observed that majority of them did not understand English language, hence need for the researchers to interpret each item of the questionnaire to the respondents in their local language and they were assisted in ticking the choice option to their response. Two hundred and forty (240) questionnaires were randomly distributed among the respondents and only 210 of the questionnaire were suitable for statistical analysis. The collected data was analyzed by coding and organizing it into themes and concepts from which grounded theories and generalizations were formulated. The interpretation of data was guided by the conceptual framework which provided several themes to guide the critical analysis of the views of the respondents in order to make inferences and draw conclusions.

In order to affirm the relationship and the effect of French language on trade and skill acquisition among Youths in the border town areas, the researcher employed correlation and regression analysis using OLS. Hence the model is specified as:

$$TRD = \beta_0 + FL * \beta_1 \quad \dots 1$$

$$SAC = \beta_2 + FL * \beta_3 \quad \dots 2$$

Where,

FL represents French language skill

TRD represents trade
 SAC represents skill acquisition
 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2,$ and β_3 represents regression coefficient.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1: Summary of the Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.797	14

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2019.

The table above shows the questionnaire is reliable with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.797 hence further analysis can be done on the returned questionnaire.

Demographic Information of the respondents

Table 2: Demographic information of the respondents

S/N	Statement	Response	Number	Percentage(%)
1.	Gender	Male	190	90.5
		Female	20	9.5
2.	Age	18 - 27 years	45	21.4
		28 - 37 years	105	50
		38 - 45 years	60	28.6
3.	Educational qualification	SSCE/GCE/O'level	54	25.7
		HND/BSc	22	10.5
		MSc/MBA	-	-
		No Educational Background	134	63.8
4.	Nature of Job	Farmer	32	15.2
		Trader	101	48.1
		Others (Artisans etc.)	77	36.7
5.	French language Skill	Yes	67	31.9
		No	143	68.1

Source: Field survey, June 2019.

Table 4.1.1, gives details of the demographic information of the respondents used for the research work. The result indicates that there were 210 respondents in all that returned the questionnaire in which 190(90.5%) were male and 20(9.5%) were female, indicating we have more male than the female. In addition, 45(21.4%) of the respondents were within 18-27 years, 105(50%) of the respondents were within 28-37 years and the remaining respondents were within 38-45 years. However, 54(25.7%) of the respondents are SSCE/GCE/O'Level holder, 22(10.5%) are HND/BSc holder while the remaining 134(63.8%) of the respondents have no educational background. Also, 32(15.2%) of the respondents are farmers, 101(48.1%) of the respondents are traders while the remaining respondents have other nature of job. Lastly, 67(31.1%) of the respondents have the skill of speaking French language and the remaining 143(68.1%) of the respondents does not have French language skill.

Table 3: Correlation matrix of the relationship between trade, skill acquisition and French language skill.

	TRD	FL	SAC
TRD	1	0.736 (0.000*)	0.066(0.578)
FL		1	0.644(0.037)
SAC			1

In order to confirm the nature of the relationship that exist between French language skill and other two dependent variables (trade and skill acquisition), Pearson correlation analysis was used as displayed in table 3. The result indicated that there is a strong positive relationship between trade and French language skill with correlation coefficient of 0.736 (p-value<0.05).

Moreover, similar result was obtained for the relationship between French language skill and skill acquisition with correlation coefficient of 0.644 (p-value<0.05).

This result suggest that French language skill is important for trade and skill acquisition of the youths living in the border towns of Nigeria, because it will aid the understanding of customers' demand and transfer of knowledge for skill acquisition will be easy.

Hence, from the result it can be concluded that there is a strong significant relationship between French language skill and trade and there is a strong positive relationship between French language skill and skill acquisition among youths in border towns of Nigeria.

Table 4a: Summary of result on the effect of French language skill on trade.

Statistics	Values
R	0.736
R-squared	0.542
Adjusted R-squared	0.530
F-value	3.669
Standard Error	0.945
p-value	0.000

Table 4b: Summary of ANOVA table on the effect of French language skill on trade

Variable	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	t	Sig
Constant	1.284	0.416	3.10	0.000
FL	0.121	0.025	4.84	0.000

The result in table 4a shows that that about 54.2% variation in trade among the youths in the border town can be attributed to French language skill. In addition, the F-value is 3.669 (p-value < 0.05) confirming the adequacy of the model in relating the dependent (Trade) and the independent variable (French language).

Moreover, from table 4b, it is observed that for every unit increase in French language skill, there is about 12.1%-unit increase in trade. The p-value < 0.05 significant level, hence the test is significant, hence it can be concluded by accepting the alternative hypothesis that French language skill does have significant positive effect on trade among the youths living in the border towns of Nigeria.

Table 5a: Summary of result on the effect of French language skill on skill acquisition.

Statistics	Values
R	0.644
R-squared	0.415
Adjusted R-squared	0.405
F-value	2.769
Standard Error	0.445
p-value	0.039

Table 5b: Summary of ANOVA table on the effect of French language skill on skill acquisition

Variable	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	t	Sig
Constant	0.231	0.054	4.280	0.018
SA	0.112	0.019	5.894	0.039

The result in table 5a shows that that about 41.5% variation in skill acquisition among the youths in the border town can be attributed to French language skill. The F-value is 2.769 (p-value < 0.05) confirming the adequacy of the model in relating the dependent (skill acquisition) and the independent variable (French language).

Moreover, from table 5b, it is observed that for every unit increase in French language skill, there is about 11.1%-unit increase in skill acquisition. The p-value < 0.05 significant level, hence the test is significant, hence it can be concluded by accepting the alternative hypothesis that French language skill does have significant positive effect on skill acquisition among the youths living in the border towns of Nigeria.

Discussion of findings

The research work examines French language as a tool for youth empowerment in Nigeria. The result of the findings shows that there exist strong positive relationship between trade and French language among the selected border towns in Ogun State. This result is an indication that for meaningful and profitable trades between the border towns, there is a need for a means of communication which will be common to the two parties for them to be able to understand each other and this will also promote cordial relationship which may last longer than expected. Furthermore, it is generally believed that no man is an island of knowledge, which implies that there are some technical skills that are available in the neighbouring country(s) which are not available in Nigeria which the market is readily available in our country. It is paramount that the Nigerian teaming youth need French language skill to be able to acquire such technical skills.

5. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that bringing the French language bear in the incorporation of youth empowerment should advance necessary linguistic skills in such empowerment. Using the language should go a long way to enhance adequate skill acquisition for both learners and users of English language like Francophone users of French in youth empowerment. By so doing, a wider and varied window of opportunities in the world of work will invariably open for youth to contribute to the economic growth of their counties.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Government at all levels should assume the roles of facilitators, French language should be incorporated into the curriculum of both secondary and higher institutions. Learning of additional foreign language should be of immense benefits to youth who are the bedrock of economic development of a nation.

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THE PRAGMATICS OF IMPOLITENESS IN THE INTERACTIONS OF FOOTBALL FANS IN OGUN STATE NIGERIA

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Abstract: Existing works on football in Nigeria have investigated the game as a profession, ignoring ensuing interactions among viewers in viewing centres. This study therefore investigates the use of language in Abeokuta, Ilaro, Ewekoro and Ijebu-Ode viewing centres through participants' observation. The research design we adopted is sample survey design. This helped us to get audio record of the interactions among the football fans. The data were transcribed for pragmatic analysis. Using insights from Culpepper's impoliteness, the study found out that Culpepper's five types of impoliteness strategies were used that is, bald on-record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, off-record / sarcasm impoliteness and withhold impoliteness. Also, we found out that the viewers are motivated to use impoliteness language when they engage in regressive action, the use of command by the viewing centres' coordinators, command among the viewers, argument over the choice of viewers' choice of players, sarcastic response to a question, distancing of viewer from their club whenever they are defeated, ignoring a speaker's questions and inability to sympathise with losing fans' team. The findings reveal that the interlocutors in a bid to show allegiance to their preferred clubs sometimes use pronominal such as: my, I, we, and there is also the use of pronominal such as you, your to refer to the supporters of other clubs. Viewers' interactions are of pragmatic cum communicative significance and are deserving of pragmatic demystification.

Keywords: Football fans, football viewing centres, impoliteness strategies.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication between two or among people. It could be in form of linguistic (language) and non-linguistic resources (symbols, signs, gesture, drawing, etc.). People engage in communication when they need to express ideas, thoughts, emotions and others. Language as a tool of communication has been discussed under various aspects but for the purpose of this study, the pragmatic aspect of language will be examined within the ambit of fandom discourse in football viewing centres. Pragmatics, which is an aspect of language, deals with meaning in context. Yule (1996) in Leila Najeh 2015, view Pragmatics as concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the writer (or speaker) and at the same time interpreted by an audience or a reader. Hence, the use of language by the football fans at viewing centres in Abeokuta, Ilaro, Ewekoro and Ijebu-Ode in Ogun State which is the focus of this study.

The type of language used in communication plays an important role in the manner in which fans of different football clubs relate. Furthermore, linguistic politeness is a key factor in the social life of people including the football fans showing their patriotism for their clubs at different viewing centres. This study, therefore, examines the extent of linguistic politeness in use at viewing centres by football fans.

The concept of communication involves two interactants; the speaker and the hearer, whereby a message is passed across in the process of communication but sometimes words are lost and literally, the meaning of words are not clear except in context. It is pertinent to know the interlocutors, the time and place of conversation. Therefore, politeness which is a model under pragmatics, is best expressed as the practical application of good manners or etiquette. Linguists such as Brown and Levinson (1978) have worked on politeness strategies and provided different perspectives into defining politeness.

As far as research is concerned, there has been analysis of impoliteness which is attributed to the fact that most studies are dependent on a view of conversation which places emphasis on conversational balance between interlocutors. There are situations when people are threatened by others in conversation rather than support and these threatening acts are considered by others as impolite. It is on this basis that this study investigates the impolite language used by football fans at viewing centres. Politeness is expected to be high in social gatherings such as

viewing centres. Football is associated with excitement and dedication, display of extreme emotions at viewing centres which are revealed in all aspects of discussion among the fans. Hence, this paper is meant to examine the following objectives: The types of impoliteness strategies and the motivations behind impoliteness that are used in the interactions of the football fans.

In line with the objectives above, this paper sets out to provide scholarly reaction to the research questions below:

1. What are the types of impoliteness strategies that are used by football fans?
2. What motivate impoliteness in the language used by the football fans?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Football is a form of sport activity that everyone could easily get excited about—young, old, male, female; virtually everyone is eager to watch. Football is no doubt, the most popular sport in Nigeria. According to history, the whiteman's arrival in Nigeria brought about the introduction of their modern sports, especially football. Onifade (2003) opined that football was first introduced by the British in South Africa in the 1860s following the quest by the British for colonization or adventurism. Many studies have been carried out on football fandom in Nigeria.

Following the diffusion of modern sports in Nigeria, many structured leagues began to spring up. Presenting how they sprang up, Onifade (2003, p.13) noted that as modern sports advanced in Nigeria, many sports associations like football associations started emerging in the 1940s. Another scholar, Ligon (2007) links the watching of football to British soldiers who pioneered the development of watching football in urban centres.

Professional football league in Nigeria came as a result of bad performance of Nigerian footballers at international level. Rahaman (2012, p.1), in his article entitled "About the League", at the official site of the Nigeria National League (NNL), stated:

"In 1990, after several years of contemplation and agitation for professional football to be introduced in Nigeria, following dismal performances in international engagements, for example, when Nigeria failed to qualify for the world cup finals in Argentina in 1978, and Spain in 1982. The then Honourable Minister of Social Development, Youth and Sports, Air Vice Marshal Bayo, appointed some experts on the 8th of February, 1989 to work out modalities for the introduction of professional soccer in Nigeria.... The professional league was launched on the 17th May, 1990 at Onikan stadium with sixteen (16) club sides spread all over the country".

Asakitikpi (2010, p.48) stated that "sports evolved to be a means of acquiring wealth for the few who managed the sport, the sportsmen and the crowd. This was unlike the traditional games which were usually connected to a festival, ritual or some other events which naturally attracted a crowd. Thus, the relationship between media and sport cannot be disregarded, especially in terms of profit seeking venture, creating awareness, and sustaining interest. Asakitikpi (2010, p.48) explained that "the mass media on their part feature these sporting activities not only to attract viewers but also to sustain their interest though the establishment of the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) under the military leadership of Gen. Ibrahim Babangida (rt.)." It was considered by many scholars as the solution to the prevailing problem of foreign broadcast of news and program that dominates Nigerian TV screen. Omoera (2010, p.2) observed. Aside setting standards for technical areas, the NBC was expected to encourage TV stations to generate 60 percent of their programmes for broadcast locally.

Adetunji (2013) in his work, opined that the typical Nigerian viewing center is often a shack or abandoned and reclaimed hall, where international sports, especially football, are transmitted via satellite television on one or more large screens, for token fees. It is usually run by a manager who reserves the right to tune the TV, as and when due, and to determine the game(s) to be shown. Adetunji concludes that one's identity as a football fan is not just influenced by team loyalty, but also by a person's other identities (e.g. gender and racial identities). Fan identities not only tie into the cultural texts that people become fans of, but they are also negotiated through fans' other identities - gender and racial.

The reviews above indicate that studies exist on football discourse in Nigeria but the pragmatic analysis of interactions among football fans in selected four viewing centres in Ogun State has not enjoyed scholarly intervention; hence the gap of this study.

Theoretical Framework

This research draws insights from Jonathan Culpepper's notion of Impoliteness Strategies. Impoliteness as a theory was developed from Brown and Levinson's (1978, 1987) Politeness model. Culpepper on his own view

introduced impoliteness as a “multidisciplinary field of study”. According to him, scientific studies such as conflict studies, media studies etc. can be linked to the field of impoliteness. Thus, impoliteness is complex and multidimensional. Culpepper et al. (2003, p.1546) defines impoliteness as “communicative strategies designed to attack face, and thereby cause conflict and disharmony”. He asserts that “impoliteness comes about when: (1) the speaker communicates face attack intentionally, or (2) the hearer perceives and/or constructs behaviour as intentionally face-attacking, or a combination of (1) and (2)” (2005, p.38).

According to Culpepper (1996), impoliteness engages in aggressive face work in a particular context to cause social disruption. This, according to him, could be done in various ways which include when the speaker intentionally attacks face and also when the listener perceives a face that has been attacked. Impoliteness is complex and multidimensional and it was introduced by Culpepper as a “multidisciplinary field of study”. Culpepper et al. (2003, p.1546) equally defines impoliteness strategies as “communicative strategies designed to attack face and thereby cause social conflict and disharmony”. Impoliteness comes about when the speaker communicates face-attack intentionally or the hearer perceives and or constructs behaviour as intentionally face-attacking or a combination of both.

Locher and Bousfield (2008, p.3) viewed impoliteness as a behaviour that is face-aggravating in a particular context.” It shows that there is no clear difference between impoliteness and rudeness. To culpepper, impoliteness and rudeness are “in appropriate and negatively marked” behaviour. However, while impoliteness is intentional, rudeness is unintentional negative behavior. Impoliteness is therefore a linguistic and non-linguistic behaviour that is intentionally deployed by a participant in a discursive interaction to damage the face wants of his/her co-participant(s).

Culpepper (1996, pp.350-353) categories impoliteness into two different form: inherent impoliteness and mock impoliteness: **Inherent impoliteness** is an act that innately threatens one’s face regardless of the act. **Mock impoliteness or Banter** stays on the surface and it’s not target to insult anyone.

Culpepper’s work includes a framework of impoliteness which is based on the politeness theory of Brown and Levinson (1978, 1987). He defines five impoliteness super strategies which are like direct opposites of Brown and Levinson’s politeness strategies. According to Culpepper (1996), “Instead of enhancing or supporting face impoliteness, super strategies are a means of attacking face”. Culpepper describes the following as the super strategies:

- a. **Bald on-record impoliteness:** The FTA is performed in a direct, clear, unambiguous way. This is different from Brown and Levinson’s Bald on-record politeness because in that, a speaker tries to minimize face threat to the barest minimum.
- b. **Positive impoliteness:** This involves the adaptation of strategies designed to damage the addressee’s positive face wants.
- c. **Negative impoliteness:** This includes the use of strategies designed to damage the addressee’s negative face wants.
- d. **Sarcasm/ off –record impoliteness:** Here, the FTA is performed with the use of politeness as well as strategies that are not sincere.
- e. **Withhold politeness:** This involves the absence of politeness where and when it is expected.

We adopt Culpepper’s theory of impoliteness in this paper because it will help us to answer the research questions.

3. METHODOLOGY

The data for this study were taken from five viewing centres in Ogun State, that is, Abeokuta, Ilaro, Ewekoro and Ijebu –Ode. The research used descriptive qualitative approach to explore behaviour, perspective, feeling, and experience as impoliteness. The researchers first of all got the data through participant observation and transcribed the recorded conversations of the football fans. Therefore, the data were collected for fifty utterances several times within a month by taking data during January to February, 2020. When the data were collected, the researchers sorted them as polite or impolite.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section analyses the language used by the football fans at viewing centers using the Impoliteness Theory for the interpretation. This study has used the five strategies of impoliteness namely: bald on record impoliteness; positive impoliteness; negative impoliteness; sarcasm or off record impoliteness and withhold politeness to interpret the data; thereby making it a data driven research. For each of the five impoliteness strategies, the impolite speech acts that represent impoliteness strategies are identified and then discussed within the context of use.

Bald on Record Impoliteness

Culpepper (1996) placed emphasis on bald on record politeness suggested by Brown & Levinson (1987). The latter is still politeness, but without redress. The lack of need to redress is due to factors such as urgency and when speakers and hearers have little distance and power between them. In face-attack theory, bald on record is performed regardless of face threat being high. While using the Bald on Record impoliteness according to Culpepper (1996, p.356), “the FTA is performed in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way in circumstances where face is not irrelevant or circumcised”. Instances of bald on record as seen in the conversations that ensue among football fans in their viewing centres are discussed below:

Excerpt 1

Background information:

The football fans get seated at the viewing centre waiting to know the particular match schedule to be displayed. 10 minutes into the match, the coordinator demands that the viewers should get their money ready for the match tickets).

Coordinator: Everybody, money in your hand.

Speaker 1: I have ₦1000.

Coordinator: Where do you expect me to get ₦1000 change? The way some of you behave when you come here ‘self’, you make somebody wonder the kind of school you are going.

In the excerpt above, the interlocutors are at the viewing centre waiting to see a football match. The coordinator tells the viewers to have their money ready, so as to give them ticket in exchange as a means of identification of payment.

The next locution which is a directive has an illocutionary act of demand, which, in the real sense, should be a polite request. According to Culpepper (1996), direct request is an example of Bald on Record impoliteness. This is because the coordinator commands the viewers without any regressive action, thus threatening the ‘face’ of the viewers. In addition, such speech acts have the illocutionary force of command and assertion which is against the rule of politeness that requires people not to impose themselves on others. Command implies imposition in this case.

The utterance by the coordinator illustrates his impolite behaviour towards the viewers. He uses bald on record impoliteness when he says “*where do you expect me to get ₦1000 change*”. In this excerpt, it is clear that this expression has a rising intonation which is negatively evaluated in this context. The peak of the face threatening act (FTA) was the coordinator’s lament on how the particular viewer’s attitude puts into question the form of education that he has acquired or is acquiring. This face damage is particularly worse given the coordinator’s generalisation with the use of the noun phrase ‘some of you’. This shows that the coordinator directly threatens the face of the entire viewers without any form of redress.

Excerpt 2

Background information:

As the viewing centre coordinator started collecting money from the viewers of the football match, he approached one of the viewers who refused to pay below the specified ticket fee, immediately, the other viewers joined with the argument.

Coordinator: You, you give me ₦80.

Speaker 1: I don’t have any other money.

Coordinator: Stop joking with me; a ticket is ₦100.

Speaker 1: This is all I have. I am for Chelsea.

Speaker 2: Please just allow him for today, since his club is playing.

Coordinator: You, shut up. Who told you to get involved in other people’s business? If you have money, pay for him then; don’t stress me, please!

In the second excerpt, a viewer whose club (Chelsea FC) is playing enters the viewing centre with ₦80, instead of ₦100. The coordinator insists that the viewer must pay ₦100. To show solidarity, one of the viewers gets involved in the conversation and as a reaction, the bald on record impoliteness strategy is clearly used by the coordinator when he says to the second viewer, “You shut up!” Who told you to get involved in other people’s business?” In this interrogative speech act, the coordinator tries to attack the face of the viewer directly. The imperative sentence by the coordinator which is ordering the second speaker to shut up constitutes a face threat to the addressee. It is a clear instance of bald on record, given its directness. The coordinator’s utterance shows his unwillingness to hear the second viewer. By looking at his utterance, it is obvious that the coordinator behaves

impolitely towards the viewer because, in his opinion, the viewer should not have got involved in the issue that did not concern him. So the coordinator's utterance has a clear intention to be maximally offensive. In addition, the locution "*Don't stress me please!*" is also uttered in a harsh tone which heightens the coordinator's impoliteness. Therefore, the whole utterance of the coordinator is identified as bald on record impoliteness as it occurs in a direct face to face interaction.

Negative Impoliteness

Negative impoliteness attacks the addressee's negative face, that is, an addressee's will or need to be unimpeded, not distracted by others, and free from all kinds of imposition (Brown and Levinson, 1987). Culpepper (1996, p.198) has listed six different negative sub-strategies and a few of these could be found on the data collected.

Excerpt 3

Speaker 1: My friend, you are not transparent!

Speaker 2: Take it easy.

Speaker 1: My friend, you're blocking my view.

Speaker 2: The problem is that this space is narrow; I can't pass easily.

Speaker 1: The problem is you; if you're not interested in the match because your club is being defeated, go back home and sleep or buy sleeping pill to induce yourself.

The first text of negative impoliteness is illustrated as the conversation is about where viewer 1 asks Speaker 2 to move quickly so that he can see the television clearly. Speaker 2 implicitly declines the indirect instruction, claiming that the space to pass through is too narrow as the viewing centre seems congested. The negative impoliteness sub-strategy used in this conversation is *ridiculing*. Speaker 1 is ridiculing speaker 2 (obviously, they don't belong to the same club) that he is not transparent. Again, viewer 1 is ridiculing viewer 2 that he's the problem by implying that he is not interested in the match since his club is obviously not winning. Furthermore, he makes sarcastic remark through the locution "...go back home and sleep or buy sleeping pill to induce yourself." The illocutionary force in this locution is that of *insincere advice*. Speaker 1 advises speaker 2 to get out if he is not interested. This locution carries the implications that viewer 2's club is being defeated and as such, he has lost interest in the match.

Excerpt 4

Speaker 1: Hazard is an amiable player, except you want to deceive yourself.

Speaker 2: What is your problem and how much are your players earning?

Speaker 1: You're drunk, 'abi'? (You are drunk, right?)

Speaker 2: Who is drunk? Were you the one who bought me alcohol?

In the above conversation, the conflict arises when speakers 1 & 2 disagree on whether a player is good or not. As a result, speaker 2 uses negative impoliteness strategy by threatening speaker 1's face with the statement, "*What is your problem and how much are your players earning?*" Culpepper refers to this negative impoliteness sub-strategy as "to frighten". Culpepper (1996) posits that the sub-strategy of frightening is done by the speaker instilling a belief. The second utterance of speaker 2 is a threat which can turn to physical confrontation. Also, viewer 1 scorns at viewer 2 in his locution, "*You are drunk, 'abi'?*" The interrogative speech act has the illocutionary and pragmatic force of *belittling* the viewer and declaring him useless. In a normal situation, viewers are expected to treat each other with respect regardless of the different clubs they support. Speaker 2 expresses his discomfort at this utterance, conveying inherent impoliteness by asking if speaker 1 was the one who bought him drinks. This reaction is to say that speaker 2 considers this expression as a face threatening act.

Off-Record Impoliteness or Sarcasm

The FTA is performed with the use of politeness strategies that are obviously insincere, and thus remain surface realization (Culpepper, 1996, p.356). This strategy is evident in the two extracts below:

Excerpt 5

Coordinator: Please adjust let others sit down o.

Speaker 1: Ahn ahn, are we going to be five on this small bench?

Coordinator: No o, the bench is for only you o. You know you are a 'big' man!

From the above excerpt, it is clear that the FTAs performed by the coordinator are politeness strategies that are obviously insincere, thus remaining on the surface level of realisation. In line with Culpepper (1996), sarcasm is

observed when the coordinator responds by saying, “*No o, the bench is for only you o. You know you are a big man.*” The illocutionary force is sarcastic. The coordinator’s response indicates sarcasm and mockery with the statement. According to (Culpepper 1996, pp.8-9), this is closely connected with Leech’s (1983) irony principle which states that the recipient should only indirectly understand the offensive part of a statement (Culpepper1996, p.356). This can be observed when asking a question which only requires a simple answer or a yes or no but instead it is met by a sarcastic answer.

Excerpt 13

Speaker 1: God knows Man-U is dead today o. Arsenal will soon finish them.

Speaker 2: Yes o, we are so dead like we were the last time we won you 3-0.

Speaker 1: That one was just by chance.

Speaker 2: I hear.

In the above excerpt, speaker 2 has a better chance of prediction given the antecedent. Here, the prediction of speaker 1 holds no water because he is sure such prediction is not valid since the said club was defeated in the last match. The remark of speaker 2, “*Yes o, we are so dead like we were the last time we won you 3-0*” shows it is sarcastic as it is meant to make mockery of speaker 1. According to Culpepper (1996), the FTA is performed with the use of politeness strategies that are obviously insincere, and thus remain surface realisations. This is the case in the excerpt with speaker 2 merely mocking speaker 1 by agreeing that they were actually dead.

Positive Impoliteness

Positive impoliteness refers to the strategies that are designed to damage the addressee’s positive face wants. A positive face is the need to be approved of. Culpepper (1996) comes up with a number of sub strategies for positive impoliteness; one is identified in the data collected. It is also common that there are many different positive impoliteness strategies in the same dialogue. These strategies that follow provide examples of how positive face is attacked, that is, the desire to have one’s wants desired by at least some others. This strategy is designed to damage the addressee’s positive face want (Culpepper, 1996, p.356).

Excerpt 7

Speaker 1: Most of these players have drunk pap water.

They will disgrace us today! We are out of this Champions’ League.

Speaker 2: I am optimistic about the scores today.

Speaker 3: Whether you are optimistic or not, we will beat you hands down.

Speaker 2: I have only expressed my optimism and I have not directed that at anyone, so mind your business.

Speaker 1: Nobody can come here to attack us.

Speaker 3: I don talk am. Una go chop am (I have said it. You will be defeated).

Excerpt 7 clearly indicates the conversation as forming conflict between speakers 1, 2 and 3. Speakers 1 & 2 have expressed their hope of losing the Champions’ League. The conflict arises when speaker 3 says, “Whether you are optimistic or not, we will beat you hands down.” The positive impoliteness strategy is clearly used by speaker 3 when he tries to distance himself from the expression of hope of speaker 1 & 2 which speaker 2 reacts to in the negative. However, speaker 3 still maintains his stance in his second locution by issuing a statement of assurance, “I don talk am. Una go chop am” which further threatens the positive faces of speakers 1 and 2.

Excerpt 8

Speaker 1: Which of your players can withstand my boys?

Speaker 2: None

Speaker 1: Talk na.

Speaker 2: I say none na. Abi na by force to talk? (I said none, or is it a must to respond?)

Since Culpepper (1996) has defined positive impoliteness as the use of strategies designed to damage the addressee’s positive face want by ignoring the other, here, “*I say none na abi? Na by force to talk*” is said by speaker 2 to damage the face of speaker 1 by totally ignoring him out of the context of the topic being discussed. From the response of speaker 2, it’s obvious that the countenance of speaker 2 is totally disrespectful as if speaker 1 is disturbing his peace or distracting him.

Withhold Politeness

This deals with the absence of politeness work where it would be expected. For example, failing to thank somebody for a present may be taken as deliberate impoliteness. Since this can be interpreted as intentional impoliteness, below are the excerpt on withhold politeness.

Excerpt 9

Speaker 1: So that's how you will say sorry for stepping on me.

Speaker 2: 'Oga', which one is sorry? Won't I jump when my team scores? If you can't bear it because you are losing, go home 'abeg'.

In the above excerpt, speaker 2 steps on speaker 1. In a polite situation, speaker 2 is expected to apologise for stepping on him but he deliberately employs withhold politeness to damage the face wants of speaker 1. He maintains that he feels that speaker 1 is complaining simply because his club is losing the match. From speaker 2's utterance, it appears normal to mistakenly step on someone while jumping to celebrate at a viewing centre because of the congested nature in most situations. Therefore, speaker 2 feels that he owes speaker 1 no apology. He decides to use withhold impoliteness to damage speaker 1's face want.

Excerpt 10

Speaker 1: Nawa o, naso we take 'jabo' for Champions' League? This thing pain me o.

(I can't believe that this is how we would just lose out of Champions' League.)

Speaker 2: You never see anything. Even next year, una go jabo.

(The worst is yet to come because even next year, you will still be knocked out.)

In the above conversation, speaker 1 expresses his pain by saying that he is disappointed about how his club has just been knocked out of Champions' League. In an ideal situation, speaker 2 is expected to sympathise with speaker 1 on the exit of his league, but he deliberately withholds it in his utterance by adding insult to injury. He applies Culpepper's (1996) withhold impoliteness to damage the face want of speaker 1 by telling him that his club will still be knocked out the following year.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper has attempted a pragmatic analysis of viewers' interactions at viewing centres in Abeokuta, Ilaro, Ewekoro and Ijebu – Ode, Ogun State Nigeria. The findings show that Culpepper's five types of impoliteness strategies were used that is, bald on-record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, off-record/sarcasm impoliteness and withhold impoliteness. Also, we found out that the viewers are motivated to use impoliteness language when they engage in regressive action, the use of command by the viewing centres' coordinator, command among the viewers, argument over the choice of viewers' choice of players, sarcastic response to a question, distancing of viewers from their club whenever they are defeated, ignoring a speaker's questions and inability to sympathise with losing fans' team. Moreover, some of the face threatening utterances are inherent impoliteness where malice and actual confrontations are intended. Some other impolite utterances found in the interactions of football enthusiasts are mock-impoliteness which does not set out to threaten the face of other interlocutors but to facilitate the viewing. The FTA is sometimes done through a direct attack on other interlocutors and at other times through an attack on interlocutors' clubs or preferred players. The study also shows that the interlocutors in a bid to show allegiance to their preferred clubs sometimes use pronominals such as *my*, *I*, *we* and there is also the use of pronominals such as *you*, *your* and *una* (a pidgin word) to refer to the supporters of other clubs.

This study assumed to contribute to the study of impoliteness concept and to substantiate the position of Culpepper in the argument that impoliteness is not a feature of the politeness theory but also another theory on its own. The study is also expected to make us understand that the characteristics of impoliteness are found in daily discourses and that there are several strategies interlocutors could resolve to use to threaten the face of the respondents and redress their own face among others. The study is also anticipated to add to the existing works on the language of patriotic fan of football and also incite more scholarly research.

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TECHNOLOGICAL RESPONSE, TOOLS AND STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN NIGERIA

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Abstract: *The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic caused many companies to shutter, leading to unprecedented economic turmoil in most manufacturing sectors in Nigeria. Businesses in Nigeria have faced many short-term problems, such as health and safety issues, the supply chain, the workforce, cash flow, customer demand, revenue and marketing. This paper concluded that the good management of these problems would not ensure a bright future. This is because, after Nigeria has been through this pandemic, the nation will emerge in a very different environment than the one before the epidemic. Many markets, particularly in the field of tourism and hospitality, no longer exist. Organizational roles are directed at prioritizing and minimizing investment or postponing activities that would not add benefit to the new post-pandemic setting. This paper therefore suggested that the path forward be for Nigerians to accept, instill, and use information media technologies as one of the ways forward to effectively tackle the post-Covid-19 challenge by engaging online communication, online entertainment, and online shopping, which are seeing unprecedented growth in people's social and economic activities.*

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, short-term threats, ICTs.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper analyzes the condition of COVID-19 in Nigeria, the economic downturn in the country and the underlying causes of the downturn. The COVID-19 pandemic has far-reaching impacts on the world economy (Ozili and Arun, 2020). It has influenced multinational travel industries, national health care services, the food sector, the event sector, education and global commerce. As a result of globalisation, there are fears of spillover impacts on emerging and developing countries due to their reliance on developed countries to import goods and services (Ozili and Arun, 2020). The economic situation in Nigeria is not new.

During the 2016 economic crisis, the Nigerian monetary authority defended the local currency from involuntary devaluation against the dollar and introduced a well-functioning, controlled foreign exchange regime from 2016 to 2019. Since the global downturn or recession of 2016, it was generally accepted that an abrupt and prolonged fall in oil prices was the key cause of the global crisis in Nigeria. Yet no one thought in 2020 that a public health problem could cause the country's economic problem.

What made the 2020 economic crisis distinctive from previous economic crises or recessions in Nigeria was that most of the economic agents that should have helped to stimulate the economy were reluctant to participate in economic activity due to fear of contracting COVID-19. Economic agents have refused to participate in economic operations as the government enforced and introduced its social distancing strategy and movement lock-up in Abuja, Lagos and Ogun on 30 March 2020.

Although the epidemic of coronavirus, which began in the province of Wuhan in China, had spillover problems in Nigeria, the reason why the epidemic was severe in Nigeria and caused misery to poor people was attributed to weak institutions that were unsuccessful in responding to the pandemic and the lack of appropriate social security services that would cater to poor citizens and disadvantaged citizens.

Fear of financial and economic crisis led to panic-saving purchasing of foreign currencies by individuals and companies for speculative purposes, flight to consumer welfare, households stocking up on vital food and commodities, companies forcing staff to operate from home to cut running costs. The research in this paper is expected to contribute to the body of literature evaluating the causes of economic problems in underdeveloped countries including Nigeria.

This paper argued that the pace of growth of a nation plays an important role in prolonging economic crises or in promoting economic recovery. This research also agreed with the recent literature on the effect of coronavirus in global culture (see Chinazzi et al, 2020; Haleem et al, 2020; Chen et al, 2020; Fornaro and Wolf, 2020).

Nigeria's existing national health services cannot adapt to the increasing number of infectious patients needing admission to intensive care facilities. This paper argued that the Nigerian government urgently needs to

examine the collective steps and strategies possible to counter the COVID-19 pandemic. Jacob et al (2020) have shown that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted higher institutions in Nigeria by school closures, reduction in international education, interruption of the academic calendar of higher institutions, cancelation of local and international conferences, development of holes in teaching and learning, loss of personnel in educational institutions, and budget cuts in higher education.

Adebayo et al (2020) examined the early transmission of COVID-19 in Nigeria and discovered that COVID-19 cases in Nigeria were lower than expected. The effect of COVID-19 on the Nigerian stock market from 2 January 2020 to 16 April 2020 was investigated by Adenomon and Randzio-Plath (2020). The findings showed losses in stock returns and high uncertainty in stock returns during the period COVID-19 in Nigeria.

While global civilization has been influenced by a variety of pandemics in the past, it is difficult to predict long-term economic, behavioral or social effects, as these factors have not been thoroughly researched in the past. Limited research that do exist have shown that significant historical pandemics of the past decade have generally been correlated with resulting poor returns on investment. The immediate problem in Nigeria is that of business stability, in particular how the country can maintain as many of its micro, small and medium-sized businesses as possible, while keeping the economy competitive. Nigeria has a huge informal population, typically daily wage earners, consisting of street sellers, small merchants, craftsmen, roadside auto mechanics, etc., who have now been stripped of their jobs.

The goal of this paper is to demonstrate that the use of digital media, either through internet services or through information-sharing sites such as Zoom, has kept people linked around the world. Digital savviness will become a must, not an option, for colleges, companies and health care providers. With lockdowns in many countries, internet shopping, including food shopping, has become more popular.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Cross-Cutting Imperatives

There are a variety of cross-cutting imperatives that need to be introduced in Nigeria to create resilience in the post-COVID-19 economy.

1. The Federal Government of Nigeria need to ensure that every Nigerian has a unique digital identity. The shortage of such recognition was a crucial barrier to assistance and palliative action during the lockdown.
2. Also critical is broadband connectivity throughout the country, as this is the most stable launch pad for the modernization of the Nigerian economy.
3. The pandemic has demonstrated that research and development is crucial and must be incorporated in order to allow national resilience and improve local production. The plan is also to establish a separate fund for medical and biomedical studies, both by pooling funds from current programs such as TETFUND and by changing how corporate social responsibility is used for tax deductibility.
4. In the same vein as other significant outbreaks of infectious diseases are likely to occur, a national strategic commitment in the manufacture of generic drugs must be made.
5. A national saving culture will be further established by doubling participation in the FGN Savings Bond, thus allowing for broader scope and use of creativity.

Real Sector Rejuvenation

The real sector rejuvenation should consists of a combination of project and policy approaches that concentrate on job generation around the agricultural, food security, employment, clean energy , transport, manufacturing and digital economy sectors. The goal is to safeguard and sustain existing micro, small and medium-sized enterprises while increasing local productive potential by leveraging emerging opportunities for innovation in technology, agro-alloy value chains, textile manufacturing, information and communication technology, entertainment and tourism, among other sectors. The methods preferred would help to minimize costs in a way compatible with the growth of the private sector.

Preserving and Creating Jobs

There are four imperatives that should be at the core of Nigeria's job growth effort. First, a Mass Agricultural Policy must be implemented by the government. The agricultural value chain must begin with a focus on smallholder farms, both to maintain established livelihoods and to allow them to be the sector's lynchpin. Farming is, of course, a vocation that most Nigerians either know or can readily adapt to through a more efficient supply chain, enabled by secure access to electricity for irrigation, agricultural production and refrigeration on the markets. Secondly, there is a nationwide rural road building programme. Thirdly, there is a mass housing program; and, while existing organizations continue to create definitive alternatives to constraints in the on-grid electricity

market, the fourth component of the initiative will concentrate on the large-scale development of mini-grids and solar home systems in at least 5 million households not actually on the grid.

Secure the most insecure

Nigeria must concentrate on getting its diverse and entrepreneurial workforce to function, and the government must be aware of the need to shield the most disadvantaged parts of its society from the disruptions triggered by COVID-19 and the subsequent economic upheaval. To this end, the current social investment projects in the country need to be deepened and broadened to extend a wider security system to the most disadvantaged people. Recognizing that most people at the bottom of the pyramid are working as day-to-day paying and self-employed employees such as bricklayers, vulcanisers, general petty traders, electricians, bus drivers and barrow-pushers whose livelihoods have been interrupted and who need assistance, the government needs to propose a loan facility to be disbursed by microfinance and fin-tec. In order to ensure that all services are inclusive of all social classes, policies must be placed in motion to respond directly to the needs of women and children. The details must be disaggregated in order to demonstrate the allocation of beneficiaries by ethnicity.

Fostering New Methods to Work

In general, Nigeria's post-Covid-19 Age Economic Sustainability Strategy may aim to promote innovative ways of functioning, generating, educating and handling public health and safety in the years to come. This involves developing resilience through vital industries, including aviation, education, health, internal security, mining, water and sanitation.

The main goal is to turn adversity into advantage. Instead of the possibility of 30 million unemployed Nigerians looking for foreign aids across the world. Both the Nigerian government and the private sector of the economy could hire up to 30 million Nigerians. This prospect involves a concerted whole of government and a whole-of-society effort to lead the country through these tough times.

Employment for Youth Initiative will promote job creation through the following:

- Instruction in technical skills in collaboration with private sector providers such as Google, Microsoft, IBM and Cisco.
- Clear job in the National Public Works Maintenance Programme
- Availability of start-up resources and entrepreneurial skills for young Nigerians and women;

Building a Resilient Health Sector

The ongoing pandemic has intensified the need for a robust healthcare system. National activities in this regard are related to four main goals, namely boosting the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring access for all Nigerians to quality health facilities on the basis of the prioritization of primary health care, building preparedness for the challenge faced by infectious diseases, and boosting local research and development efforts aimed at generating medical and phalpa disease. Immediate steps must be made to improve local production of products such as

Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), hand sanitizers, face masks and other tools for infection prevention.

With a working financial capital pooling system in place to cover citizens' welfare, funding from the private sector will help funding efforts to turn public secondary and tertiary welfare institutions into self-governing and self-sustaining businesses with the potential to produce essential goods and consumables such as intravenous fluids, laundry soap, and surgical supplies. Although measures are being taken to broaden the national health insurance system to include all nationals, the safety of health staff on the front lines of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases must be a priority. To this end, the Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) would provide health employees with insurance benefits at all levels of government as well as in the private sector.

3. METHODOLOGY

The study used a systematic analysis approach including a thorough review of previously published study papers in order to examine and synthesize the relevant details. The paper has used a number of secondary data points, including magazines, newspapers, websites, government documents and the related published works.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper analyzed the recent economic downturn in Nigeria. It has shown that the spillover of the COVID-19 pandemic to Nigeria, combined with collapsing oil prices, were global shocks which triggered the economic crisis in Nigeria in 2020. At the moment, these systemic challenges in Nigeria are prolonging the country's economic crisis. This research suggested that policy makers should pay attention to three major parts of the economy for economic and structural adjustment purposes. One, is that policymakers should introduce structural reforms to diversify the economy and reduce Nigeria's reliance on revenues from crude oil exports.

Secondly, policy formulators in Nigeria should invest in health care facilities to strengthen the capacity of the national health care system to respond to outbreaks of infectious diseases. Thirdly, there is also a need to develop sufficient technology infrastructure to promote the transition from 'face-to-face' business activities to 'digital or web' business activities that will help the technology economy expand. In addition, policy makers can use legislation to build a comprehensive social security safety net for all people, especially unemployed people and poor households.

Finally, the Nigerian government needs to concentrate on rebuilding institutions and give more attention to institutions such as the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) and the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). The size and severity of the economic crisis in Nigeria, triggered by the decline in oil prices and the COVID-19 pandemic, is a strong indication that the restructuring of growth and development has taken place. In retrospect, the Nigerian government was prudent to use the fiscal and monetary stimulus program as a partial solution to restore the weakening aggregate demand during the pandemic.

Public funding was used to slow the spread of coronavirus. No one knows how bad the growing spread of COVID-19 will be in Nigeria in the coming months, if not years. Although what is acknowledged is that this situation is providing an opportunity to revive Nigeria's economy. The government breaking down and the overwhelmed public health services demonstrated that the entire public health sector and the economic system need to be reinvented. Government should not waste this opportunity to restore the infrastructure of the country. But if Nigerians cannot get their priorities in order, people will be heavily punished in the months and years ahead of the next crisis. At national level, the President has to implement the country's rehabilitation and growth plan.

This is a time for Nigerians to enrich their physical, spiritual, and emotional wellbeing, and not only to stop coronavirus. Build a healthy, regular day-to-day schedule by eating right, exercising, and taking adequate rest. Enrich their minds by reading some excellent books, learning new skills, visualizing and recording their long-term ambitions and planning to achieve those goals with zeal when the Covid-19 pandemic is over. There are two drawbacks to this analysis. The first restriction applies to the time of analysis of the pandemic. The analysis time of the pandemic is short.

A longer time is needed because it will offer a much richer insight into the current analysis. Secondly, the currency of the data is another issue. It is likely that future events could overshadow the currency of the data as the coronavirus continues to spread rapidly across the world on a daily basis. Future studies may investigate the direct effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the output of financial institutions in Nigeria. In addition, future researches can also investigate the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the level of financial growth and inclusion in Nigeria. Furthermore, potential future researches could also investigate the effect of the coronavirus pandemic on other macroeconomic measures in Nigeria. Finally, prospective studies could carry out a more rigorous study that could also be conducted by other countries with similar characteristics.

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ENTREPRENEURIAL CREATIVITY, INNOVATION AND BUSINESS GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES IN LAGOS-STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract: Most Nigerian entrepreneurs lack practical creativeness which combines resources and opportunities in new ways. Their level of innovativeness is not as sound as what is obtained in Western World. Therefore, this study investigated how entrepreneurial creativity and innovation influences business growth of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Lagos- State, Nigeria. The study adopted survey research design with a population of 11,663 registered SMEs in Lagos State, Nigeria. A sample of 200 owners/managers, determined by using Krejcie and Morgan table was randomly selected for the study. Data were collected through validated questionnaire. The reliability test yielded Cronbach's Alpha coefficients for the constructs ranging from 0.71 to 0.75. The response rate was 80%. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that there was positive and significant relationship between incremental creativity, innovation and business growth ($r = .723^{**}$, $p < 0.05$); process creativity, innovation and business growth ($r = .892^{**}$, $p < 0.05$); architectural creativity, innovation and business growth ($r = .761^{**}$, $p < 0.05$) and modular creativity, innovation and business growth ($r = .737^{**}$, $p < 0.05$). The study concluded that with entrepreneurial creativity and innovation, small and medium scale enterprises can achieve business growth. It is therefore recommended that policy makers and appropriate authorities should formulate and implement policies and programmes that promote entrepreneurship growth like National Entrepreneurship Plan (NEP) to further enhance SMEs growth. Also they should develop the infrastructural facilities and provide modern service delivery mechanism to boost entrepreneurship growth.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial creativity, Innovation, Business growth. Incremental creativity, Process creativity

1. INTRODUCTION

Creativity and innovation are considered to be overlapping constructs between two stages of the creative process; both are necessary for successful enterprise (Martins & Terblanche, 2013). Creativity can be defined as the production of novel and useful ideas (Amabile, Conti, Coon, Lazenby & Herron, 2016), while innovation refers to the implementation or transformation of a new idea into a new product or service, or an improvement in organization or process (Heye, 2016). By definition, creativity and innovation involve the creation of something new that is central to the entrepreneurial process (Barringer & Ireland, 2016). Creativity and innovation are considered to be inseparable from entrepreneurship, which in turn manifested in the act of starting up and running an enterprise. Pretorius, Millard and Kruger (2015) maintain that creativity is clearly part and parcel of the entrepreneurial skills required to successfully start a venture. Entrepreneurs and their start-ups are considered to be important agents of innovation (Bosma & Harding, 2007), not simply in terms of the products and services they provide, but also in terms of the technologies and processes that they utilize (Bosma & Harding, 2007).

Entrepreneurs implement creative ideas to introduce innovative products or services, or to deliver products or services in a new, more efficient, and hence innovative way. Innovation in New Product Development (NPD) could include upgrading an existing product or developing a totally new concept to create an original and innovative product (Larsen & Lewis, 2007). This is also true for services and processes, thus innovation is recognized in the literature as ranging from the incremental to the radical. There is broad agreement that innovation should be present in all aspects of an organization and that it should be a mindset or a way of life (Abraham & Knight, 2001; Kuczumarski, 2016). Innovation should permeate through the various elements of the organization's business model in order to make it harder to be copied by competitors (Loewe & Dominiquini,

2006). Therefore, innovation is not only measured by the new products or services offered by an enterprise but also by new and more efficient ways of developing, producing or delivering products or services.

It is argued that creativity is not required solely in the domain of certain sectors or departments, or only in the development of new products or services, but is needed at every level of every type of organization. Creativity is seen as going beyond new products, new services and new and improved processes (Heye, 2016). Therefore if one can better organize one's day or write a report in a new or more effective way, then this is every bit a creative act (Gurteen, 2008). Entrepreneurship has become a rubicon that is considered vital for the growth and sustenance of a nation's economic development. According to Clow (2008). Entrepreneurship is the process of mobilizing and risking resources (land, capital and human resources) to utilize a business opportunity or introduce an innovation in such a way that the needs of the society for products and services are satisfied, jobs are created, and the owner of the venture profit from it. This process includes new as well as existing ventures, but the emphasis is usually on new products or services and new businesses. This concept can further be linked to such as generating business ideas, identification of investment opportunities, making decisions towards exploiting such opportunities, formulating organizational objectives conducting market research and survey putting together resources (human, financial, and physical) establishing an enterprise, starting off the actual business operations, distributing and promoting an organization's products and services, organizing and managing the human and material resources for the attainment of the objectives of the enterprise, bearing of risks and uncertainties, innovation and diversification (Udeh, 2009)

Today, most Nigerian entrepreneurs lack practical creativeness which combines resources and opportunities in new ways. Their level of innovativeness is not as sound as what is obtained in Western World. Above all, they fail to embark on proper planning, organizing, staffing, controlling and lack of ability to embark on commensurable risk of their capital and other resources in new business ventures from which they expect substantial rewards. Most small and medium enterprises in Nigeria lacks prudent managerial decisions, ideas, originality and foresight about what to produce or how best to produce it and make substantial profit. If at all the management is embarking on sound initiative and creativity practice, these would have been enhanced.

Creativity and innovation are key factors in entrepreneurship development, which have been in practice since time past. It comes in the form of skill acquisition whereby people acquire through inheritance or from skillful people around them. Growth and development of enterprise cannot be sustained without creativity and innovation. However, as creative as Nigerians are, they have not been able to help in the development of entrepreneurship in spite of government efforts to, promote it. Indeed, observation revealed that the growth rate of entrepreneurship in Nigeria has been very slow, failure and even death of SMEs has been quite common. This scenario contrast sharply with the tremendous entrepreneurial success recorded in Europe, Asia and America.

Moreover, the most fundamental and logical cause of the slow growth of entrepreneurial activities in Nigeria is lack of corporate innovation that engender slow rate of innovation and creativeness. Other contributory factors include lack of confidence, fear and anxiety, environment and bad management, over reliance on self-ability and lack of planning as regards technological and innovativeness and creativity. Studies were conducted on entrepreneurship culture and characteristics, causes of business failure as well as entrepreneurial innovation but entrepreneurship creativity and innovation on business growth have not been studied as one concept together, it is against this backdrop that this study seeks to fill the gap by investigating the relationship between entrepreneurship creativity, innovation and business growth of SMEs in Lagos-State, Nigeria.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

Entrepreneurial Creativity and Innovation

Entrepreneurial creativity is the ability to make or otherwise bring into existence something new, whether a new solution to a problem, a new method or device, or a new artistic object or form. Chandler, Keller & Lyon (2000) defines creativity as new and useful. Entrepreneurial creativity is the act of seeing things that everyone around us sees while making connections that no one else has made. Creativity is moving from the known to the unknown. Culture exerts a negative force on creativity according to Cooper (1998), however, were it not for creativity, culture itself would not be created. Entrepreneurial creativity is marked by the ability to create, bring into existence, to invent into a new form, to produce through imaginative skill, to make to bring into existence something new. Creativity is not ability to create out of nothing (only God can do that), but the ability to generate new ideas by combining, changing, or reapplying existing ideas. Some creative ideas are astonishing and brilliant, while others are just simple, good practical ideas that no one seems to have thought, of yet. (Clark, 1990).

Entrepreneurial innovation is the process of bringing the best ideas into reality, which triggers a creative idea, which generates a series of innovative events. Innovation is the creation of new value. Innovation is the process that transforms new ideas into new value- turning an idea into value. You cannot innovate without creativity. Innovation is the process that combines ideas and knowledge into new value. Without innovation an enterprise and what it provides quickly become obsolete. The dictionary defines entrepreneurial innovation as the

introduction of something new or different. Innovation is the implementation of creative inspiration. The National Innovation Initiative (NII) defines innovation as “the inter-section of invention and insight, leading to the creative of social and economic value”. Innovation is “value” – the creation of value adding value to customer’s satisfaction- “delighting the customers” (Tidd, Bessant & Pavitt, 2002). The construct entrepreneurial creativity was measured with the following variables; incremental creativity, process creativity and modular creativity.

Business Growth

The term growth means increase in size, or an improvement in quality as a result of a process of development in which an interacting series of internal changes leads to increases in size accompanied by changes in the characteristics in the growing object (Rogers, 2003). Growth is the most frequently used corporate strategy. It means increasing sales, assets, net profits and a chance to take advantage of the experience curve to reduce the per unit cost of products sold and thereby increase profits (Picot, 1998). The cost reduction is very crucial if a firm’s industry is growing quickly and competitors are engaged in price wars in an attempt to increase their market shares. Those firms which do not gain the necessary economy of large scale productions normally face large losses unless they can find and fill a small but profitable niche where higher prices can be offset by special product or service features. Business growth is the process of improving some measure of an enterprise’s success. Business growth can be achieved either by boosting the top line or revenue of the business with greater product sales or service income, or by increasing the bottom line or profitability of the operation by minimizing costs (Oluwajoba, 2007). Business Growth is a stage where the business reaches the point for expansion and seeks additional options to generate more profit. Business growth is a function of the business lifecycle, industry growth trends, and the owners desire for equity value creation (Ogundele, 2000).

Theoretical Review

A number of theories are advanced to explain what the constructs of this study means and how the theories could be applied to enhance business growth of SMEs. This paper reviewed two of these theories namely; The Refugee Effect Theory, Absolute Income Theory.

The Refugee Effect Theory was propounded by Oxenfeldt (1943), he pointed out that individuals confronted with unemployment and low prospects for wage employment often turn to self-employment as a viable alternative. This observation was also an extension of Knight’s view (1921) that individuals make a decision among three states - unemployment, self-employment and employment. The simple theory of income choice lends credence to refugee effect by suggesting that increased unemployment will lead to an increase in start-up business activity on the grounds that the opportunity cost of not starting a firm has a negative effect.. Similarly, Picot (1998) and Pfeiffer and Reize (2000) observe that new firms hire the needed employees to work for them, thus helping to reduce the level of unemployment in the society. Evans and Leighton (1990) found that unemployment is positively associated with greater propensity to start a new firm. Many other studies established that greater unemployment serves as a catalyst for start-up activity

In Absolute Income theory, Keynes (1936), narrated that the fundamental psychological law, upon which we are entitled to depend with great confidence both a priori from our knowledge of human nature and from the detailed facts of experience, is that men are disposed, as a rule and on the average, to increase their consumption as their income increases, but not by as much as the increase in their income. The theory assumed a linear relationship between consumption and income; and so the higher the income the higher the consumption of households. Absolute income theory indicates the centrality of household in entrepreneurial development. A nation with low disposable income is bound not to encourage the springing up of new businesses. And so a country that wish to achieve entrepreneurship development, such country should orchestrate a means of boosting the household disposable income; for instance through minimum wage legislation. Again, new business can decide its target consumers in terms of relative income level. A product can be produced and packaged to the attraction of the high income segment of the society since this segment is more like to make purchases.

Life-cycle model emphasized how saving could be used to transfer purchasing power from one phase of life to another. In early life, labor income is usually low relative to later working years. Income typically peaks in the last part of the working life, then drops at retirement. Consumers who wish to have smooth consumption would prefer to borrow during the early low-income years, repay those loans and build up wealth during the high-income years, then spend off the accrued savings during retirement. Implicit in the life-cycle approach is the idea of a lifetime budget constraint that links consumption at various dates during the lifetime. The new businesses and existing ones understanding the stages of consumers in their income curve is imperative. Entrepreneurship development should target that period that consumers purchasing power is highest. In a given environment, questions such as; should product be made for the dependent young and old or should it be made for the working adults should be considered. And so, understanding the life cycle model is critical to entrepreneurial development in deciding the target consumers for products. The theory underpinning this study is there fugee effect theory as it addresses the interaction between the variables of study.

Empirical Review

Empirical evidences on the relationship between entrepreneurship creativity and innovation on business growth varies across countries. However, more significant positive impacts seem to have been recorded in developed economies than the near lack of evidences in less developed economies. Hashim, Wafa and Suliman (2009) have proven empirically that entrepreneurial characteristic of the owner / managers are closely related to the success of the firm. A study specific in this industry is very important because the characteristics of the owner/manager have been shown to be influenced by industry practices. As Stainer and Solem (2011) indicate that organizational development depends on the characteristics of an entrepreneur, it is uncertain and possibly questionable the extent to which the Sri Lankan entrepreneurs inherently possess such qualities to have their organizational development. Being a high –achieving entrepreneur is not that easy. An entrepreneur should have several special characteristics that help them to become a successful businessman. An entrepreneur should be a risk taker; he/she should be innovative, self-confident, goal setter, hard worker, and accountable.

Hitt (2011) explored strategic entrepreneurship in several important organizational domains to include external networks and alliances, resources and organizational learning, innovation and internationalization.. Anyadike, Emeh and Ukah (2012), researched on entrepreneurship development and employment generation in Nigeria: problems and prospects, they found out that the major problems of entrepreneurship in generating employment in Nigeria include inadequate working capital, low standard of education and inadequate training among others. Similar study, by Oladele, Akeke and Oladunjoye (2011) on entrepreneurship development; a panacea for unemployment reduction in Nigeria, using the Ordinary Least Squares econometrics technique. The empirical result shows that variations in industrial production are caused by unemployment rate. Akpomi (2014) opined that no country can as a matter of truth, move forward technologically, industrially and economically without developing strong private partner initiate in the creation of wealth, poverty reduction and employment generation, with required skills. These skills include managerial, comparative, communication, technical, human and special skills to cope with the challenges of the future. More importantly, Ayobade, (2014) justified the need for promoting entrepreneurship culture on the ground that youth in all societies have sterling qualities such as resourcefulness, initiative, drive, imagination, enthusiasm, zest, dash, ambition, energy, boldness, audacity and courage which are all valuable traits for entrepreneurship development.

Supporting this assertion, Kunnuji, (2010) maintained that governments, NGOs and international bodies seeking to improve youth livelihoods could best pursue their empowerment objective by tapping into the dynamism of young people and build on their strong spirit of risk-taking through entrepreneurship development. Kuratko, Hornsby and Naffziger (2001) surveyed entrepreneurs and SMEs in North America to determine what motivational categories lead to business success. Finding from their studies shows that motivation of entrepreneurs falls into four distinct categories: extrinsic rewards; independence/autonomy; intrinsic rewards and family security. These four groups of factors determine the motivation level of entrepreneurs which in turn, impact on the success of their SMEs and its contribution to economic development of their countries. This study was based on the assumption that entrepreneurial creativity and innovation is related to business growth of SMEs. To test this proposition, the following research questions and hypotheses were formulated:

- In what way is incremental creativity and innovation related to business growth?
- In what way is process creativity and innovation related to business growth?
- How architectural creativity and innovation does relate to business growth?
- How modular creativity and innovation does relate to business growth?
- In what way is entrepreneurial creativity and Innovation related to business growth?

The foregoing research questions were transformed and tested in the following hypotheses:

H₀₁: Incremental creativity and innovation has no significant relationship with business growth

H₀₂: Process creativity and Innovation has no significant relationship with business growth

H₀₃: Architectural creativity and Innovation has no significant relationship with business growth

H₀₄: Modular creativity and Innovation has no significant relationship with business growth

H₀₅: Entrepreneurial creativity and Innovation has no significant relationship with business growth

3. METHODOLOGY

This study adopted descriptive survey design. Data from SMEDAN/NBS (2013) revealed that there are 11,663 registered small and medium-sized enterprises in Lagos State, Nigeria. A sample size of 200 respondents was chosen for the study which was statistically drawn using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table. The simple random sampling technique was used. Questionnaire was used for collecting data from the respondents. The questionnaire was designed using the close ended questionnaire and it comprise of two parts. The respondents' background and the research related questions. The reliability of the research instrument was determined using the Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient Statistics to determine reliability of the instrument. The Descriptive statistics using simple percentage method was adopted and in testing the hypotheses formulated Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistical method was adopted. This is adopted to ascertain the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1.0. Hypothesis 1: Incremental creativity and innovation has no significant relationship with business growth

	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remark
Incremental creativity& innovation	193	32.42	4.83	0.723**	0.001	Significant
Business Growth	193	29.64	4.16			

***r -calculated =>; r-critical= 0.197; significant value (p) = 0.001<0.05

Source: Field Report, 2019

Table 1.0 revealed that the r calculated of 0.723 or 72.3%(p=0.00<0.05) shows the degree of relationship between incremental creativity, innovation and business growth. This implies that there is a positive and strong significant relationship between incremental creativity, innovation and business growth, we therefore reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a relationship between incremental creativity, innovation and business growth. This result is in agreement with the work of Murray (2012) which revealed that incremental creativity have high influence on entrepreneurs' personality and style which in turn positively influences business growth.

Table 2.0. Hypothesis 2: Process creativity and Innovation has no significant relationship with business growth.

	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remark
Process creativity& innovation	193	42.58	4.78	0.892**	0.000	Significant
Business Growth	193	52.92	4.82			

***r -calculated =>; r-critical= 0.197; significant value (p) = 0.000<0.05

Source: Field Report, 2019

Table 2.0. revealed that the r calculated of 0.892 or 89.2%(p=0.00<0.05) shows the degree of relationship between process creativity, innovation and business growth. This implies that there is a positive and strong significant relationship between process creativity, innovation and business growth, we therefore reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a relationship between process creativity, innovation and business growth. This result was supported by the study of Rae (2012) that found that entrepreneurs' creativity, such as need for achievement, need for cognition, and internal locus of control, have positive influences on firm performance.

Table 3.0. Hypothesis 3: Architectural creativity and Innovation has no significant relationship with business growth.

	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remark
Architectural creativity& innovation	193	43.46	4.13	0.761**	0.001	Significant
Business Growth	193	39.83	3.702			

***r -calculated =>; r-critical= 0.197; significant value (p) = 0.001<0.05

Source: Field Report, 2019.

Table 3.0 revealed that the r calculated of 0.761 or 76.1% (p=0.00<0.05) shows the degree of relationship between architectural creativity, innovation and business growth. This implies that there is a positive and strong significant relationship between architectural creativity, innovation and business growth, we therefore reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a relationship between architectural creativity, innovation and business growth. This is in agreement with Hitt (2011) whose study explored entrepreneurship innovativeness in several important organizational domains to include external networks and alliances, resources and organizational learning, innovation and internationalization.

Table 4.0. Hypothesis 4: Modular creativity and Innovation has no significant relationship with business growth.

	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remark
Modular creativity& innovation	193	47.29	4.78	0.737**	0.000	Significant
Business Growth	193	36.73	3.217			

***r -calculated =>; r-critical= 0.197; significant value (p) = 0.000<0.05

Source: Field Report, 2019

Table 4.0 revealed that the r calculated of 0.737 or 73.7% (p=0.000<0.05) shows the degree of relationship between modular creativity, innovation and business growth. This implies that there is a positive and strong significant relationship between modular creativity, innovation and business growth, we therefore reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a relationship between modular creativity, innovation and business growth. This was supported by the works of Akindamola (2013).

Table 5.0. Hypothesis 5: Entrepreneurial creativity and Innovation has no significant relationship with business

	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remark
Entrepreneurial creativity& innovation	193	47.44	4.69	0.782**	0.000	Significant
Business Growth	193	46.23	3.14			

***r -calculated =>; r-critical= 0.197; significant value (p) = 0.000<0.05

Source: Field Report, 2019

Table 5.0 revealed that the r calculated of 0.782 or 78.2% (p=0.000<0.05) shows the degree of relationship between entrepreneurial creativity, innovation and business growth. This implies that there is a positive and significant relationship between entrepreneurial creativity, innovation and business growth, we

therefore reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a relationship between entrepreneurial creativity, innovation and business growth. This was supported by the work of Ayobade (2014) which justified the need for promoting entrepreneurship culture on the ground that youth in all societies have sterling qualities such as resourcefulness, initiative, drive, imagination, enthusiasm, zest, dash, ambition, energy, boldness, audacity and courage which are all valuable traits for entrepreneurship development.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between entrepreneurial creativity and innovation which were measured with these variables (incremental creativity, process creativity, architectural creativity and modular creativity) and business growth. Findings revealed that there were relationships between each of the variables with business growth an indication that entrepreneurial creativity and innovation enhances business growth. The Nigerian cultural environment offers many entrepreneurial opportunities. Various cultural programmes and policies have been put in place by the government to encourage entrepreneurial activities. The extent to which the Nigerian populace has taken advantage of the numerous cultural opportunities in the country, however, remains a perturbed issue. This is especially so if one considers the rate of unemployment that keeps increasing over the years in the country.

From the results of this research, the following recommendations are made; Government should improve the infrastructure and select qualified people to implement and monitor various government projects; Government should further the development of entrepreneurship by becoming a customer to small businesses' goods and services through procurements contracts and orders; A system of business networking should be created to allow entrepreneurs to share information in the areas of financial, personnel, market information, equipment and raw materials supplies; Government should provide sufficient incentive and support to further encourage entrepreneurs.

However, there are a few limitations encountered in the study. The first limitation is the research sample size. This research was carried out with 200 owners/managers within Lagos-State. This may not allow the result to be generalized to other parts of the country. Secondly, the attitude of the respondents towards the study was not encouraging however, the researcher was able to get them to fill the questionnaire by creating a good rapport and building confidence in them. These limitations suggest directions for future research. Efforts should be made to study a larger sample size as well as, replicate this study in other parts of the country.

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IMPACT OF THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE TO THE GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISE IN OGUN STATE (Evidence from selected Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Abeokuta Metropolis)

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Abstract: This paper critically examined the impact of capital structure on SMEs Growth, with specific focus on Eighty-five (85) registered SMEs at Oke – Ilewo in Abeokuta Metropolis. This study adopted a survey design. A sample size of (85) respondents was selected using census sampling technique of which 85 respondents filled in and returned the questionnaire. The hypotheses formulated for the study was tested using regression and correlation model with the aid of (SPSS) version 20. The study found out that there is significant relationship between capital structure and Small and Medium Scale enterprise Growth. The study therefore recommends that Government should provide adequate stimulus and relieve package to SMEs so as to enable their businesses thrive and the Government should also facilitate effective capital structure or financing for SMEs, compulsory levies such as tax, space levy should be reduced to a minimal point so as to assist small scale businesses have adequate capital for investment.

Keywords: Capital structure, Government Scheme, Assets, Equity Ratio, Debt Ratio.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Small and Medium scale Enterprise sector perform significant roles worldwide (Abor, 2012). Small and medium scale enterprise has potential contributions socially and economically by contributing noticeably in job creation, revenue creation, innovations, as well as a catalyst for urban and rural areas (Hallberg, 2012; OECD, 2010; Williams, 2010; Fatoki & Asah, 2011). Most of the industrialized countries, over 98% of all manufacturing sector firms originate from the small and medium scale enterprise sector and they are the main employment providers (Sanusi, 2013). The small and medium scale enterprise sector employs more than 22% of the productive labour force in the developing countries (Kayanula, 2000). Financing decisions are some of the most critical decisions for SME owners because they have direct impact on capital structure and the performance of small and medium scale enterprise (Brigham, 2004). Usually, small and medium scale enterprise prefer internal funds over debt, growth oriented firms use more debt to fund their growth and higher educated firm owners use less debt (Lucey & Voronkova, 2018). Researches on small and medium scale enterprise sector have attracted attention from researchers, policy makers, and practitioners due to their contributions to the economic growth in Nigeria (Kira, 2013).

Business Organisations in Nigeria like their partners somewhere else have kept on working in a somewhat unstable and exceptionally serious climate. The truth of the test presented by changes in this climate is so wide. Nigeria is a nation that has more than (60%) of her absolute business associations working on the size of little and medium endeavour (Salako, 2016). Throughout the long term, the issue of these little and medium ventures has been Paufidity of assets. Government on her part has kept on looking for different methods and plans to channel assets to little and medium undertakings all without much of any result. Late explores directed on Nigerian organizations uncovers that the issue of little and medium ventures are more with their comprehension of monetary administration standards, strategies and right application than the accessibility of assets (Ezeoha, 2012). Capital structure, in finance, refers to the way a corporation finances its assets through the combination of equity, debt, or hybrid securities. It is the ratio of different kinds of securities raised by a firm as long-term finance.

The capital structure of a firm describes the combination of both debt and equity finance structure of the firm. A firm's capital structure is therefore the composition or 'structure' of its liabilities. Capital Structure is an important element for Small and Medium Scale enterprise and large businesses. It is however important to note that accessibility of capital to Small and Medium Scale enterprise will trigger economic growth and development (Ajao, 2013).

With a mix of different wellsprings of capital like common offers, inclination shares and long haul reserve various contemplations needs to be set up all things considered. This blend of wellsprings of capital makes it hard for a firm on understanding the objective of using reserves financially. Subsequently, it is continuously depended that a firm need arranges its capital structure for an ideal utilization of assets and to be in a place that upgrade managing impending circumstance (Pandy 2009). Management and owners keep on making decisions on proportions of debts versus equity as they try to get answers to the following questions so as to get higher returns, should they go for more debts? To reduce risk of high gearing, should the firm use more equity finance? A rise in value of a firm by restraining managers to work at shareholder's interest reduces agency costs outside equity by high leverage or low equity/asset ratio. The two major types of liabilities are equity and debt and the holders represent the two classes of firm's investors.

Different levels of risks, gains and influence have an association for each of the two liabilities. Debt owners have no control over the firm's operations, they earn fixed rate of interest according to the terms and conditions of the investment contract. Ordinary shareholders are the last claimant and bear nearly all the risks, though they have greater influence to the firm's operations. Retained earnings on the other hand, is part of equity fund that is generated internally only when a firm makes profit and in a position to retain some of the earnings for future use. Therefore, a firm that makes no profit cannot raise any retained earnings (Abor, 2005). The study focuses on three independent variables that includes equity capital, debt capital and retained earnings that forms part of capital structure (Ebaid, 2009).

Due to poor management of short term loan, trade credit and long-term loans, SMEs have continuously experienced some difficulties in improving their financial performance. The cause could be failure by SME's not using appropriate debts in their normal operations and if this is not dealt with, it might cause financial distress and business failure (Pindalo, 2006). However, the much availability of debt facilities and the strict procedure of raising the limited available equity finance has caused many SMEs to turn to debt as a source of finance (Githaiga, 2015). This fact is theoretically and practically acceptable from the debt providers' perspective owing to the perceived high risk of moral hazard problems among small and medium enterprises. Debt is an important factor for the free flow of cash in the operation of the SME's. Therefore, this study contributes to the literature by addressing the existing financing gap and attempts to diagnose the issue of access to finance and sources of finance accessible and available to SMEs. It is based on this background that the study was aimed to investigate the effect of capital structure on SMEs Growth.

Statement of the Problem

Today more than ever before the small and medium scale enterprises are pivotal to the economic growth of the nation, almost 80% of the total population of Nigeria are either self-employed or running a small and medium scale business in one or the other segment of the economy (Kehinde, 2003). Small and Medium scale enterprise also contributes strongly to the national economic productivity, and it is the bedrock of economic growth and development. The means of financing the Small and Medium scale enterprise remains an issue to many operators of SMEs, they often start the firms using seed-capital from either personal saving, retirement benefit, family and other relations, sometimes less often than not the start-up capital are provided by loans from financial institutions. The experience in SMEs growth has shown that the entry-exit rate is very high in SMEs' development. The SMEs have most times been bedevilled by poor funding by the proprietors (at the growth stage) since all the sources available to them have limited funding capacity. The need, therefore, to expand the business using debt finance remains vital to the expansion, growth and improved earning structure of SMEs.

To ensure that the SMEs grow and increase, government of Nigeria over the past forty years have implemented various developmental schemes relating to funding, management and marketing of services and products by the SME's, however, the resultant effect of the supportive and developmental schemes of the government have been very low. Most SMEs have an all equity financial structure over many years as they could not assess debt finance from the private financing institutions (Commercial banks), as well as from the government funding scheme partly due to stringent conditions by the commercial banks and the poor implementation of government schemes. It is generally acknowledged that small businesses are able to borrow from formal financial avenues such as banks or informal avenues like family and friends to increase their capital. SMEs inability to gain access to bank loans could be due to high collateral requirements, high interest rates, and lack of relationship with bankers. There is no doubt that SMEs face increasingly large number of constraints and have less access to formal sources of external finance, thus accounting for the limited growth potential of SMEs.

Research Purpose and Objectives

The main purpose of this research work is to access the role of capital structure on Small and Medium Scale enterprise Growth in Ogun State, in line with this the study stands out to investigate the following objectives:

1. To find out if there is a significant relationship between capital structure and Small and Medium Scale enterprise Growth.
2. To investigate the extent to which Government supportive Schemes have influenced the performance of Small and Medium Scale enterprise in Ogun State.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Review

Capital Structure: Overview

Capital structure means the proportionate use of debt and equity in financing organization operation (Kennon, 2010). These sources of fund include equity and liabilities which are presented in the statement of financial position. Huang and Vu Thi (2003) classified these sources of fund into: retained earnings (internal equity); issuing new shares (external equity); and borrowing through debt instruments (debt capital). The proportion of each of these components has enormous impact on the success of the firm. The impact of this capital structure mix on firm financial performance can be evaluated on the basis of the benefits and cost associated with each component of fund. Premised on this, managers are often saddled with a daunting task of designing appropriate capital structure mix which will maximize the firm financial performance.

According to Myer and Majluf (1984), management often takes into consideration all means of financing available having in mind the least expensive source. The relevance of an optimum capital mix was also emphasized by Chowdhury and Chowdhury (2010) when they opined that in order to maximize the firm value, profitability and shareholders wealth, suitable mix between debt and equity financing cannot be undermined. The findings of empirical research on the impact of these capital structure components on firm financial performance have been mixed, however each of these findings have implication for policy formulation.

Capital structure determines how the company is financing its operations and investments. The capital structure combines various securities, such as equity, debt and hybrid securities (Hillier et al., 2011). Equity is defined as a security that represents ownership interest, such as common stock. Debt is defined as the amount borrowed from one party to another. Debt can be classified by the maturity time: if the maturity of debt is more than 12 months, then it is classified as long-term, such as bond or loan agreements, otherwise, it is classified as short-term, for example as notes or in some cases bank loans. The hybrid securities exhibit the characteristics of both debt and equity, for example, convertibles or preferred stock. This study will focus on the debt in order to measure capital structure, specifically total debt, short-term debt and long-term debt.

The Determinants of Capital Structure

These attributes are denoted growth opportunities, size, profitability, tangibility and non-debt tax shields. These determinants and indicators are discussed below.

Growth Opportunities

Jensen and Meckling (1976), Myers and Majluf (1984), and Fama and French (2000) argue that firms with high future growth opportunities should use more equity financing, because a higher leveraged company is more likely to pass up profitable investment opportunities. The trade-off model predicts that firms with more investment opportunities have less leverage because they have stronger incentives to avoid underinvestment and asset substitution that can arise from stockholder-bondholder agency conflicts. The trade-off theory predicts a negative relationship between leverage and investment opportunities. Pecking order theory suggests also that a firm's growth is negatively related to its capital structure. Growth opportunities may be considered assets that add value to a firm, but cannot be collateralized and are not subject to taxable income. The agency problem suggests a negative relationship between capital structure and a firm's growth.

Firm's Size

Many authors have suggested that the leverage ratio may be related to firm size. However, there are conflicting results on the relationship between firm's size and leverage. The trade-off theory predicts that larger firms tend to be more diversified, less risky and less prone to bankruptcy. Firms may prefer debt rather than equity financing for control. Control considerations support positive correlation between size and leverage. Thus, large firms should be more highly leveraged. In the literature, the natural logarithm of net sales or total assets, average value of total assets, total assets at book value and the market value of the firm were used as measure firm size (Sayilgan et al., 2006).

Profitability

Most of the empirical studies show that there are no consistent theoretical predictions on the effects of profitability on leverage. In the trade-off theory, more profitable firms should have higher leverage because they have more income to shield from taxes. The free cash-flow theory would suggest that more profitable firms should use more debt in order to discipline managers, to induce them to pay out cash instead of spending money on inefficient projects (Bauer, 2004). Thus, some of empirical studies observe a positive relationship between leverage and profitability, for example (Taub, 1975; Fattouh et al., 2002). However, in the pecking-order theory, firms prefer internal financing to external. So more profitable firms have a lower need for external financing and therefore should have lower leverage (Bauer, 2004).

Small and Medium Scale Business Environments in Nigeria and Its Supports

The term enterprise refers to any social activity whose primary goal is to offer services or produce goods within the framework of a community or society. The exact type of business that takes place in a given society is largely determined by the attitudes, needs and beliefs of members of such community. In real life scenario, the society makes demand on the business and vice versa. The term business environment refers to the interrelationship that exists between the community and the business establishments that operate within the community. Nevertheless, it is imperative to note that the support and specific business environment varies from one geographical location to another. So, while some business environments may be hostile, others can be very favourable for the growth of business.

The conceptual meaning of the term business environment is quite complex. Thus, business environment ought to be dynamic, so that it can be compatible with the independent actions of all organizations and institutions as well as individuals that have both direct and indirect effects on business operations (Olson 1987). Furthermore, Olson (1987) identified the various stakeholders that are involved directly or indirectly in the country's business environment as follows:

- The Individuals, which include customers that are in needs of the services or goods offered by a business organizations; employees that provides the necessary entrepreneurial skills required for the provision of services and production of the goods.
- The business establishments, which are primarily responsible for supply of services and input necessary for production, distributions and subsequent retailing of the goods and services. Most time, these stakeholders also act as competitors in the market.
- The state, which includes regulators of the economy, employers, producers and consumers of services and goods etc.

In his study, Aluko (1983) identified two broad categories of business environment. These are internal business environment and external business environment. According to him, the internal business environment comprises technologies and tools that are used by organization for normal business operations. Examples of components of the internal environment include control procedures, administrative procedures, production system, products, service, marketing procedures and the market itself. On the other hand, Dogses (2016) listed some components of external business as follows: government regulatory system, ethical system, technological system, social system, economic system, legal system, political system, customers and competitors in the same business environment.

As a developing country, Nigerian business environment is constantly changing. Such change, whether negative or positive, can either offer more opportunities or generate more threats for the existing businesses. This partly explains why the decision taken by many business organizations are greatly influenced by various elements of external and internal business environment. It also explains the interdependence between business and its environment. Ajayi and Adebisi (2006) observed that this interdependence is essential for adequate understanding of how business functions as well as how policies are being formulated. Base on the above assertion, Isimoya (2005) affirms that the business operations involved two basic institutions namely; the market environment and the company. In this case, the company is mainly responsible for dispatching services, goods and information (communication) to the market. In return, the market generates feedback and sales (money) for the company.

In his study, Obikoya (1995) pointed out that the existence of other elements, which are very much capable of influencing the company and market. According to him, such elements are the primary determinants of the exact services which the company has to offer in the market, and ultimately attain success. He identified competitive environment, which consists of intermediaries and industry, as the first of such element. For example, the company's level of success in its normal business operation is primarily determined by the materials, capital, efficiency of suppliers/distributors and competitiveness for labour in the industry. Wales (2015) also pointed out that the second levels of environmental elements are found mainly in the micro-environments. In this context, macro-environments simply refer to independent institutions that can enhance the operations of a business organization.

The various elements of the business environment can have considerable effect on the firm's performances, conduct and structure. In fact, it is practically impossible for any business to operate effectively without them. This is one of the major reasons why it is very essential for every business to establish operational structures that will enable them adapt to any changes in the market. The success of any business organization depends largely on the extent to which it is fine-tuned to its environment. The term innovative is generally used to describe any firm that takes advantage of the opportunities that comes with change, and overcome any threat that comes with such change. Thus, a business can only be prosperous, if it is innovative and adaptive. This is illustrated by Amuda (2006), as he strived to revealed the inter-dependence between the company and its environment, and went further to explain the open system concept.

Capital Structure Elements and Business Financial Performance: Overview

The study examines Leverage and Equity as it affects Business Financial Performance. These are further discussed below:

Leverage and Business Financial Performance

Financial leverage is level operating assets that are financed with debt versus equity (Penman, 2001). Debt financing has a mandatory call on firm's cash by means of interest payment and principal repayment. The mandatory call on debt financing is represented by cost of borrowed fund which should be adequately covered by the firm earnings capacity. The greater a firm's leverage, the greater the bankruptcy risk in down times thus the greater the profits in good time for equity provider. The findings of leverage on financial performance is mixed. Specifically, the study of Rehman (2013) indicated that as debt financing increases, there is a corresponding rise in fixed interest cost, thus undermining profit. In the same vein, the study of Rajin (2012) corroborates the findings of both Rehman (2013) and Akhtar et al. (2012). Using shareholders return and market capitalization as performance indices, the study revealed that leverage and shareholders return exhibit positive relations while leverage and market capitalization had a negative relationship.

Other studies that corroborate positive relationship between leverage and financial performance are: Hadlock and James (2002), Ghosh and Jain (2000), Berger and Udell (2006). The reason adduced to this unexpected result is that as debt level increases due to the introduction of new capital by borrowings, firms are able to utilize these borrowed funds to the extent that the gains exceed the expected cost of such fund (Hutchinson, 1995). However, to Hadlock and James (2002), flexibility at which firms adjust its debt usage in down time also determines the impact it will have on earnings. For instance, when a capital structure is over burdened with long term borrowings, it may become difficult to adjust its debt usage within a relatively short time should there be decline in its earnings power, thus interest cost exhibiting a constrain on earnings. Conversely, if there is moderate debt mix over a relatively short period, decline in earnings power during down time will only short-lived because most of these firms will fully come to terms with the need to properly position by adjusting its debt usage, thus restoring the balance between cost of debt and earnings power.

Equity and Business Financial Performance

The effect of equity on financial performance could be likened to the effect of ownership structure on firm financial performance. Equity financing refers to share ownership which is atomistic in nature. It could be highly dispersed or concentrated i.e. in the former, there are many owners with few holding few unit of shares unlike the latter in which there are few shareholders with each having large unit of shareholdings (institutional shareholdings). Gursory and Aydojan (2002) also gave two dimensions to this type of ownership: ownership concentration which refers to the share of the largest owner and it is influenced by absolute risk and minority cost (Pederson & Thomsen, 1999); and ownership mix which refers to the identity of major shareholders. Irrespective of the nature of equity ownership, prior studies have linked firm financial performance to it though their findings seem not to be in tandem with one another.

Studies such as Loderer and Martin (1997), Demsetz and Villalonga (2001), Bohren and Odegaard (2000), Cho (1998) have examined ownership structure and financial performance from bidirectional approach. Specifically, the study of Loderer and Martin (1997) addresses the causality between firm value and managerial ownership and the result from the two stage least square (2sls) regression revealed no significant evidence of managerial ownership on performance, in contrast performance exhibits a negative effect on executive stockholdings.

Theoretical Review on Capital Structure

The study focused on theories which are pertinent to Capital Structure and these theories include: Modigliani-Miller Theory. The rationale behind the adoption of this theory is the fact that the theory emphasizes firm financial decisions and as well as capital structure.

Modigliani-Miller Theory

Discussion on the theory of capital structure was started by the fundamental work of Modigliani and Miller (1958). The theory is based on the following assumptions: first, the markets are frictionless markets, meaning that there are no transaction costs; secondly, the markets are competitive, and individuals and firms are price takers; thirdly, individuals and firms can undertake financial transactions at the same prices (e.g., borrow at the same rate); fourthly, all agents have the same information; lastly there are no taxes.

These assumptions deductively led to the famously recognized idea of the "capital structure irrelevance" where the debt has no influence on the firm's value under the efficient market assumption. The Modigliani & Miller proposition demonstrates that by taking companies investment policy as given, in the perfect market, without tax, transaction cost and with all of the information, capital structure has no effect on the firms' value. However, each of these assumptions does not hold true in the "real world". Modigliani and Miller realized the limitations of the original model and decided to include taxes into the equation. This resulted in the unrealistic proposition that the firm has to be financed by 99.99% of debt in order to increase its value (Modigliani & Miller, 1963). By just "relaxing" one of the assumptions, it is evident that capital structure is important for a firm's value. In the case when all the assumptions are realistic, capital structure has an influence on the value of a firm.

Empirical Review

Many studies have been conducted locally and internationally in this area of study with the view of helping both growing and grown firms structuring their finances efficiently. This section of the study is therefore concerned with looking at some of those studies as follows.

In the first place, Onaolapo and Kajola (2010) conducted a study on the impact of capital structure and performance of Nigerian firms focusing only on the non-financial firms for a period of seven year (2001-2007) from agency cost theory point of view. The study revealed that capital structure surrogated by debt ratio (DR) has a significantly negative impact on firm's financial measures, return on asset (ROA), and return on equity (ROE). This result provides evidence in support of agency cost theory. Pratomo and Ismail (2006) studied on the capital structure-and the performance of Islamic Banks of Malaysia. Profit efficiency of a bank was set as an indicator of reducing agency cost and the ratio equity of a bank as an indicator of leverage. Their findings are inconsistent with the agency theory i.e. higher leverage or a lower equity capital ratio is associated with higher profit efficiency. Berger and Wharton (2002) in the same vein, studied on the capital structure and firm performance testing agency cost theory hypothesis with a complete attention on the banking sector. Findings here are as well consistent with the agency costs hypothesis – higher leverage or a lower equity capital ratio is associated with higher profit efficiency.

Also, Oke and Afolabi (2011) investigated the impact of capital structure on industrial performance in Nigeria taking five quoted firms into account with debt financing equity financing and debt/equity financing as proxies for capital structure while profit efficiency is a surrogate for performance. For equity and debt equity finances, a positive relationship existed but a negative relations hip between debt financing and performance. Besies, Anup and Suman (201 0) find out the impact of capital structure on the value of firm in the context of Bangladesh economy or industrial sector by gathering secondary data of publicly listed companies traded in Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) and Chittangong Stock Exchange (CSE) using share price as a proxy for firm's value and different ratios for capital structure decision. It was found that maximizing wealth for the shareholders require perfect combination of debt and equity and that cost of capital is negatively correlated and therefore to be reduced to minimum level.

Furthermore, Ong and Teh (2011) investigated on the capital structure and firm performance of construction companies for a period of four years (2005-2008) in Malaysia. Long term debt to capital, debt to capital, debt to asset, debt to equity market value, debt to common equity, long term debt to common equity were used as proxies as the independent variables (capital structure) while return on capital, return on equity, earnings per share, operating margin, net margin were used to proxy the corporate performance. The result shows that there is relationship between capital structure and corporate performance.

Gaps in Literature

What we discovered with the majority of these studies is that they are sectorial focusing, like the studies of Pratomo and Ismail (2006) focusing on the Islamic Banks of Malaysia, Berger and Wharton (2002) on only the banking industry of US, Ong and Teh (2011) study on the Bangladesh construction companies, Dare and Funso

(2010) concentrated on the Nigerian petroleum industry, Onimisi (2011) concentrated on the Nigerian manufacturing firms only and Akintoye (2008) focuses only on the Nigerian Food and Beverages industry. Besides, the aforementioned studies mostly have relatively small sample as in the case of Oke and Afolabi (2011) where a sample of five (5) firms: Guinness Nigerian PLC, Cement Company of Northern Nigerian PLC, First Aluminium Nigeria PLC, Longman Nigeria PLC and United Nigeria Textiles PLC chosen from breweries, building materials, industrial and domestic materials, printing and for publishing and textiles industries respectively.

Therefore, with these gaps observed from these studies, this study attempts to bridge those gaps by studying top SMEs in Ogun State and by touching all sectors (financial and non-financial) in order to expand the population of the study, thereby having a larger sample in the study and eventually allowing the findings to stand a better chance of being generalized on the Nigerian economy.

3. METHODOLOGY

A survey research design was used in this study. The target population of this study comprises of eighty five (85) selected registered small and medium scale enterprise at Oke Ilewo within Abeokuta Metropolis. However, a census sampling techniques was adopted to determine the sample size of eighty-five (85) respondents. This study produced both quantitative and qualitative data. Once the questionnaires are received they were coded and edited for completeness and consistency. Quantitative data WERE analyzed by employing descriptive statistics and inferential analysis using statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 20. This technique gives simple summaries about the sample data and present quantitative descriptions in a manageable form (Gupta, 2004). Together with simple graphics analysis, descriptive statistics form the basis of virtually every quantitative analysis to data (Kothari, 2004). The significance testing was done at 5% level of significance and SPSS was used for this purpose.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are analysis obtainable from respondent's opinions:

Table 1: Government Schemes package is adequate and satisfactory in this organization

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agreed	24	28.2	28.2
	Agreed	22	25.9	54.1
	Undecided	15	17.6	71.8
	Disagreed	18	21.2	92.9
	Strongly Disagreed	6	7.1	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey, 2020.

Table 1 shows that 28.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that government scheme package is adequate and satisfactory in this organization, 25.9% of the respondents agreed to the contrary, 17.6% of the respondents are unsure, 21.2% of the respondents disagreed to the subject matter and 7.1% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that government scheme package is adequate and satisfactory in this organization.

Table 2: Capital Structure is essential to the growth of Small and medium scale enterprise

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agreed	18	21.2	21.2
	Agreed	32	37.6	58.8
	Undecided	35	41.2	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey, 2020.

Table 2 shows that 21.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that capital structure is essential to the growth of SMEs, 37.6% of the respondents agreed to the contrary, 41.2% of the respondents are unsure. This implies that majority of the respondents were unsure that capital Structure is essential to the growth of SMEs.

Table 3: A major component of capital structure is Debt-Equity ratio

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agreed	23	27.1	27.1	27.1
Agreed	39	45.9	45.9	72.9
Undecided	8	9.4	9.4	82.4
Disagreed	15	17.6	17.6	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey, 2020.

Table 3 shows that 27.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that a major component of capital structure is Debt-Equity ratio, 45.9% of the respondents agreed to the contrary, 9.4% of the respondents are unsure, 17.6% of the respondents disagreed to the subject matter. This implies that majority of the respondents agreed that a major component of capital structure is Debt-Equity ratio.

Table 4: To a great extent capital structure enhances organizational performance and profitability

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agreed	27	31.8	31.8	31.8
Agreed	33	38.8	38.8	70.6
Undecided	10	11.8	11.8	82.4
Disagreed	13	15.3	15.3	97.6
Strongly Disagreed	2	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey, 2020.

Table 4 shows that 31.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that to a great extent capital structure enhances organizational performance and profitability, 38.8% of the respondents agreed to the contrary, 11.8% of the respondents are unsure, 15.3% of the respondents disagreed to the subject matter and 2.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that to a great extent capital structure enhances organizational performance and profitability.

Table 5: SMEs Growth is better enhanced through capital structure

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agreed	33	38.8	38.8	38.8
Agreed	26	30.6	30.6	69.4
Undecided	8	9.4	9.4	78.8
Disagreed	14	16.5	16.5	95.3
Strongly Disagreed	4	4.7	4.7	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey, 2020.

Table 5 shows that 38.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that SMEs Growth is better enhanced through capital structure, 30.6% of the respondents agreed to the contrary, 9.4% of the respondents are unsure, 16.5% of the respondents disagreed to the subject matter and 4.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that SMEs Growth is better enhanced through capital structure.

Table 6: The combination of equity, debt, or hybrid securities leads to an effective capital structure

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Agreed	37	43.5	43.5	43.5
Agreed	23	27.1	27.1	70.6
Undecided	7	8.2	8.2	78.8
Disagreed	14	16.5	16.5	95.3
Strongly Disagreed	4	4.7	4.7	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey, 2020.

Table 6 shows that 43.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that The combination of equity, debt, or hybrid securities leads to an effective capital structure, 27.1% of the respondents agreed to the contrary, 8.2% of the respondents are unsure, 16.5% of the respondents disagreed to the subject matter and 4.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that the combination of equity, debt, or hybrid securities leads to an effective capital structure.

Table 7: To a great extent government stimulus package is of immense benefit to the organization

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	28	32.9	32.9	32.9
Agreed	25	29.4	29.4	62.4
Undecided	8	9.4	9.4	71.8
Disagreed	20	23.5	23.5	95.3
Strongly Disagreed	4	4.7	4.7	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey, 2020.

Table 7 shows that 32.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that to a great extent government stimulus package is of immense benefit to the organization, 29.4% of the respondents agreed to the contrary, 9.4% of the respondents are unsure, 23.5% of the respondents disagreed to the subject matter and 4.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that to a great extent government stimulus package is of immense benefit to the organization.

Table 8: An outcome of effective government scheme is increased SMEs Growth

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agreed	17	20.0	20.0	20.0
Agreed	35	41.2	41.2	61.2
Undecided	6	7.1	7.1	68.2
Disagreed	23	27.1	27.1	95.3
Strongly Disagreed	4	4.7	4.7	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey, 2020.

Table 8 shows that 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that an outcome of effective government scheme is increased SME's Growth, 41.2% of the respondents agreed to the contrary, 7.1% of the respondents are unsure, 27.1% of the respondents disagreed to the subject matter and 4.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents agreed that an outcome of effective government scheme is increased small and medium scale enterprise Growth.

Test of Hypotheses

The Pearson correlation (r) was employed to test the association between the variables stated in the hypotheses at 0.01 level of significant.

Decision Rule: Accept the Alternative Hypotheses and reject the Null Hypotheses if the Pearson correlation (r) is positive. The level of strength between this variable can also be determined as indicated in a table below:

Table 9

Coefficient Value	Strength of Association
$a. < /r / < .3$	Small correlation
$0.3 < /r / < .5$	Medium/moderate correlation
$/r / > .5$	Large/strong correlation

Where r means the absolute value of the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Hypothesis One

H0₁: There is no significant relationship between Capital Structure and SMEs Growth.

Table10: Correlations

		Capital Structure	SMEs Growth
Capital Structure	Pearson Correlation	1	.678
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	85	85
SME's Growth	Pearson Correlation	.678	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	85	85

Source: Researcher Field work (2020).

The Pearson correlation (r) analysis between capital structure and SMEs growth variables is 0.678, indicating a strong positive correlation between capital structure and SMEs growth variables. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between Capital Structure and SMEs Growth

Hypothesis Two

H0₂: There is no significant relationship between Government Scheme and SME's Growth

Table 11: Correlations

		Government Scheme	SME's Growth
Government Scheme	Pearson Correlation	1	.890*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	85	85
SME's Growth	Pearson Correlation	.890*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	85	85

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Researcher Field work (2020).

The Pearson correlation (r) analysis between Government Scheme and SMEs Growth variables is 0.890, indicating a strong positive correlation between Government Scheme and SMEs Growth variables. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between Government Scheme and SMEs Growth.

5. CONCLUSION

Capital structure financing is crucial to the effect of a business. In other words, capital financing determines how a business survives in the economy and must be taken serious so as to yield positive returns, profits and generation of increased GDP for the nation. However, it is also important to note that aside capital structure/financing of a business, the government must be ready to give or provide scheme/ relieve packages for SMEs to thrive on.

Going by the aforementioned findings, the study therefore concludes that capital structure and government scheme influences SMEs growth to a great extent.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the study recommends the following points as an aid to revive SMEs Growth:

- 1.0. Government should provide adequate stimulus and relieve package to SMEs so as to enable their businesses thrive. This could be achieved through several scheme and reforms for the benefits of small scale businesses.
- 2.0. To have an effective capital structure or financing for SMEs, compulsory levies such as tax, space levy should be reduced to a minimal point so as to assist small scale businesses have adequate capital for investment.

- 3.0. Small Scale Business (SBOs) should be given orientation on several ways as to go into a conglomerate activity. This process involves diversification and by fact it is of immense benefits and increased capital when small businesses go into diversification.
- 4.0. Review of assets, equity and debts should be carried out by small scale businesses so as to evaluate and checkmate the bottom line of operating and financing activity of the business.
- 5.0. Above all, access to loan and drafts for businesses should be available as this will foster the private sector and thereby reducing crime, unemployment and poverty.

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TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT ON EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION OF FEMALE STAFF IN DANGOTE PLC IBESE, OGUN STATE

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Abstract: *This study examines the impact of total quality management on organisational performance of female staff in Dangote cement plc. Ibeese, Ogun State. A survey design was adopted for the study where questionnaire was the instrument used to elicit information from 70 female staff of three units in Dangote Plc Ibeese (i.e. Cement, Agro-Sack and Transportation). The sample size decision was based on Taro-Yamane (1967) sample size determination. A convenience sampling technique was used to select the respondents based on gender and age. Two (2) modified and adapted instruments tagged Survey on the Implementation of Total Quality Management and an instrument with variables regarding organizational performance by Lau & May (1998) were used for data collection. Product moment correlation and multiple regression analyses were used in analyzing the data collected. This result shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between management commitment, staff orientation, employees' commitments and employee satisfaction. Furthermore, a unit increase in management commitment, staff orientation and employees' commitment will cause 2.189, 3.015 and 3.816 unit increases in female employee satisfaction provided other independent variables are held constant. It was concluded that total quality management practice has significant impact/contribution on female employee satisfaction. The study therefore recommended among others that top management should actively participate in quality management activities, strongly encourage female employee involvement in quality management activities, pursues long term business success and discusses many quality related issues in top management meeting.*

Keywords: Total Quality Management, Organisational Performance, Operational Efficiency, Employee Satisfaction

1. INTRODUCTION

In response to increase global pressures customers' demanding superior quality of products and services, the global market place has become very competitive, many organizations have adopted practices such as total quality management (TQM), and benchmarking. Many scholars claim that managers can implement TQM in any organization in any sectors of the economy such as manufacturing, service, education, and government (Dean & Bowen, 1994), and that it generates improved products and services, more satisfied customers and employees, reduced costs, improved financial performance, enhanced competitive, and increased productivity (Zu, 2009). The pioneers in TQM, such as Deming, Juran, Cosby and Feigenbaum, highlighted the importance of the quality philosophy as an essential competitive weapon for the transformation of an organization.

Total Quality Management (TQM) is a philosophy and set of guiding principles that represent the foundation of an excellent organisation and to ensure survival of industrial organisations in the competitive economy of today (Besterfield, 1999). Total Quality Management is a technique that underscores the continuous improvement of product and service quality to satisfy customers and enhance productivity. The emergence of Total Quality Management has been one of the most significant developments in recent management practice. The focus on the development of Total Quality Management (TQM) systems appears to have begun around 1980 in response to Global competition and stiff rivalry in the manufacturing subsector arising from Japan (Easton and Jarrell, 1998). In the last three decades, Total Quality Management has become pervasive and widely accepted in manufacturing, services, government, healthcare and banking subsectors of the developed economies (Fotoponlam & Psomas, 2009). Al-swadi and Mahmood (2012) and Temtime (2003) assert that continuous attention has been given to TQM in the industrialised countries but researchers investigated quality practices in the developing countries in the last ten years.

According to Moballeggi and Moghaddam (2011), there is a growing awareness that a well-designed and well-executed Total Quality Management process is one of the most effective routes to increase product and service quality, productivity and profitability. However, many organisations are still mired in “quality confusion”. This scenario is a common phenomenon in Nigeria. Quality of products has been identified as one of the critical determinants affecting the performance of most organizations in Nigeria. In response to the poor quality and substandard products in wide circulation alongside the attendant adverse effect on the lives of the citizens and the economy, Nigerian government established the legal and the institutional framework to curb the ugly trend and menace in the country. The Government of Nigeria set up regulatory agencies such as Standard Organisation of Nigeria (SON), National Agency for Food, Drug and Administration Control (NAFDAC), Nigerian Drug and Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and Consumer Protection Council to safeguard the unsuspecting public against unethical practices and improve the quality of goods and services produced by business organizations.

Most business organization within the manufacturing and service industries have in one time or the other experienced a drop in their level of productivity while some are still suffering from it till today. At one time, managers believed that there was an inevitable trade between productivity and quality. They thought that the two were diametrically opposed, that is, increasing one means decreasing the other. Today however through a systematic application of TQM, effective managers consider productivity and quality as two sides of the same coin, that is, increasing one meant increasing the other (Moballeggi & Moghaddam, 2011).

According to Fauzia, Abid and Faisal (2014) the growing number of employee empowerment and top management and active participation of team-work in the organizations, firms are under top management to consider the total quality impact of their products and processes throughout the total quality management practices. Top management and employee empowerment, job performance are three important reasons for firms to adopt Total quality management practices. Customer’s focus and leadership commitment and team work also provide motivations for the total quality management principles in India (Fauzia, Abid & Faisal, 2014).

Productivity simply means the ratio out-put (that is the quantity of goods and services produced) to input (that is the quantity of labour, capital, energy). A manufacturer is faced with the problem of product development or modifications that do not meet the required specifications of a quality product, embodies all its characteristics would definitely have to devise a means of preventing waste, cost re-mark. In such a situation, the ratio of resource input would be higher than what the manufacturers produce as output. More resources will be wasted as a result of rework in trying to manufacture a quality product. This level of productivity would be adversely affected, similarly, in the service industry, firms that render quality customers services are also confronted with the problems of cost of quality which makes it difficult for them to achieve a positive growth of productivity.

Performance measurement is critical for the organizational effectiveness. Organizational performance comprises the actual output or results of an organization as measured against its intended outputs (or goals and objectives). Organizational performance involves the recurring activities to establish organizational goals, monitor progress toward the goals, and make adjustments to achieve those goals more effectively and efficiently. While examining the relationship between quality principles and practices and performance, scholars have used different performance types such as financial, innovative, operational and quality performance (Rula, 2017).

Rula (2017) measures organisational performance with two performance variables, which are the satisfaction level measured by employee satisfaction, and operational performance results which will be measured by operational efficiency. A brief description of each measure was discussed but the focus of this study will be on the satisfaction level:

Operational Efficiency: It is the company converts inputs into outputs in the form of products and services more valuable than the value of the inputs through the conversion processing. Operational efficiency was measured by following indicators: - unit cost, quality, delivery, flexibility, and speed of new product introduction.

Employee satisfaction: is a measure of how workers are pleased with their job and working environment. Different factors influencing employee satisfaction such as: working condition, job safety and security, rewards system and career development. However, this study was focused on the satisfaction level which was measured by employees’ satisfaction.

For total quality management to be successful there has to be Top management commitment to it. In many cases, where total quality management is practiced, management often show signs of greater commitment of determination to achieve the success. Most of the companies that practice total quality management pursued their total quality management efforts for 10 years before seeing returns. This may be due to pressures faced by management to set priorities that will help to maintain or improve company’s performance. Total quality management application requires that management dedicate time, money, labour and other resources, since this is the case, total quality management often conflicts with higher priorities or initiatives. Consequently, management may out of necessity or convenience redirect its attention or resources to other priorities. Another problem that is associated with total quality management practice which invariably has a dwindling effect on performance is lack of skill and knowledge about the market. Inadequate market orientation has caused many organizations a lot in terms of high cost of rework. Before providing services or development of product, some

organizations failed to conduct market research to know the market requirements and specifications, thus affect their level of productivity.

The successful findings of this research work will throw more light into the needs for effective Total Quality Management. Management of any company concern, in that they will understand the effects of TQM on their productivity as an organisation which will help in the formation of the right policies and development of the right strategies.

Lastly, it appears that the general feeling concerning total quality management is that employee cooperation is not recessively needed. Total quality management is seen as a culture which requires management to losing reigns and give employee greater role in managing the firm. This study therefore determines the statistical impact of Total Quality Management on Organisational productivity, reference to Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro.

Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide the conduct of this research:

- H0₁: There is no positive relationship between Top Management commitments (leadership) and organizational performance.
- H0₂: There is no significant effect of staff orientation on organizational performance.
- H0₃: There is no relationship between employees' commitment and organizational performance.

2. METHODOLOGY

A survey design was adopted for the study where questionnaire was the instrument used to elicit information from 70 female staff of three units in Dangote Plc Ibesa (i.e. Cement, Agro-Sack and Transportation). The sample size decision was based on Taro-Yamane (1967) sample size determination. A convenience sampling technique was used to select the respondents based on gender and age. The age range of the respondents is between 21-50 years. Two (2) modified and adapted instruments tagged Survey on the Implementation of Total Quality Management and an instrument with variables regarding organizational performance by Lau and May (1998) were used for data collection. Product moment correlation and multiple regression analyses were used in analyzing the data collected.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regression Coefficient Table (ANOVA)

Variable	Coefficient	t	Sig
Constant	20.964	6.256	0.000
MANCOMM	2.189	3.556	0.000
STAFFORIN	3.015	4.091	0.000
EMPCOMM	3.816	3.889	0.000
R = 0.711	R-Squared = 0.5055	Adjusted R-Squared = 0.5022	
F = 42.715	Sig. = 0.000		

Source: Author's computation, SPSS. (2019)

The result in table 6 shows the regression coefficient for management commitment to be 2.189 with t-value of 3.556 and sig value (p-value of 0.000). The regression coefficient for staff orientation is 3.015 with t-value of 4.091 and sig value (p-value of 0.000) and the regression coefficient for employees' commitments is 3.816 with t-value of 3.889 and sig value (p-value of 0.000).

Discussion of Results

This result shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between management commitment, staff orientation, employees' commitments and employees' satisfaction. Furthermore, a unit increase in management commitment will cause 2.189 unit increases in employees' satisfaction provided staff orientation and employees' commitments are held constant. In the same vein, a unit increase in staff orientation will cause 3.015 unit increases in employees' satisfaction provided other independent variables are held constant. Also, a unit increase in employees' commitment will cause 3.816 units increase in employees' satisfaction provided management commitment and staff orientation are held constant. All the variables are significant with p-values (sig value) less than 5% significance value.

The correlation coefficient is 0.711, which indicates that there is a strong positive relationship between joint effect of management commitment, staff orientation, employees' commitment and employees' satisfaction. Also, about 50.55% variation in employees' satisfaction is attributed to joint effect of management commitment, staff orientation and employees' commitment.

Moreover, the F-value is 42.715 with sig value of 0.000 shows that the model is sufficient and adequate in relating the variables (dependent and the independent variables) under study. This is in line with Fauzia, Abid and Faisal (2014) that the growing number of employee empowerment and top management and staff orientation in the organizations, firms are under top management to consider the total quality impact of their products and processes throughout the total quality management practices.

Top management and employee empowerment, staff orientation are three important reasons for firms to adopt Total quality management practices. Customer's focus and leadership commitment and staff orientation enhances organisational performance (Fauzia, Abid & Faisal, 2014).

Hence, we can now accept the null hypotheses for the three hypotheses because all of them are significant. We then conclude that:

- There is positive relationship between top management commitment (leadership) and organizational performance.
- There is significant relationship between staff orientation and organizational performance.
- There is positive relationship between employees' commitment and organizational performance.

4. CONCLUSION

Total quality management is a philosophy and principle that guide organization in ensuring quality service delivery and effective organization performance. Based on the result of this study, it was concluded that total quality management practice has significant impact/contribution to employees' satisfaction.

Effective total quality management practice through adequate staff orientation, maximum commitment of management and employee commitment to service delivery will facilitate employees' satisfaction of Federal Polytechnic Ilaro and other organizations.

Where management has reasonable level of commitment to quality performance and employs appropriate measure to engender the commitment of employers to quality works, the overall organizational performance will be high.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It has been found that top management commitment can positively influence organizational performance. Top management should actively participate in quality management activities, strongly encourage employee involvement in quality management activities, poses long-term business success and discusses many quality related issues in top management meeting. Organization should continually train its staff, allocating firm resources to training on quality payoff as professional employees know advanced statistical technique, concept of quality basic characteristics of the firm. Furthermore, treating employee as a valuable resource increase their loyalty to the firm, motivate them and make them proud of their job, improve their work related performance, decreases absenteeism and reduces intention to quit.

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FOOD EVERY WHERE (FEW): A SOLUTION TO FOOD INSECURITY IN URBAN LANDSCAPE

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Abstract: *Food Everywhere (FEW) was coined by this researcher in a research title 'Edible Cities: Making London Food Secure'. This study is testing the acceptability of FEW in Ilaro to create a policy document, to achieve this goal, questionnaires were distributed within the town. The question, if using urban agriculture will produce the desired effect of providing food security in our cities or urban areas. This question was positively answered as shown in the result of the analysis as presented in table 2 of this study. The result further revealed that availability of underdeveloped space has a chi-square value of 0.972 with p-value (0.007) < 5% significance value. This result indicates that the availability of space is significant for such a new policy on urban agriculture to produce the desired result. Furthermore, given proper education about engagement in vegetable production, creating spaces for planting in residential areas and growing of vegetables consumed in schools should be grown by students are all significant with their p-value < 5% significance level. The stated results above further confirm that FEW will generate the desired result if the government made FEW a policy document for sustainable food security in the urban landscape.*

Keywords: FEW, Urban Agriculture, sustainable, food, security, urban landscape

1. INTRODUCTION

Since it has been established that urbanization is on a rapid increase in developing countries, and globally; urban population is on the rise from 2.86 billion in the year 2000 and will be 4.98 billion by the year 2030 (UN,2002, World Bank 2006). It was projected that between 2020 and 2030 there will be 50% to 60% of Africans living in the cities or urban areas which was 15% and 34% in 1950 and 1994 respectively (Gordon et al, 2000; UN, 2006). The World Resources Institute (WRI) in 1996 estimated that over 56% of the world's poor lives in the cities or urban areas, invariably this movement from rural areas to urban areas is creating poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition in developing countries. According to the UN Population Fund, the fastest urbanizing region is Africa with the current urban growth rate of 3.2 per cent per annum. Africa, although least urbanized today, will be home to 1.2 billion urban dwellers by 2050. Therefore, it is more important for Africans to produce food in the cities or within the urban space to reduce the food miles, and invariably curtail specialization in farming and the use of local material to export to other regions or countries (Paxton, 2005).

Nigeria is not any better as shown by The World Poverty Clock that Nigeria has the largest extreme poverty population (as of June 2018), 50 per cent of the country population lives in extreme poverty. The high rate of urbanization weakened purchasing power, high incidence of poverty, retrenchments in the public and private sector and high unemployment rate have curtailed the capacity of both the urban poor and middle class to purchase all the food they need. This is given the fact that most households in Nigeria spend an average of 50 – 80 per cent of their income on food (NBS, 2006).

Success stories of Urban Agriculture

According to Marielle Dubbeling, Director, RUAF – Foundation, in September, 2013 talked about cities that have made success out of urban agriculture, the followings are few examples of such cities:

AMMAN, JORDAN

'What does make the Amman Institutionalizing urban agriculture and food strategies in municipal structures, programs, plans and budgets and facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships with a wide variety of organizations such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment, the Royal Directorate for the Environment, the University of Jordan, credit and financing organizations and civil society organizations to help leverage needed resources (financial, knowledge etc.) and find synergies between different actors'.

BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL

'What makes Belo Horizonte successful? There is strong political leadership and commitment to include food security in the urban agenda in a holistic way. The city developed platforms including all actors working on

food system issues, and designed a comprehensive city food and nutrition strategy. The city leverages federal and state resources and food security and social welfare towards local policies and programs’.

KESBEWA URBAN COUNCIL AND WESTERN PROVINCE, SRI LANKA

‘What makes these programs successful? Linking food to other policy goals, such as climate change and disaster risk reduction, waste management and economic development, is important. Working across administrative boundaries is also important with regards to optimizing transport infrastructure, land use planning and making optimal use of available resources and knowledge at different levels’.

TORONTO, CANADA

‘Who were the various government actors involved in Toronto? Public Health, Environment and Efficiency Office, Social Development; Economic Development and Culture; Planning; Parks; Forestry and Recreation; Housing and Long-term care; Employment and Social Services; Licensing and Standards.’

Conceptual framework: FEW as a Concept

Food Everywhere (FEW) which is a concept that is pivoted on key areas that stem from the people within the urban space, which are the individual household and Schools, that is, Food from Household (FFH), Food from Schools (FFS), and Food from Parks (FFP). It is important to note here that as the population grows so also there is an increase in numbers of households and an increase in schools and the population of students in schools. The major problem envisaged with this concept is the ability to encourage individual and households to buy into the concept of growing food because there is a mindset that only poor people farm. But this can easily be solved if the local councils can be engaged in serious education of the people on the benefit of urban agriculture to their health, environment, and social-cultural life and are ready to give incentives to the people: I think the people will be more than willing to actively get involved. To secure this pending problem of food security there is need to look beyond the traditional ways of farming, which lead to the insurgence of urban agriculture and various methods employed to produce food within the city, in the light of this, for FEW to be effective it must depend fully on the tools of urban agriculture, because Urban Agriculture can be practised making use of various spaces within the city such as in open spaces, fishponds, schools, vacant plots, railways corridors, under power lines; along riverbanks, roadsides, around institutions such as barracks, prisons and places of worship.

From works of literature available, Urban Agriculture which has been used to produce food in developed nations, examples from London (Garnett, 2000), Detroit (Carmody, 2010) in the USA, Sofia (Yoveva et al., 2000), Hong Kong (People and Planet, 2000), China and Singapore (Yueng, 1985), Israel (Freeman, 1996) and also from developing countries such as Cuba, Buenos Aires (UNDP, 1996), Kenya (Freeman, 1991), Uganda (Maxwell and Zziwa, 1992), Togo (Equziabher et al., 1994), Accra, Kumasi, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Dakar (Foeken & Mwangi, 2000; Jacobi et al., 2000; Veenhuizen and Dansa, 2007). According to Appeaning-Addo, (2010), Urban Agriculture contributes 50% to food security and safety worldwide, and it has been playing significant economic roles in the lives of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. (World Bank, 2002 & 2008). Household is defined by Dictionary.com as ‘those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family also: a social unit composed of those living together in the same dwelling. In Nigeria the average household size is 5 persons, although this higher in the northern part of Nigeria than the south and also slightly higher in the rural area than in urban areas. (NBS, 2003).

Study Area

Ilaro, is a town in Ogun State, Nigeria. Ilaro town houses about 57,850 people. Ilaro is the headquarters of the Yewa South Local Government, now known as YEWALAND which replaced the Egbado division of the former Western State, and later became a part of Ogun State of Nigeria. Ilaro town is about 50 km from Abeokuta, the Ogun State capital, and about 100 km from Ikeja, the capital city of Lagos State (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2011).

The climatic condition of Ilaro town follows the pattern of south-western Nigeria where the climate is influenced mainly by the rain-bearing southwest monsoon winds from the ocean and the dry northwest winds from the Sahara Desert. High temperatures and high humidity also characterize the climate. There are two distinct seasons, the rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season lasts for about seven months [April to October]. The atmospheric temperature ranges between 25°C and 31°C and a mean annual relative humidity of about 88%. Ilaro is situated on the rich cocoa belt of South-Western region of Nigeria and endowed naturally with an expanse of land measuring about 168,750 hectares and a population of 168,850 according to the 2006 provisional census. (Adepoju & Coker, 2018).

2. METHODOLOGY

The study was cross-sectional and descriptive in nature, using chi-square as the statistical means of analyzing the data. It involves members of the society that their age range between 18-77 years old, residing in the selected areas in Ilaro. This study employed the primary and secondary sources of information in collecting data. Primary data were collected with the aid of questionnaires. The study used cluster sampling technique in dividing the study area into 26 areas of divisions, each with relatively homogenous and distinct social-economic character, viz: Pahayi area; Upper Leslie, Musa, Otegbeye, Ona Egbo areas; GRA area; Ijado road area; Bobado area; Oke -Ola area; Ikosi area;

Upper Mission, Upper Leslie, Igbo -ewe area; Oke Ibese, Ona Osi, Ago Isapa area; Gbogidi, School II area; Aiyegbami, Orita, 100 4 Area, Seriki, Ajumoun, Adeogun area; Sawmill, Ago Efun, Sabo, Sabo- Ileba area; Ileba, Oke Okuta areas; Surulere, Oju Okeke area; Atewolara, Lower mission, Ogburu areas; Oke Alafia areas; Alaraba, Kumoye, lower Leslie; Ilu Ata, Idolumo, Isale-Domo; Gbokoto area; Ona -ola quarters; Orita; Oke Ela, Oke Ela Titun area; Dosunmu; and Adeyemi area.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The demographic information table below (table 1) shows the responses of the respondents on their gender, age, academic qualification, employment status, total income per annum and accommodation status. 48.5% of the respondents are male and 51.5% of the respondents are female. Besides, 17.0% of the respondents are within 18-27 years of age, 24.0% of the respondents are within 28-37 years. Also, 23.0% respondents are within 38-47 years of age, 21.0% respondents are within 48-57 years, 10.0% are respondents within the age range 58-67 and the remaining respondents are within the age range of 68-77 years. Also, 7.0% of the respondents are SSCE holder, 18.0% of the respondents are ND holder, 15.0% of the respondents are HND holder, 29.0% of the respondents are B.Sc. holder and 15.0% of the respondents are N.C.E and Masters/PhD holder respectively.

From the age distribution of the respondents, 95% are between the ages 18 and 67 years, meaning that from young adults to early elderlies took part in this study and also 77% of these respondents had post-secondary school education. More so, 23.0% of the respondents are unemployed, 17.0% of the respondents are self-employed, 36.0% of the respondents are civil/public servant and the remaining respondents are students. In addition, 6.0% of the respondents earns within 100,000 – 500,000 as their total income per annum, 12.0% of the respondent earns within 500,000 – 1,000,000 as their total income per annum, 14.0% of the respondents earns within 1,000,000 – 1,500,000 as their total income per annum, 14.0% of the respondents earns within 1,500,000 – 2,000,000 as their total income per annum, 4.0% of the respondents earns within 2,000,000 – 2,500,000 as their total income per annum and the remaining respondents earn within 2,500,000 – 3,000,000 as their total income per annum. Lastly, 43.0% of the respondents use their building and the remaining respondents use a rented apartment.

Table 1: Demographic information of the respondents

S/N	Statement	Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Gender	Male	97	48.5
		Female	103	51.5
2.	Age	18-27 years	34	17.0
		28-37 years	48	24.0
		38-47 years	46	23.0
		48-57 years	42	21.0
		58-67 years	20	10.0
		68-77 years	10	5.0
3.	Academic Qualification	SSCE	14	7.0
		ND	26	18.0
		NCE	42	21.0
		HND	30	15.0
		B.Sc.	58	29.0
		Masters/PhD.	30	15.0

4.	Employment Status	Unemployed	46	23.0	17.0
		Self-employed	34	36.0	24.0
		Civil/Public servant	72		
		Student	48		
5.	Total Income per annum	No Income	94	47.0	6.0
		100,000 – 500,000	12	12.0	14.0
		500,000 – 1,000,000	24	14.0	
		1,000,000 - 1,500,000	28	4.0	
		1,500,000 – 2,000,000	28	3.0	
		2,000,000 – 2,500,000	8		
		2,500,000 – 3,000,000	6		
6.	Accommodation Status	Self-Owned Building	86	43.0	
		Rented Apartment	114	57.0	

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2020

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES

Table 2 below shows the summary of the responses of the respondents on each of the items. 110(64.7%) of the respondents that agreed with the statement that there is undeveloped space in their compound and 40(23.5%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. 50(29.4%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that there is space for recreational activities in their compound, 20(11.8%) agreed that there is space for social activities and the remaining respondents agreed that the space in their compound is used for other activities. Also, 50(29.4%) of the respondents agreed that farming activities are going on in their compound and 110(64.7%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. 30(17.6%) of the respondents agreed that the ongoing activities going on in their compound is poultry activities, 30(17.8%) agreed that the activities taking place in their compound is fish farming, 20(11.8%) of the respondents agreed that the activities taking place in their compound is vegetable farming and the remaining 10(5.9%) of the respondents agreed that the activities taking place in their compound is farming. Also, 50(29.4%) of the respondents agreed that they are directly engaged in any of the farming activities in item 5 and 6 and 100(58.8%) of the respondents disagreed that they are not directly engaged with any of the farming activities in item 5 and 6.

Similarly, based on the respondents that disagreed that they have not directly engaged in any of the farming activities in item 5 and 6, 50(29.4%) of the respondents do not have enough space, 10(5.9%) of the respondents are not interested in farming and the remaining respondents have no time for any of the farming activities in item 5 and 6. Furthermore, 160(94.1%) of the respondents believed in a second source of income and also know that farming can be an alternative source of income. 150(88.2%) of the respondents know that eating vegetables could reduce the rate of falling sick and 10(5.9%) of the respondents does not know if eating vegetables could reduce the rate of falling sick. 120(70.6%) of the respondents agreed that eating homegrown vegetables can reduce the cost of producing food. More so, 90(52.9%) of the respondents agreed that there are means of growing vegetables other than the traditional ways of planting vegetables and 30(17.6%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. 100(58.8%) of the respondents agreed that given proper education will engage them in vegetable production and 20(11.8%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. 100(58.8%) of the respondents believe that spaces should be left for planting in residential areas and 10(5.9%) of the respondents does not believe in given spaces for planting in residential areas. Also, 90(52.9%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that government should make laws that a percentage of a plot of land should be left for planting vegetables in our residential areas and 30(17.6%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement. 100(58.8%) and 120(70.6%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that vegetables consumed in schools should be grown by students and homeowners and tenant should be encouraged to grow vegetables.

Table 2: Percentage (%) Distribution of Responses

S/N	Questions	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Is there undeveloped space in your compound	Yes	110	64.7
		No	40	23.5
2.	If Yes, what is this space in your compound used for	Recreational activities	50	29.4
		Social activities	20	11.8
		Others	30	17.6
3.	If others, please specify	Farming	20	11.8
		Gardening	10	5.9
4.	Are there any forms of farming taking place in your compound?	Yes	50	29.4
		No	110	64.7
5.	If Yes, what type?	Poultry	30	17.6
		Fish farming	-	-
6.	Others, specify	Vegetable farming	20	11.8
		Farming	10	5.9
		Others	10	5.9
7.	Are you directly engage in any of the farming type in (3) and (5) above	Yes	5	29.4
		No	10	58.8
8.	If No, why?	No space	50	29.4
			10	5.9
		Not interested in farming	30	17.6
		No time	-	-
9.	Do you believe in second source of income?	Yes	160	94.1
		No	-	-
10.	Do you know that farming can be an alternative source of income?	Yes	160	94.1
		No	-	-
11.	Vegetables come inform of leaves, roots, stems, fruits, flowers & seeds.	Yes	150	88.2
		No	10	5.9
12.	Do you know that eating vegetables could reduce rate of falling sick?	Yes	120	70.6
		No	10	5.9
13.	Eating home grown vegetables can reduce the cost producing food	Yes	120	70.6
		No	10	5.9
14.	There are means of growing vegetables other than the traditional ways of planting vegetables, do you agree.	Yes	90	52.9
		No	30	17.6
15.	Given proper education, will you engage in vegetable production?	Yes	100	58.8
		No	20	11.8
16.	In your own opinion, should spaces be left for planting in residential areas?	Yes	100	58.8
		No	10	5.9
17.	Should government make laws that a percentage of a plot of land be left for planting vegetable in our residential areas.	Yes	90	52.9
		No	30	17.6
18.	Homeowners and Tenants should be encouraged to grow vegetables.	Yes	120	70.6
		No	10	5.9

19.	Vegetables consumed in schools should be grown by students	Yes	100	58.8
		No	10	5.9

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2020

Urban Agriculture Policy

On whether a new policy on urban agriculture will produce the desired effect in the country, the result of the analysis is as presented in table 3 below. The result further revealed that availability of underdeveloped space has a chi-square value of 0.972 with p-value (0.007) < 5% significance value. This result indicates that the availability of space is significant for such a new policy on urban agriculture to produce the desired result. A similar result was obtained for the respondents that believed that vegetables come in form of leaves, roots, stems, fruits, flowers and seeds (Chi-square value = 12.250, p-value = 0.000) and they believe that eating vegetables could reduce the rate of falling sick (Chi-Square = 9.308, p-value = 0.002) were all significant and will play a pivotal role in the fulfilment of such policy. Given proper education about engagement in vegetable production, creating spaces for planting in residential areas and growing of vegetables consumed in schools should be grown by students are all significant with their p-value < 5% significance level. This is an indication that proper education should be given to the masses through national orientation agency for people to engage in vegetable production.

Furthermore, owners of residential apartments should be encouraged to create spaces for growing vegetables and that students should be involved in growing vegetables for consumption within the school premises. Contrarily, it was observed that those respondents that have space in their recent compound are not using it for growing vegetables and so many respondents that participated in the study are not currently engaged in agriculture. More also, the quest for a second source of income and farming as an alternative source of income is not significant because the p-value is > 5% significant level. Besides, other modern means of growing vegetables and putting laws in place by the government are not significant for urban agriculture policy.

Table 3: Responses of the respondents on urban agriculture policy

S/N	Question/Variable	Chi-square value	Degree of Freedom	P-value
1.	Is there undeveloped space in your compound?	0.975	2	0.007
2.	If Yes what is this space used for?	1.400	2	4.97
3.	Are there any forms of farming taking place in your compound?	2.250	1	0.134
4.	If Yes, what type?	1.000	2	0.607
5.	Others Specify.	1.667	1	0.197
6.	Are you directly engage in any of the farming type in (3) and (5) above?	2.667	2	0.264
7.	If No, why?	2.667	2	0.264
8.	Do you believe in second source of income?	3.656	2	0.154
9.	Do you know that farming can be an alternative income?	1.024	1	0.121
10.	Vegetables come inform of leaves, roots, stems, fruits, flowers and seeds.	12.250	1	0.000
11.	Eating hone grown vegetables can reduce the cost producing food.	9.308	1	0.002
12.	Do you know that eating vegetables could reduce rate of falling sick?	9.308	1	0.002
13.	Eating home grown vegetables could reduce the cost producing food.	2.255	1	0.144
14.	There are means of growing vegetables other than the traditional ways of planting vegetables, do you agree.	3.000	1	0.083
15.	Given proper education, will you engage in vegetable production?	5.333	1	0.021
16.	In your own opinion, should spaces be left for planting in residential area?	0.734	1	0.007

17.	Should government made lawsthat a percentage of a plot of land be left for planting vegetables in our residential areas.	3.000	1	0.083
18.	Homeowners and Tenants should be encouraged to grow vegetables	4.343	1	0.057
19.	Vegetables consumed in schools should be gown by students	7.364	1	0.007

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2020

4. CONCLUSION

There is a saying that, 'health is wealth' with this in mind the World Cancer Research Fund and British Heart Foundation says eating more fruit and vegetables could reduce cancer by 20% and heart disease by 30% respectively. Growing food by the household will reduce being a victim of these diseases and will save the country a lot of money by taking care of people with these diseases because vegetables are fleshly served from homes. Beyond health issues urban agriculture enhance local employment opportunities and generating more income allows us to hold our destinies in our hands, it gives the opportunity of having Healthy and Sustainable Food within the city, urban agriculture will help to reduce the urban poor, and also present enormous environmental benefits and personal benefits from environmental management and the productiveness of the city space which is the macro level that is the parks and schools within the urban spaces to the micro-level production of food which is from the various household within the city.

Social-cultural benefits of urban agriculture is unquantifiable and cannot be overemphasized because it encourages the means to socialize and get to know neighbors, to build trust and develop pride, to receive and offer encouragement, to share stories, successes and food, to foster respect for others and bridge generational gaps, to build a stronger sense of community, to develop emotional and spiritual connections, to express heritage and traditions, to develop a worldview, to develop unique community identity, for participants and neighborhood residents to experience beauty and all these make a happy community and by extension a happy people and country, with the concept of Food Every-Where 'FEW is more' in the sense that more household grow a few vegetable, more schools grow a few vegetable, more parks and open spaces grow a few vegetable, as more people get more involved in food production more employment opportunity is generated, because few effort is required by individuals, households and schools to have more food within the city. With this concept of Food Every-Where, it is a win-win situation for the city and the people.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. National Orientation Agency should be mandated to educate the general public on Urban Agriculture.
- b. Residents of various individual building plots should be educated and encouraged to practice Urban Agriculture.
- c. It should be encouraged by law that 50% of the undeveloped part of the site should be green area.
- d. Before building proposals are approved at the planning office it must be ensured that the 50% green area is achieved both in public and private building development.
- e. At the local government levels there must be teams on ground to educate the society on the advantage of urban agriculture.

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THE THREAT OF ETHNICITY TO NIGERIA'S POLITICAL STABILITY: THE EMERGING TRENDS.

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Abstract: Ethnicity in Nigeria is as old as the Country itself. Since the birth of Nigeria on January 1, 1914 when the Northern and Southern Protectorates of Nigeria were amalgamated, ethnicity had started to dictate the political, economic and social lives of Nigeria and Nigerians. It has manifested in the political development of the country, since 1914. It has permeated the fabrics of Nigeria in all the indices that should dictate her development like the issues of formation of political parties, ethnic loyalty, north south dichotomy, census, electoral processes, state creation and secessionist agitations. There has also been distrust among the principal tribes in Nigeria. Many people have come out to proffer solutions to these problems. This paper therefore intends to achieve three (3) objectives: One, determine if ethnicity is a new trend or an age long phenomenon in the political history of Nigeria. Two, examine to what extent ethnicity has threatened political stability in Nigeria and three, proffer solution that would make the nation move forward but still maintain the identity of Nigeria. The methodology employed is empirical with descriptive research design. It made use of Oyo federal constituency where 5 tertiary institutions in the constituency were used for the research through questionnaire method, on both academic and non-teaching staff members. The study was able to find out that ethnicity is an age long phenomenon in the political history of Nigeria. Also it was found out that ethnicity has threatened political stability of Nigeria at different times. The study was also able to proffer solution that regional resource control and fiscal and true federalism would solve Nigeria political crisis.

Keywords: Ethnicity, Political Stability, Census, Resource Control, Secession.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Nigerian State could be said to have been born on January 1, 1914 when Sir Fredrick Lord Lugard amalgamated the Nigerian Northern and Southern Protectorates. This was not a coincidence as the two protectorates were ruled separately under the influence of the same British Colonial Government. It is on record that the territory now called Nigeria had been in existence before the British Colonial Masters came for colonization after which imperialism was imposed. During this period, the indigenous people had history of relationships that spanned the North and the South. There were trading activities between them. The Northerners who love Kolanut came to the South to buy. The Southerners travelled to the North with their trading articles on legs and travelled for days. The Benue and Plateau people also came for economic activities like farming jobs (labourers) and others in the South. The North was popular in the trade of hides and skins which found its way to the South. Agricultural products were also commodities of trade. Both the North and the South specialized in different weaving of different traditional cloths which were used also as articles of trade. There was no history of war between the North and South all those years except within each area. What could be termed as confrontation was the spread of Islamic religion to the South which was effectively checked in Offa when led by Uthman Dan Fodio in the Jihad that started in the North in 1804. (Olatunbosun, 1981)

However, the coming of the colonial masters changed the situation and the balance with the introduction of indirect rule with its attendant and in-built workings like amalgamation (putting two different peoples together), electoral issues and processes, divide and rule system, taxation, census and many others. All these, set the different people against one another, one region against the other and it started to take an ethnic dimension and connotation. At the initial stage and particularly, the 1914 Nigerian Council formed shortly after the January 1 amalgamation, legislated only for the Colony of Lagos though meant to legislate for the whole Country-Nigeria. The North was ruled by proclamation. The Nigerian Council put in place by Lord Lugard failed woefully as it could meet only 7 times between 1914 and 1920 when it was dissolved. The 1922 Clifford's Constitution that followed it helped in the formation of Political parties like the Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) formed in 1923 and headed by Herbert Macaulay which was the first political party in Nigeria. (Gboyega, Njoku & Olakwa, 1990). Later,

the Nigeria Youth Movement (NYM) was founded by Prof. Eyo Ita in 1934. The NNDP won 3 out of the 4 seats contested then in Lagos and Calabar areas on £100 p.a. electoral qualification, that is, 3 in Lagos and 1 in Calabar. The 1946 Richards constitution that followed, introduced Regionalism into Nigeria. The regions were: Northern Region, Western Region and Eastern Region. Apart from the expression of ethnicity as to how the regions were created, the North was clearly bigger than the West and the East put together. This gave undue advantage politically to the Hausa/Fulani ethnic group in the North.

The 1951 Macpherson's constitution that followed worked for only 2 years, though meant to work for about 9 years due to its inherent weaknesses. This brought about the 1954 Lyttleton's constitution. This constitution introduced Federalism into Nigeria. Though, federalism was introduced, the North had representative numerical strength bigger and larger than the Western and the Eastern regions put together (Fajana & Biggs, 1977) Decision making and taking always favoured the North. Under the 1951 constitution, parliamentary elections were held. An element of ethnicity was exhibited in the West, when the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons (NCNC) under Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe won majority of the seats in the East and the West. The Action Group (AG) in the West under Chief Obafemi Awolowo persuaded the NCNC members to cross-carpet (crossing from NCNC line to AG line thereby changing party membership as they were lining up to enter the House of Assembly of the western region) to AG which they did, except Alhaji Adegbenro (Peculiar mess). Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe had to leave the West to the East in annoyance when his hope of forming the government of the West was dashed (Fajana & Biggs, 1977). This indeed really sowed the seed of discord. The Northern People's Congress (NPC) under Sadauna of Sokoto, Sir Ahmadu Bello, won all the seats in the North. There was now a clear ethnic expression among the three regions defined by the 3 political parties.

This was the trend till Nigeria gained her independence on October 1, 1960. This trend continued even after independence in the military take-over by the young Igbo soldiers led by Chukuwuma Kaduna Nzeogwu on January 15, 1966 (Wikipedia, 2020) and subsequent counter-coup led by a northerner then, Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon on July 29, 1966. The coup led to confrontation between Gowon and the then military Governor of the Eastern Region, Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu. This eventually led to the avoidable Nigerian Civil war that broke out on July 6, 1967 and lasted till January 15, 1970. Nigeria is now neck deep in crises brought about by ethnicity which shall be discussed shortly. Some of the crises are: formation of political parties, ethnic loyalty, north-south dichotomy, census crisis, electoral crisis, and state creation and secessionist tendencies.

Statement of Problem

The Nigerian state is currently facing different crises, politically, socially, economically and in particular security crisis. There are crises of mistrust among the different ethnic regions and nationalities. Some statesmen, scholars, administrators and politicians alike have identified our ethnic differences as the bane of our political crisis. They have suggested that Nigeria needs re-structuring, true federalism and resource control as means of alleviating the problems. This paper then intends to find out if these solutions proffered can solve Nigerians political crises.

Scope of Study

The Oyo Federal Constituency was used to carry out the study. The 5 tertiary institutions in the constituency were used to collect the data needed using both the academic and non-teaching members of the institutions. All the 5 tertiary institutions are based in Oyo town.

2. METHODOLOGY

The study employs descriptive research design. The Oyo Federal Constituency was used as the study area where the 5 tertiary institutions within the constituency were purportedly selected for the study. They are: (i) Atiba University, (ii) Ajayi Crowther University (iii) Emmanuel Alayande College of Education (iv) Federal College of Education (sp), and (v), Federal School of Surveying, all in Oyo. One hundred (100) Respondents who are the staff of the 5 institutions were randomly selected. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 20 staff (academic and non-teaching) members from each of the institutions within the constituency ($20 \times 5 = 100$). A structured type questionnaire was designed by the researcher. The questionnaire contains two sections (A & B). Section A contains demographic data of the Respondents while Section B contains 20 question items that were answered through a likert scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). Simple percentage method of analysis was employed to analyse the data collected.

3. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Ethnicity: An ethnic group or ethnicity is a category of people who identify themselves with one another and usually on the basis of presumed or actual similarities such as a common language ancestry, history, society, culture, nation, religion, race and social treatment within the area where they reside: (Wikipedia, 2020). An ethnic

group therefore can be seen as a distinctive culture, religion, language and history. In Nigeria, there are over 250 ethnic groups speaking different languages. However, there are 3 principal and most prominent ethnic groups in Nigeria: Hausa/Fulani, Yoruba, and Igbo. It is however necessary to make a distinction between race and ethnicity. A race is the collection of species like species of human beings: white, black, red and others. They are all human race. They belong to a mixture of physical, behavioral and cultural attributes. Ethnicity on the other hand is a group of people within a race of people who believe that they have a shared attributes like language, culture, religion and physical outlook.

Political Stability: Stability is a condition in which situations are not liable to sudden and unwanted change. Stability therefore can be referred to as the degree of being stable. It is the ability to endure and stay firm. It is also a state of maintaining a stable equilibrium. Political stability is therefore a situation in which the rhythm, and equilibrium of government or governance is not altered. Political Stability could be static which is not being derailed and dynamic in which government is allowed to grow and develop to provide sustainable governance. Political stability is therefore a pre-condition for sustainable governance. A stable government has all it takes to develop and provide adequately for the welfare of its people. Political stability is devoid of violence, insurgency, wars and incessant change of government. It is a fact that sustainable development cannot be achieved with political instability. The successive governments in Nigeria have never been stable, even the military government that came to truncate the civilian administration. It is from one problem to another. The ethnic nature of Nigeria and drivers of the ethnic identities did not help matters.

Threats and signs of ethnic diversity in Nigerian body politic

Since the amalgamation of Northern and Southern protectorates on January 1, 1914, Nigeria has never witnessed a long moment of time without crisis. Nigerian political development did not start on a good note as a result of the Nigerian Council put in place by the colonial masters to legislate for Nigeria. The council brought about a fragmented Nigeria simply because the first “constitution” cannot legislate for the whole country. As earlier pointed out, the North was ruled through proclamation. Apart from the political parties that were formed in 1923 and those that was formed by Babangida’s administration, all other parties up till the present day were formed either on personal or tribal basis (Momoh, 2000). The formation of these political parties, had tribal orientation of the political elites since inception and the seed of discord sown by the erstwhile colonial masters in their divide and rule system led to different crises and served as centrifugal rather than centripetal forces. Some of these are:

Formation of Political Parties: In looking at the history and evolution of political parties in Nigeria, Danjibo and Ashindorbe (2018) quoting Ujo (2000) classified political parties into four generations. The first generation of political parties according to him consists of the pre 1945 parties. Some of these parties include the Nigerian National Democratic party (NNDP) and the Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM) in 1934 respectively. These parties were localized in their base and interest as dictated by the colonial government. This limited the extent of ethnic and tribal politics of the era.

The second generation consists of the parties that emerged between 1945 and 1965. These parties were the National Council of Nigeria Citizen (NCNC), the Northern People’s Congress (NPC), the Action Group (AG), the United Middle Belt Congress (UMBC) and the Northern Element Progressive Union (NEPU). These parties wrestled power from the colonial masters. The major flaw of these parties was their formation pattern and subsequent degeneration into ethnic based parties and the personalization of their operation by their founders (Danjibo & Ashindorbe, 2018), in respect to the fact that the NPC led by Ahamadu Bello was dominant in the North, NCNC led by Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe was dominant in the East while AG led by Chief Obafemi Awolowo was dominant in the West. This was the pattern from 1945 through independence in 1960. Apart from cross-carpeting of 1952, as explained earlier, led to crisis in 1962 when Chief Obafemi Awolowo was imprisoned for treasonable felony. This ethnic colouration led to the Western regional crisis of 1965 popularly known as “Operation Wet it” (Gboyega et al 1990) This eventually led to the military takeover in 1966 as a result of breakdown of law and order in the west.

The third generation of the political parties according to Ujo (2000) classification was formed based on legal constitutional notion in terms of structure and democratic ideals, formed around 1979. The parties included National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Nigeria People’s Party (NPP), Great Nigeria People’s Party (GNPP), People Redemption Party (PRP) and later National Advance Party (NAP). However, these parties eventually degenerated into regional parties. They eventually took the shape of the First republic parties as NPN controlled the North UPN controlled the West and NPP controlled the East. They were similar to the first republic parties in Leadership and orientation of the former ethnic based parties.

The fourth generation according to Ujo’s classification saw the emergence of 2 political parties formed by the military President, Badamosi Babangida (1985-1993) and financed by the government. The parties were Social Democratic Party (SDP) and National Republican Convention (NRC). These parties evolved out of security

and national integration and led to the gradual reduction of ethno-religious and regional politics during the era (Danjibo & Ashindorbe, 2018) as the election results between 1989 and 1993 demonstrated. However element of ethnicity, bickering and political maneuvering led to the annulment of the election results adjudged the best elections held in Africa on June 12, 1993, and won by M.K.O Abiola of Social Democratic Party (SDP). General Babangida who annulled the election results stepped aside and installed Interim National Government led by Ernest Shonekan. Shonekan was forced out of office in a palace coup led by General Sanni Abacha on Nov. 17, 1993. Abacha died in office before he could actualize his political ambition. The most Senior Nigerian Army Officer then, in person of General Abdusalam Abubakar came in and organized a hurried transition where political parties were formed. Among the parties were, the People's Democratic Party (PDP) that ruled between 1999 till 2015, All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP), Alliance for Democracy (AD), All People's Party (APP) etc. Crises of political and ethnic nature have continued unabated.

Ethnic Loyalty: This is one person's preference for a particular ethnic group especially the group from which one originates. It could also mean ethnic identity. Nigeria has over 250 ethnic groups speaking different languages. This ethnic diversity has been the bane of political development and integration in Nigeria. Ethnic group and identity are often used in job and political appointments. When one seeks for job, data of the job seekers often reflect; state of origin and local government of origin are also included. All these have not helped nation building and integration in the country. The origin of ethnicity in Nigeria is traceable to the nation's colonial experience, particularly the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern protectorates of Nigeria in 1914 (Salawu & Hassan, 2011). Ethnic nationalism has had a lot of negative consequences for the nation's movement and advancement towards democratization such that it has served as a potent threat to institutionalization of democracy in Nigeria.

The North/South Dichotomy: The seed of discord for this situation was the amalgamation of Northern and Southern protectorates in 1914. In Nigerian, Council of 1914 which was meant to legislate for the whole country couldn't do so as the North was ruled through proclamation. The colonial masters treated them differently from the South. They favoured them in the regions created. The North was larger in land mass than the 2 regions in the south with larger population than the 2 regions as well. In the subsequent legislative house created from 1951, the North had more representatives in the legislative Councils than the Western and Eastern regions put together, particularly when regional representatives started to emerge in the colonial constitution starting with the 1951 Macpherson's constitution. For instance under the 1951 constitution, the North had 68 representatives, West had 34 and the East 34. Also in the 1954 Lyttletons's Constitution the North had 92 while the West had 42 and the East 42 members (Olufunmilayo, 2017). The same goes for revenue allocation. According to Olufunmilayo (2017), the 1958 constitutional conference recommended revenue allocation thus: North 40%, East 31%, West 24% and Southern Cameroon 5%. All these pointed to the fact that the North was highly favoured by the colonial masters. They enjoyed political dominance over the South with their numerical strength in the house. Decisions favoured the North at all times. With the help of the colonial masters, the North started to believe that they were born to rule and that the South is in charge of economy while the North should be in charge of the political administration.

Census Crises: All the head count in Nigeria starting with that of 1952 and 1953, the 1962-1963, the 1991 to 2006 have all been faced with challenges. The 1952 census were met with popular distrust and resistance, accusation of widespread suspicion of the results. This trend had always reflected in all census conducted in Nigeria till date. That of 1952 and 1953 were widely suspected as a plot to increase the tax burden or to spy on families. This census was avoided by many Nigerians and became engulfed in political controversy when the results showing a majority of Nigerians in northern region were used to justify the allocation of more than half of the seats in the Federal Legislature to the North. The Southern politicians alleged that the British colonial masters had inflated the Northern population figures to ensure that political power in the country remained with the northern politicians (Diamond, 2020), quoting Aluko, 1965). The mistrust was so huge that Dr. Michael Okpara, the Premier of the Eastern region and national President of NCNC in March 1964 (quoting from Mackintosh, 1966). "I have no doubt whatever... that the Northern People's Congress (NPC) has come to stay and continue to stay and is going to rule the Federation of Nigeria forever" (p.178). This has been the trend of census and head count in Nigeria till date. No one is acceptable to both the people and the politicians, particularly from the South.

State creation: The State creation in Nigeria has been more of politics than for economic purposes. This is because the areas of agitation had been marginalization by the bigger ethnic groups within such areas as many of such people that were agitating do not have the resources to cope with the demands of the state being created. Therefore many of the States are not economically viable. For instance, Ekiti agitated for her state from Ondo while Osun agitated for her own state from the old Oyo state. Jigawa broke away from Kano state while Kebi and Zamfara took their root from Kano state and so on. Still coming up are the Ijebus asking for their own state from the present Ogun state while Oke-Ogun and Oyo are also asking for their own state from the present Oyo state among others. All these agitations are as a result of perceived marginalization and oppression from the bigger and stronger groups in the states. These happened within the states and areas where they share common identity. These

point to lack of trust among such people. It has been evident throughout Nigeria. This explains the differences among the larger ethnic groups in Nigeria.

Table 1. States Creation in Nigeria

Head of State who created the States	No of states created	No of new states created	Total of states	Date of creation
Gen. Yakubu Gowon	4	8	12	27-05-1967
Gen. Murtala Mohammed	12	7	19	03-02-1976
Gen. Ibrahim Babangida	19	2	21	03-02-1989
	21	9	30	27-08-1991
Gen. Sanni Abacha	30	6	36	01-10-1996

Source: Olutunfunmilayo (2017) Citizenship Education for Tertiary Institutions

In the above table, General Yakubu Gowon inherited 4 regions: North East West and the Midwestern region created in 1963 when he took over power. He created additional 8 states in May 1967 making a total of 12 states. General Murtala Mohammed created additional 7 states in February 1976, making 19. General Ibrahim Babangida created additional 2 in February 1989 to make a total of 21 states. Babangida further created an additional 9 states in August 1991 making 30 states. General Sanni Abacha created additional 6 states in October 1996 to make a total of 36 states.

Secessionist Tendencies: This has always been a silent and hidden agitation at different times of the development of the different regions of the country. The agitation was silent and hidden because Nigeria is a federating state where secession is forbidden. One cannot come out and say this, as they can be charged for treasonable felony with dire consequences until the Biafra came out in 1967 fighting for secession. The consequences were not actually palatable. It is on record and for economic reasons that some sections or groups in Nigeria had agitated for secession at different times. For instance, at the time the North was buoyant in cash products like Groundnut, Cotton and others. Those products served as the main source of Nigeria’s foreign earnings. The North wanted to break away complaining that the Northern resources should not be used to take care of the rest of the country. The same problem arose in the west shortly before and after independence when the region witnessed cocoa boom. They wanted to break away complaining like the north. Then came the time of oil boom in the early 70s in the East, the Igbos fought to break away having in mind the economic resources and earnings from crude oil. (Atoyebi, Lawal, Adekunjo & Kadiri, 2013). At all these stages and times, Nigeria was a marriage of inconvenience among these 3 principal ethnic nationalities: Arewa-North, Oduduwa-West and Ndigbo-East.

It was the Ibo’s agitation for Biafra that eventually led to the civil war fought between July, 1967 and January 1970. According to Jidefor Adibe, an associate Professor of Political Science at Nasarawa State University, in the first of his blogs on separatist agitations in Nigeria on July 12 2017 asserted that: “Nigeria’s Separatist movements attract a mixed multitude: some are in it for personal gain, some are in it as a bargaining chip and others are in it for full regional autonomy or secession. The above summaries the mood in the country today. The flame of insecurity in the country has driven the nation to the verge of separatism. No area or region is safe as a result of kidnapping, Boko Haram, infiltration of the country by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). In the face of all these, different regions started to look for home grown solution hence the establishment of AMOTEKUN which serves as security outfit for the six south west states.

Proffering solutions to ethnic included problems.

Table II: Is ethnicity a new trend or an age long phenomenon in the political history of Nigeria

		SA	A	Total	%	D	SD	Total	%
a	<i>Ethnicity is as old as old as political process in Nigeria.</i>	61	17	78	78	19	03	22	22
b	<i>Formation of political parties during the colonial period is devoid of ethnic undertone.</i>	-	19	19	19	27	54	81	81
c	<i>Ethnicity is one of the factors that halted attainment of independence before 1960.</i>	39	22	61	61	24	15	39	39

<i>d</i>	<i>The multi-cultural nature of Nigeria is one of the factors that promoted ethnicity in her political system.</i>	69	18	87	87	08	05	13	13
<i>e</i>	<i>The Nigerian nationalist leaders promoted ethnicity in her political system.</i>	59	32	91	91	09	-	09	09

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table II shows that 78 (61+17) respondents representing 78% agreed with the statement that “Ethnicity is as old as political process in Nigeria” while 22 (19+03) respondents representing 22% disagreed with the statement. Also, 19 (0+19) respondents representing 19% agreed with the statement that “formation of political parties during the colonial period is devoid of ethnic undertone” while 81 (27+54) respondents representing 81% disagreed. As well 61 (39+22), respondents representing 61% agreed with the statement that “ethnicity is one of the factors that halted attainment of independence before 1960” while 39 (24+15) respondents representing 39% disagreed. Also, 87 (69+18) respondents representing 87% agreed with the statement that “the multi-cultural nature of Nigeria is one of the factors that prompted ethnicity in her political system” while only 13 (08+05) respondents representing 13% disagreed. Again 91 (51+32) respondents representing 91% agreed with the statement that “the Nigerian nationalist leaders promoted ethnicity in her political system” while only 09 (0+9) respondents representing 09% disagreed.

Table III: To what extent does ethnicity threatened political stability in Nigeria?

		SA	A	Total	%	D	SD	Total	%
<i>a</i>	<i>State creation in Nigeria has always been influenced by ethnic considerations.</i>	78	11	89	89	07	04	11	11
<i>b</i>	<i>The second military coup (July 1976) was based on tribal retaliation.</i>	71	08	79	79	11	10	21	21
<i>c</i>	<i>The June 12, 1993 General Election was annulled on the basis of ethnic colouration.</i>	41	20	61	61	27	12	39	39
<i>d</i>	<i>Ethnicity does not in anyway disrupt Nigerian political process.</i>	-	09	09	09	19	72	91	91
<i>e</i>	<i>The unity of Nigeria can be maintained and sustained on the basis of ethnicity.</i>	04	15	19	19	24	57	81	81

Analysis:

Table III shows 89 (78+11) respondents representing 89% agreed with the statement that “state creation in Nigeria has always been influenced by ethnic considerations” while only 11 (07+04) respondents representing 11% disagreed. In addition, 79 (71+04) respondents representing 79% agreed with the statement that “the second military coup in Nigeria (July 1976) was based on tribal retaliation” while only 21 (11+10) respondents representing 21% disagreed. Moreso, 61 (41+20) respondents representing 61% agreed with the statement that “the June 12, 1993 General election was annulled on the basis of ethnic colouration” while 39 (27+12) respondents representing 39% disagreed. As well, only 09 (0+09) respondents representing 09% agreed with the statement that “ethnicity does not in any way disrupt Nigerian political process” while 91 (19+72) respondents representing 91% disagreed. Lastly, only 19 (04+15) respondents representing 19% agreed with the statement that “the unity of Nigeria can be maintained and sustained on the basis of ethnicity” while 81 (24+57) respondents representing 81% disagreed.

Table IV: How can the problem of ethnicity in Nigeria be solved.

		SA	A	Total	%	D	SD	Total	%
<i>a</i>	<i>Regional governments with resource control will reduce ethnic political problems in Nigeria.</i>	69	10	89	89	11	-	11	11
<i>b</i>	<i>Adoption of true fiscal federalism in Nigeria can solve Nigeria’s political problems.</i>	61	26	87	87	08	05	13	13
<i>c</i>	<i>One major way of solving the political crisis in Nigeria is the adoption of two party systems.</i>	49	14	61	61	28	11	39	39
<i>d</i>	<i>Nigerians should be able to serve any government at any part of Nigeria.</i>	29	28	57	57	29	14	43	43
<i>e</i>	<i>Returning to the 1st Republic regional administration is detrimental to solving Nigeria’s political crisis.</i>	-	09	09	09	23	68	91	91

Analysis:

Table IV shows 89 (78+11) respondents representing 89% agreed with the statement that “regional governments with resource control will reduce ethnic political problems in Nigeria” while only 11 (0+11) respondents representing 11% disagreed. Also 87 (61+26) respondents representing 87% agreed with the statement that “adoption of true fiscal federalism in Nigeria can solve Nigeria’s political problems”, while 13 (08+05) respondents representing 13% disagreed. Also 61 (49+14) respondents representing 61% agreed with the statement that “one major way of solving the political crisis in Nigeria is the adoption of two-party system” while 39 (28+11) respondents, representing 39% disagreed. As well, 57 (29+28) respondents representing 57% agreed with the statement that “Nigerians should be able to serve any government at any part of Nigeria” while 43 (29+14) respondents representing 43% disagreed. Also 09 (0+09) respondents representing 0.9% agreed that “returning to the 1st Republic regional administration is detrimental to solving Nigeria’s political crisis” while 91 (23+68) respondents representing 91% disagreed.

Discussion of Findings

Table II tried to know if ethnicity is a new trend or an age long phenomenon in the political history of Nigeria. It was revealed that all the respondents in all the statements made were in strong support of the fact that ethnicity is an age long phenomenon in Nigeria political history and not a new trend. This shows that ethnicity is a foundation to political crisis in Nigeria. It also confirmed the fact that Nigeria was made of different ethnic nationalities put together through amalgamation.

Table III tried to know the extent at which ethnicity threatened political stability in Nigeria. All the statements made and questions asked from state creation, to military rule, June 12, 1993 elections, disruption of Nigeria political process and unity of Nigeria all strongly pointed to ethnicity as the main problem of political stability in Nigeria. This has confirmed the belief that ethnicity that started during the colonial period is still with Nigeria and carried to post independence period.

Table IV tried to look into finding solution to the problem of ethnicity in Nigeria. The respondents were of the strong opinion that regional government with resource control, true fiscal federalism and adoption of the 1st Republic regional administration that thrived under parliamentary form government would help in no small measure to solving Nigeria’s ethnic induced political crisis.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and submissions of this paper, Nigeria’s multi-ethnic nationality have not allowed the centre to hold. In view of the background to the nature of Nigeria in her journey to greatness with all the attendant problems, different crises have bewildered her growth and development politically, socially and economically. Having analysed the different crises faced by Nigeria in her quest for greatness, the paper was able to see that the existing structure in Nigeria would not be able to solve the enormous problems faced by the country and therefore recommend Resource Control for the country’s situation. The paper went forward to recommend a Parliamentary (Cabinet) form of government as a driver that could steer the ship of the solutions proffered to ameliorate the problems and save the country from eventual collapse and disintegration.

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INTERNET AS A VERITABLE TOOL FOR REVIVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract: *The trend at which Nigerian students (undergraduates) are unable to express themselves or adequately write in their Mother Tongue (indigenous languages) in Nigeria is worrisome. Majority of them have to a large extent anglicized their names in their online profiles, necessitating the need to incorporate the Internet in revitalizing the indigenous languages. The aim of this paper is to examine the ways to adapt the tools of the Internet in reviving the indigenous languages in order to save the languages from dying or going into extinction for posterity. The data was collected using a structured questionnaire which were administered on 79 undergraduate students of the Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro during the Covid 19 pandemic. The students who filled in the questionnaires electronically were randomly sampled from the School of Engineering and Environmental Studies. The Findings revealed that the majority of the students could not speak or write in their indigenous languages as they could in the Foreign language, especially the English Language. The study also discovered that a very high percentage of the students interact on the internet-enabled social media mainly through the English language and also almost all the students are neither aware of nor visit websites designed in the indigenous languages. The paper therefore concludes that the stakeholders of education in Nigeria need to urgently put measures in place through the Internet to revive the indigenous languages through web presence and digital indigenous language trainings. The paper recommends that websites on indigenous languages such as Igbo Google, Yoruba Google, Hausa Google, etc. be designed for students to access.*

Keywords: Language, indigenous, education, speakers, nation

1. INTRODUCTION

As a multilingual nation, Nigeria has over 500 languages with three recognised as major: Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa (Owolabi & Dada, 2012). In the midst of all these indigenous languages, English and other foreign languages such as French and German are also introduced. Since the introduction of the foreign languages, English has taken the center stage in Nigeria as the language of government, language of instruction in the schools, the language of business and commerce, the language of internal communication among Nigerians of different language backgrounds (Akindele & Adegbite, 1999). Most importantly, it is the official language and the supposed lingua franca of Nigeria. The elevation and popular high status accorded to English has relegated Nigerian indigenous languages which are sometimes regarded as “vernaculars”.

Going by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)’s (2010) prediction in its Endangered Languages Project, some Nigerian indigenous languages are endangered and need to be revived. Some of the factors considered in making the endangerment prediction are negative attitude of native speakers, non-implementation of governmental language policies, reducing number of speakers and few numbers of teaching and learning materials. In particular, increasing the number of teaching and learning materials using the Internet will definitely revive the indigenous languages and change their dwindling statuses.

The internet as a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities is a good resource for changing the endangerment status of indigenous languages. The introduction of the internet has reduced the world to a global village in which massive information is generated and shared in seconds. The 21st century has witnessed giant strides in Internet-mediated communications disseminated in various social media such as Blogs, Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, We chat, Instagram, Snapchat, Google⁺, etc.

The network including the social media has thus become a veritable platform for the exchange of ideas, opinions, and the dissemination of information. Today, millions of people all over the world are internet subscribers and users who communicate using language. According to Adegbija (2004), English is the predominant language of the social media as Nigerian indigenous languages are yet to be fully incorporated into the social media world. Many inputs on the internet are mostly written in English as opposed to the indigenous languages. Indigenous languages are therefore dying and threatened as they are not utilized in the current fast-growing mass means of communication. This negative position can be reversed and revived using the internet

which is the most important tool for communication in the world. This study therefore examines the ways and means by which the internet constitutes a veritable tool for reviving Nigerians indigenous languages. Through a sociolinguistic analysis of structured questionnaire and interviews, the study discusses as well as establishes the status and characteristic features of the indigenous language as well the areas that the internet can assist in changing their statuses.

The English Language, Indigenous Languages and the linguistic situation in Nigeria

As stated above, English occupies a prominent position in Nigeria as the official language, language of education, judiciary and higher commerce. The English in Nigeria was first introduced around 15th century when the Portuguese sea Merchants and pirates came to the West coast of Africa in search of a new trade route to the orient (Awonusi, 2004). However, the language was fully implanted and sustained through trade relations, missionary activities and colonial interests (Igboanusi, 2002). Consequently and as result of the high status and prestige that the language has, English was adopted as the medium of instruction and communication in different sectors of the country.

There are three principal languages (Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo) and other minor languages such as Edo, Efik, Kanuri, Tiv, Urhobo, Fulfude, Igala, Nupe, Ijo, Isekiri, Ebira, Annang, Gwari, etc. (Bamgbose, 1992). Over and above these languages, English could be said to be more important and has a higher status. Some scholars have supported its vital role in the national life of Nigeria since it is the unifying tool in multilingual and multiethnic nation. The negative effect is that most of the indigenous languages are threatened and at the verge of dying due to lack of use. The need to revive indigenous languages is articulated by Adegbija (1994:4) who states that all languages in amultilingual context whether major or minor, exoglossic or endoglossic should be seen as resources that need to be effectively harnessed for the total national good and that language policies need to respect, support and encourage the mutual harmonious coexistence of all languages, no matter their origins and the political or economic power or numerical strength of their speakers. From his submission, non-implementation of language policy is considered as one of the factors that contribute to the negative status and under-development of indigenous languages.

The contact between both standard and non- standard forms of English and the multiplicity of languages and culture in Nigeria has birthed a second language variety of English, Nigerian English. It is a domesticated and nativised variety of English which manifests the linguistic (phonological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and socio-cultural) characteristics of the Nigerian social and physical environment (Bamgbose, 1995). This new variety of English which is predominantly used in Nigeria has exceptionally contributed in subjugating the indigenous language.

The linguistic situation in Nigeria could best be described as multilingual. Hans-George (2001) put the number of languages at 471 (including English and Nigerian Pidgin) but recent official data puts the number of languages at over 521, with nine already extinct (Yakuba, 2017). The most widely used languages are Hausa (and Fulani) which constitute 29% of the population as L1 speakers and a lingua franca in the North; Yoruba with 21% of the population and a lingua franca in the West, Igbo with 18% of the population and a lingua franca in the East and Nigerian Pidgin which has the largest number of speakers and cuts across ethnic and social boundaries (Wolf, 2001; Igboanusi, 2003).

Language Policy and Language Revival in Nigeria

In Nigeria, after independence, Nigeria adopted the available language policy of the colonial master which accorded English prominence as the official language. Since then, most of the language policies in Nigeria have been tailored in line with the submissions of the British colonial master. According to Oyetade (2003:107), there has not been a comprehensive language policy for Nigeria as a deliberate and planned exercise. The official language status succeeded in shifting attention substantially from the indigenous languages towards English. This also affected the attitude of users who think that it is financially more rewarding to study English than any of the indigenous languages. This is coupled with the certification becoming conditional upon passing English. In addition, lack of implementation of language policy by the government has aided subjugation and demotion of indigenous languages. One of the sections in the NPE (2004:10) states that: *The medium of instruction in Primary School shall be in the language of the environment for the first three years and the language of the immediate environmentshall be taught as subject.* This section states clearly that teaching and learning at early stage of learning should be carried out in the language of the immediate environment of the child. It therefore means that education during the first three years of learning in the primary school should be carried out in the mother tongue, that is, one of the indigenous languages. The non-implementation of this has resulted in death of some indigenous languages especially the minority languages and endangerment of the major ones. There is therefore the need to take measures towards ensuring and monitoring full implantation of this policy to revive the languages. Reviving indigenous language involves expansion of its vocabulary and harmonizing its orthography and grammar (Cooper 1989). This would make the languages clearly pass information, exchange ideas, cultural values, ethics and norms

effectively. The internet is a good tool for transmission and reception of culture but sometimes attitudes of people deter them from using indigenous languages on the internet.

Attitude of the Nigerians towards the Indigenous Languages

Generally, the attitudes of Nigerians towards the indigenous languages have been negative and positive to the English language. Literacy is often attributed to the ability to speak and write English language. That is, anybody who cannot read and write in English is called illiterate. This effect makes everyone to strive to learn the English language at the expense of indigenous languages. Consequently, a lot of parents and schools make sure that their children and wards use English at homes and in schools and those who cannot speak English are looked down upon. Some parents do not allow their children and wards to speak their indigenous languages at all. In addition, most private and government schools do not allow their students to speak their local languages while in school and even the teachers are prohibited from speaking indigenous languages while in school as well, the penalty ranges from fine to suspension or hard labour. This attitude has negatively impacted on indigenous languages which still have undeveloped orthography and literature. To further promote English, the English language is a prerequisite for gaining admission into any tertiary institution and a ticket for securing white collar jobs.

Internet and Indigenous Languages Revitalization

2. METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a survey design. The data for the study were collected through interviews and structured questionnaire administered on 120 students out of which only 76 completed and returned. The respondents who are students of the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro, South-western Nigeria come from different geo-political zones in Nigeria, especially, South East and South West. The institution is among the higher institutions that have high exposure to the use of internet in teaching and learning. The questionnaire is designed to ascertain/test:

- (a) The frequency of use of internet by the respondents
- (b) The influence of English in using internet
- (c) The respondents proficiency in the mother-tongue (Igbo and Yoruba)
- (d) The ways the internet can be harnessed to revive indigenous languages

Thus the focus was on the possibility of the Internet aiding revival of indigenous languages. The first part of the questionnaire consists of the respondents' personal information (sex, age, educational level, state of residence, geographical zone of origin, mother tongue, etc. while the second part consists of information on the awareness and use of the Internet, status and frequency of use of the English in different contexts, competence in the use of the indigenous language and the use of English and indigenous language in internet enabled interactions. These consist of 21 test items as well as three open-ended questions. The 21 test items require the respondents to select from five options: SA – Strongly Agree, A – Agree, D – Disagree, SD – Strongly Disagree and UD – Undecided. The students were randomly selected to cover all the five schools in the institution.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Summary of Students' Responses to the Questionnaire

S/N	Section A: Awareness and Use of the Internet	SA	A	D	SD	UD
1.	Internet is a common tool for communication and socializing	74.5	25.5	0	0	0
2.	English is basically the main language of social media communication	81.2	18.8	0	0	0
3.	Language is an embodiment of culture	75.3	24.7	0	0	0
Section B: Status, Frequency of Use of English						
4.	English is widespread in Nigeria as Nigerian English.	74.7	24.0	0	0	1.3
5.	English is the main medium of instruction in my school and home	34.1	38.2	27.7	0	0
6.	English is spoken exclusively at home/in the school	57.3	31.7	10.0	1.0	0
7.	I constantly mix-up English and my mother tongue in conversations	72.0	21.7	2.3	4.0	0
Section C: Assessment of Competence in Indigenous Languages						
8.	I understand Igbo or Yoruba well	79.7	20.3	0	0	0
9.	I speak Igbo or Yoruba very well	22.1	77.9	0	0	0

10.	I understand but cannot speak or write Igbo or Yoruba	45.7	22.1	19.5	11.7	0
11.	I understand only simple commands in Igbo or Yoruba	0.6	23.2	20.7	34.5	21.0
12.	I am not competent at all in Igbo or Yoruba	25.4	17.5	18.2	1.8	14.9
13.	Nigerian indigenous languages need to be standardized	52.3	44.8	0.6	0.7	1.7
Section D: Internet, English and Indigenous Languages						
14.	I use only English is chatting and sending messages online	50.8	23.3	25.9	0	0
15.	I sometimes code-mix English and my indigenous in my online interactions	57.1	21.5	10.7	10.7	0
16.	I use only my mother tongues in chatting and interacting online	10.7	19.5	39.7	23.1	7.0
17.	English is the first language I start interaction with online	64.0	27.0	10.3	0	1.7
18.	I study only online materials written in English	84.3	10.7	3.0	2.0	0
19.	I am not aware of some websites designed in my mother tongue	34.5	17.6	26.9	21.0	0
20.	I have visited some Websites designed in my mother tongue	1.3	17.9	20.6	17.2	42.8
21.	Nigerian languages have their own websites, such as google Igbo, google Yoruba, etc.	43.1	11.4	19.9	0	25.6
Provide the Igbo or Yoruba Versions of the following expressions (Competence in MT)						
a. What is your name _____						
b. How old are you _____						
c. I want to go to the market _____						

Discussion of Findings

Table 1 presents responses of Students of Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro to the questionnaire on ‘Internet as a Veritable Tool for Reviving Indigenous Language’ The questionnaire comprises two major sections, A and B. While Section A elicits demographic information on sex, age, educational level, state of residence, geographical zone, mother tongue, etc., Section B demands answers on awareness and use of the internet, frequency of the use of the English and the indigenous languages in different contexts, competence in the use of the indigenous languages, etc. Though Section A is not the main point of interest, its findings reveal that 79.6% of the respondents are males while only 20.4% are females. This is not surprising as the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro comprises mainly males due to the nature of the courses the institution offers. The questionnaire recorded 100% for the ages between 15 – 35 and ‘Graduate’ as the level of education. This result is also not surprising as the age bracket fits into youth time and the age for seeking admission into higher institution as well as the age for graduation. Expectedly, all the respondents are still at the graduate level as they are all yet to graduate from the higher institution. This makes the study interesting as all of them are expected to have at least a fair knowledge of the internet which has been adopted in teaching and learning in higher institutions. Findings in this section also reveal that majority of the students at 88.2% and 93.9% are from the South-west and have Yoruba as the Mother-tongue. The remaining 11.8% are either from the South-east or South-South region. Also, only 6.1 claim that their Mother tongue is either Igbo or others (English). There is none whose Mother Tongue is Hausa. These results are not unconnected to the fact that the study is carried out in Ilaro town, South-western part of Nigeria where Yoruba is mainly used as the Mother Tongue.

As stated above, Section B is designed to elicit answers on students’ awareness and exposure to the use of the Internet as well as their frequency of use of their competencies in the English and the indigenous languages in different contexts, including electronic (online) context. It comprises six subsections A - E; A: Awareness and Use of the Internet; B: Status, Frequency of Use of English; C: Assessment of Competence in Indigenous Languages; D: Internet, English and Indigenous languages; E: Provides the Igbo or Yoruba Versions of the following expressions (Competence in MT). All these subsections have their questions which students are expected to select one option from the list of options. Data from Question 1 shows that the entire population accepts the fact that Internet is a common tool for communication and socialization as 74.5% strongly agree while 25.5% agree. This shows that the students are fully aware that the Internet provides a platform for their interaction online. In the same vein, responses to Question 2 reveal a strong acceptance that English is basically the main language of social media communication. This is so as 81.2% strongly agree while 18.8% agree. The implication of this result is that most of the interactions on the social media provided by the Internet are conducted in the English language and not in the indigenous languages. A total 75.3% and 24.7% of the population strongly agree and agree respectively that Language is an embodiment of culture. This implies that any language that is mainly used projects the culture of the native speakers of the language. In this case, since the English language is mainly used as seen in the responses to Question 2, it then means that the culture of Britain is dominantly being spread in the Nigerian society in general and Nigerian higher institutions in particular.

Subsection B tests the frequency and use of English in home and school contexts. First, students' responses depict that a total 98.3 are in agreement that English is widespread in Nigeria and that it is used as Nigerian English. About 1.3% are undecided. This shows that Nigerian English, a variety of English that reflects peculiar Nigerian socio-cultural context in its lexical, syntactic, phonological features, is dominantly spoken and written in Nigeria. The insignificant number is probably not aware that the variety of English used in Nigerian socio-political, economic, educational and religious contexts is called Nigerian English. In the same vein, a greater percentage of the students at 72.3% accept that English is the main medium of instruction in both the school and at their homes. A small percentage (27.7) disagrees. This less number constitutes those whose parents are not educated and speak the indigenous languages to their children in their homes. Also, 89.0% of the students were strong in their opinion that English is spoken exclusively at home and in the school. This result is however unexpected as Federal polytechnic Ilaro is located in a rural area and students are expected to use Yoruba, the indigenous language of the immediate environment. However, the high percentage could be linked to the fact that a good number of the students come from neighbouring states, such as Lagos, a cosmopolitan city where English is used as a major means of communication among people of diverse cultures and language groups. In this wise, 10% disagree and 1.0% strongly disagree with the exclusive use of English at home and in the school. On the question of code-mixing or code-switching, English and indigenous languages, a very high percentage of the population, 93.7%, consent that they constantly mix-up English and their mother tongue in daily interactions. This corroborates studies by Banjo, Bamgbose, Adegbite, Jowitt, etc. that mother tongue interference is a core feature in English as second language context. Just a small number at 2.3% disagree and 4.0% strongly disagree, there might be people who are not fluent in either of the languages and can barely use the ones that they are not competent in.

Subsection C assesses the competence of students in the indigenous languages. While 79.7% strongly agree that they understand their indigenous languages (Igbo, Yoruba, Hausa, etc.) very well, 20.3% agree. Also, while 22.1% strongly agree that they speak the indigenous language very well, 77.9% agree. None of the students disagrees to understanding and speaking very well of their indigenous language. It is also observed that the number that strongly agrees to speaking them is less than the number that strongly agrees to understanding. This implies that most of the students can understand the language but are not competent in the actual use of the languages. This assumption is partially corroborated by 45.7% who consent that they understand but can neither speak nor write very well in their indigenous languages while only 11.7% strongly disagrees to that. In the same vein, a total of 23.8% agree that they understand only simple commands or everyday words in their indigenous languages while 55.2% disagree. Those who disagree are of the opinion that they are competent in understanding beyond simple conversations in their indigenous languages. Unexpectedly, 21.0% were undecided. Subsequently, a total of 42.9% reveal that they are not competent at all in the use of their indigenous languages while 20.0% disagree and opine that they are competent in their use. Also, 14.9% were undecided. A very high percentage saw the need for standardizing the indigenous language. Here, about 97.1% suggest that the languages need to be standardized and codified to meet international standard and mutual intelligibility. Only 1.3% disagree while 1.7% were indifferent. Standardizing a language would make the language have uniform features as well as achieving greater communication goals beyond the immediate community.

In Subsection D, the students were tested on their use of either the English or the indigenous languages in online learning and interactions. Majority of the students at 74.1% state that they use only English in chatting on the social media while 25.9 disagree. In the same vein, 78.6% also state that occasionally they code-mix English and their indigenous language in their online interactions while 21.4% disagree. The import of the findings is that majority of the students often use English in social media chats while majority of them code-mix occasionally. This is done at the expense of the indigenous languages which only very few students sometimes use when they code-mix. On the other hand, only 30.2% use their mother tongue in chatting and interacting online while 62.8% disagree and 7.0% are undecided. This actually presents the need to revive the indigenous languages through the Internet. A very high percentage, 91.0%, start online interaction with the English language while 10.3% disagree and 1.7% is undecided. This still supports the assumption that English is the language of computer-mediated communication. This view is corroborated with the result that 95.0% accept that they study only online materials written in English while only 5.0% state otherwise. The implication is that either the students are not fluent in the indigenous languages or there is paucity of electronic materials in the indigenous languages. The second option seems to be plausible as 52.1% accept that they are not aware of some materials and websites designed in their indigenous languages. However, very few of such websites, BBC Igbo, BBC Yoruba, etc. exist as 9.2% state that they have visited websites designed in their indigenous languages while 37.8% have not and 42.8% is undecided. However, 54.5% were quick to add that Google has search site for Nigerian indigenous languages and 19.9% disagree. A fairly good number at 25.6% is undecided as they are not sure if such websites exist.

Overall, Only 39.6% of the students were able to render correctly the indigenous languages interpretations of the following open-ended expressions (a) What is your name?, (b) How old are you? And (c) I want to go to the market. 50.4% had some mistakes ranging from spelling and syntactic arrangement while 10% did not complete the section as they are not fluent in the written version of their indigenous languages

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper has examined the use of the internet as a tool for reviving indigenous languages in Nigeria. It also discusses the effect of mother tongue interferences as well as the domineering influence of the English language in online interactions. It is geared towards determining the ways and means by which the Internet would be utilized as a veritable tool for reviving indigenous languages. The findings from the completed questionnaires show that the majority of the students could not speak or write in their indigenous languages as they could in the Foreign language, especially the English Language. The study also discovers that a very high percentage of the students interact on the internet-enabled social media mainly through the English language and also almost all the students are neither aware of nor visit websites designed in the indigenous languages. These findings foreground the need for the indigenous languages to be salvaged for the posterity and for global competitiveness since digital communication is the order of the day.

The study makes the following recommendations: (a) the government, in conjunction with all educational stakeholders should develop mobile Apps in the indigenous languages. (b) Government should make a policy for the indigenous languages to be included as a technological language as in the case of banking online mobile apps. (c) Stakeholders of education should create a website for the indigenous languages for students to access in addition to options in the banking choices of language to withdraw money in banking system mobile Apps (d) Indigenous languages should be made compulsory in the school's curriculum beyond the secondary school level in Nigeria. (e) The body in charge of Polytechnic education on SIWES should inculcate indigenous languages in training the students of local names of the Mechanical Engineering, Agricultural and Marketing terminologies of the Internet meaning of the imported equipment for vocational studies to overcome the problems of conflicts of meaning and interpretations.

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Appendix
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC ILARO, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

Dear Respondent,

I am a researcher from the above named institution and department. At the moment, I am conducting a research on the topic: **INTERNET AS A VERITABLE TOOL FOR REVIVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN NIGERIA.**

I, therefore, solicit your sincere response to the questions so as to actualize the purpose of this research. All views will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thanks.

Degboro Olufunke (Mrs)

Instruction: Please tick [√] as appropriate and specify other views where necessary.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Sex: Female [], Male []

Age: Below 15 [], 15 - 35 [] 45 - 65 [] 66 - and above []

Educational Level: Primary Sch. [] Secondary Sch. [] Graduate [] Post Graduate []

State of Residence: -----

Geo-political zone: South-east [] South-west [] Others []

Mother-tongue: Igbo [] Yoruba [] Hausa [] Others []

Work Sector: Educational [] Political [] Health [] Business [] Legal [] Media []

Agricultural [] Others []

SECTION B: INTERNET AND LANGUAGES IN NIGERIA

Instruction: Kindly indicate if you agree or disagree with the following statements about the status and role of English language, based on your opinion and perception, using this 5-point scale: Strongly agree (SA) = 5, Agree (A) = 4, Disagree (D) = 3, Strongly disagree (SD) = 2, Undecided (UD) = 1

S/N	SECTION A: Awareness and Use of the Internet	SA	A	D	SD	UD
1.	Internet is a common tool for communication and socializing					
2.	English is basically the main language of social media communication					
3.	Language is an embodiment of culture					
SECTION B: STATUS, FREQUENCY OF USE OF ENGLISH (Please indicate as for section A)						
4.	English is widespread in Nigeria as Nigerian English.					
5.	English is the main medium of instruction in my school and home					
6.	English is spoken exclusively at home/in the school					
7.	I constantly mix-up English and my mother tongue in conversations					
SECTION C: ASSEMENT OF COMPETENCE IN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES (Please indicate as for section B)						
8.	I understand Igbo or Yoruba well					
9.	I speak Igbo or Yoruba very well					

10.	I understand but cannot speak or write Igbo or Yoruba					
11.	I understand only simple commands in Igbo or Yoruba					
12.	I am not competent at all in Igbo or Yoruba					
13.	Nigerian indigenous languages need to be standardized					
SECTION D: INTERNET, ENGLISH AND INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES (Please indicate as for section C)						
14.	I use only English is chatting and sending messages online					
15.	I code-mix English and my indigenous in my online interactions					
16.	I use only my mother tongues in chatting and interacting online					
17.	English is the first language I start interaction with online					
18.	I study only online materials written in English					
19.	I am not aware of some websites designed in my mother tongue					
20.	I have visited some Websites designed in my mother tongue					
21.	Nigerian languages have their own websites, such as google Igbo, google Yorua, etc.					
Provide the Igbo or Yoruba Versions of the following expressions (Competence in MT)						
a. What is your name _____ b. How old are you _____ c. I want to go to the market _____						

RISK CULTURE AND ITS IMPACT ON MANAGERIAL ATTITUDES

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Abstract: *The study examined risk culture and its impact on managerial attitudes. The main objective of the study is to examine the significant relationship between risk Culture and Manager's attitudes. The study adopted a survey research design. The population for the study comprises of the management staff of the Dangote Group of Company Plc Plant Ogun State, Nigeria, with the total population of (50) as at November, 2020 and census sampling techniques was used by taking the entire population as the sample size. Therefore, the sample size of fifty (50) respondents was used in the study. The findings of the study revealed correlation value of 0.522. This implies that there is moderate significant relationship between risk culture and manager's attitude. The study concludes that risk culture must be embraced by every organization in order to maintain their competitive edge. The study therefore recommends that organization should ensure that there is constant improvement on the risk culture so as to increase the level of awareness and the undiluted significant of risk taking culture on employees' efficiency and effectiveness.*

Keywords: Risk, culture, managerial, attitudes

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the key and indispensable components of organizational culture is Risk Culture. As a very important component of organizational culture, a Risk Culture is increasingly becoming the subject of greater attention and discussion in the manufacturing system. The search for the causes of the business crisis has led to the recognition that changes in organizational culture are required in order to restore confidence in employees and ensure that a similar crisis will not happen again. The mental ability of human which helps in enhancing thinking and decision making depends on the organization culture (Mashal & Saima, 2018). Radoica (2017) rightly argues that if organizations may implement a comprehensive cultural change and redirect the behavior of their employees in order to restore confidence in the industry it may foster the enactment of risk culture in the organization

People from different cultures in the world find themselves interacting and working with individuals and groups from other cultures, operating and communicating with different sets of cultural norms, values (Andrew, 2019). Cultural problems may manifest from this scenario which may in turn influence organizations communication styles. Improper management of these arrays of workers may create serious problem that may affect organizational performance. Risk culture is largely manifested in the behavior of people in the organization which greatly influences the effectiveness of the organizational performance, as well as the nature of the decisions that are made. Managerial attitude towards risk culture has created a lot of vacuum or lacunas in the strategic decision making as well as employees participation in the overall organisational decision making process which has now become great thing of concerns in the 21st century organisational management approach. Therefore, the study seek to examine risk culture and its effect on managerial attitudes in Nigeria industrial environment.

Objective of the study

To examine the significant relationship between risk Culture and Manager's attitudes.

Research Hypothesis

H₀₁: That there is no significant relationship between risk culture and manager's attitudes.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The nature of risk

Risk is one of the key factors of modern society and especially its future. As pointed out by Warkallo (2016), the term “risk” earned the rank among scientific terms in the initial insurance theory, and only much later (in the late nineteenth early twentieth century) entered into the general economic theory. Some authors believe that the etymological forerunner and source of risk is the state of danger. Renn (2016) defined risk as concepts which could be classified using seven different approaches like: actuarial, toxicological, engineering, economic, psychological, social and cultural. The famous insurance theoretician Ehrenberg defined risk as a degree of possibility of occurrence of dangerous events, but had not specified the instruments and methods for measuring this degree (Maila, 2015). That is why, much later, Braess expressed confidence that a more precise and narrower definition of risk is possible only on the mathematical basis. He defined the concept of risk as close or even equal to, “danger”, appearance of adverse effects at an unknown time and in an undefined volume (Luburic, 2017). One of the basic features of risk undisputed by a decisive majority of researchers is the fact that risk is an objective category.

Risk Culture and Managers’ Attitude

The culture of risk is defined differently, depending on whether its protagonists are people from practice or from the academic milieu. Luburic (2017) defines the culture of risk as norms and traditions of behavior of individuals and groups within an organization that determine the way in which they identify, understand, discuss and act in relation to the risks faced by the organization and the risks it takes.

Maila (2015) sees a risk culture through the norms of behavior of individuals and groups within the organization that determine their collective ability to identify, understand, openly discuss and act in relation to the organization's current and future risks, warning that it is “the last line of defense in difficult situations”. Risk culture can also be defined as the combination of individual and corporate values, attitudes and behaviors that determine the commitment of an organization to managing operational risk and the style of doing so (Rhodes, 2019). While each of these definitions is different, they are bound together by some common threads. Risk culture is largely manifested in the behavior of people in the organization, which greatly influences the effectiveness of the risk management process, as well as the nature of the decisions that are made in relation to them. Risk culture develops the ability of the organization and employees to identify risks and effectively and efficiently manage them, to implement preventive activities and increase the likelihood of achieving the set goals. Each individual has his/her own perception of risk and their own moral values as well as behavior, which they bring with them into the organization. These greatly influence working processes and daily decision making (Serpa, 2016). A risk culture is the factor that keeps the different elements together and helps balance the inevitable tension between creating value for an organization through an appetite for risk on the one hand and protecting the value of it through effective risk management, on the other.

Everything changes over time, as does the culture of risk, together with the evolution of organizational culture, as well as changes in the internal and external contexts. Taking the above into account, a culture of risk could basically be characterized as a system of values and a way of behavior, on the basis of which the organization's attitude towards risk is shaped.

The cultural theory

In the early 1980s Douglas and Wildavsky (1982) started a discussion about the impact of values and cultural settings on the perception of risks (Johnson & Covello, 1987; Dake, 1991; Stern, 1995). In their view, risk perception and concern about environmental or social issues are socially and culturally framed. This means that the values and worldviews of certain social or cultural contexts shape the individual's perception and evaluation of risks. Douglas and Wildavsky (1982) argue that individuals are embedded in a social structure and that the social context of individuals shapes their values, attitudes, and worldviews. In this way, socialized cognitive patterns work like filters in the evaluation of information about risks (Stern, 1995).

According to this perspective, the most important predictors for selecting what people fear or do not fear are not individual cognitive processes such as the perception of threats to lose employment or feelings of uncontrollability (as stated in psychometric research), but socially shared worldviews – so-called cultural biases that determine the individual's perceptions (Wildavsky & Dake, 1990). Cultural theory proposes that individual chooses what they fear in relation to their way of life. That is, in relation to the culture they belong to as posited by Douglas and Wildavsky, 1982; Thompson, 1990; Douglas, 1997 and this theory establishes the fact that fact employees only risk what they want and enact to risk by the organization.

3 METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a survey research designed. The population of the study is only the management staff of Dangote Cement Plc Ibesse plant totalling fifty (50) from the different departments in the organization as at November, 2020. This comes as a result of the lay off the organization just experienced in last few months due to the COVID- 19 Pandemic. The researcher used census sampling techniques to select the entire population of 50 management staff as the sample size.

The sample size for the study therefore is fifty (50) respondents. The data for the study were collected using both primary and secondary source of data. Primary source of data involve the use of questionnaire, some secondary sources data which include textbooks, journals and online article were also consulted during the literature review.

The questionnaires were designed to cover all relevant aspects of the research topic. Diligent efforts were made to avoid including double barrel questions, vague questions, irrelevant questions and biased questions. The questionnaire statements concerning the research variables were structured with a four point Likert scale: Strongly Agreed, 2- Agree, 3- Disagree, 4- Strongly Disagree) that best describes the extent to which the respondents agree with each items in the questionnaire.

Descriptive statistics which involves the collection, presentation and characterization of a set of data in order to properly describe the various features of that set of data was employed. Also, multiple regression analysis in respect to the study's hypothesis was used to measure the degree of effects of independent variables on the dependent or outcome variables.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.884	15

Table 1 shows a cronbach's Alpha value $\alpha = .884$ which implies that the instrument of measurements in the study is relatively reliable.

Table 2: Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.962 ^a	.926	.916	.10138	.926	87.799	3	21	.000	2.319

a. Predictors: (Constant), *risk culture*

b. Dependent Variable: *Managerial Attitudes*

From the regression output above, the coefficient of determination also called R-square (R^2) stood at 0.926. This means that the independent variables (Risk Culture) predict Managerial attitudes by 92.6%. The model can be said to have high predictive power.

Table 3: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	151.374	1	151.374	318.053	.000 ^b
	Residual	99.947	210	.476		
	Total	251.321	211			

a. Dependent Variable: *Managers' Attitude*

b. Predictors: (Constant), *Risk culture*

The F critical at 5% level of significance was significant since F calculated is greater than the F critical (value 318.053) which shows that the overall model was significant. The significance is less than 0.05, thus indicating that the predictor variables, explain the variation in the dependent variable. If the significance value of F was larger than 0.05, then the independent would not explain the variation in the dependent variable.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis I

H₀: That there is no significant relationship between risk culture and manager’s attitudes

H₁: That there is significant relationship between risk culture and managers’ Attitude

Decision Rule: The coefficient table shows that risk culture with probability value of 0.000 is statistically significant which means that we reject null hypothesis and conclude that Risk culture has significant relationship with employee performance.

Table 44.0: Correlations

		Managers’ Attitude	Risk culture
Managers’ Attitude	Pearson Correlation	1	.522**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	212	212
Risk culture	Pearson Correlation	.522**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	212	212

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Discussion of findings

The correlation table shows the relationship between the variables. However, the table shows that managers’ attitude has a positive correlation with risk culture and also statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. Also, the table reveals that risk culture with 0.522 has a moderate positive relationship with managers’ attitude and also statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. This claimed was also supported by Jayasingam and Cheng (2018).

5. CONCLUSION

This research work has examined the relationship between risk culture and managers attitude in manufacturing industries with particular focus on Dangote Cement Plc. The study concluded that risk culture which is statistically significant when used jointly by an organization can strongly predict the performance of an organization.

Finally, risk culture was found to be statistically significant, which indicates that there is a significant relationship between risk culture and managers attitude was also supported by Jayasingam and Cheng (2018).

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above findings, the following recommendations are discernible:

- i. Organization should ensure constant improvement on risk culture within the organization in order to imbibe a risk culture in the employees which will in turn improve the effectiveness of Managers’ Attitude towards decision making.
- ii. The study also recommends that manufacturing companies should work on ensuring that there is positive risks culture that can enhance organizational performance through improving and maintaining quality management systems based on the existing culture from the managerial attitude.

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MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVE AND ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE

(Study of Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria)

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Abstract: This paper examined management by objective and its effects on organization performance. The objective of the study is to find out how participation, appropriate authority and responsibility given to employees affect organization performance. Survey research design was adopted for this study, the population for this study were staff of Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria with the population of one thousand and twenty five (1025) members of staff. The psychometric properties (reliability and validity) of the instrument used for this study were tested using cronbach alpha statistics and component factor analysis respectively. A sample of one hundred and twenty-one (121) respondents was selected using simple random technique. The data collected were analyzed with descriptive and inferential statistics. While hypotheses formulated were tested using multiple regression method with the aid of SPSS. The findings of the study showed a lot of positive relationship and relevance of management by objectives to modern day management of organization especially in Nigeria. The results of the study also revealed that there was a strong positive relationship between management by objective and organization performance, this is evident by the result of the analyses $R^2 = .801$ with associated significant value of $P < .05$. The study recommended that management by objectives in its ideal form operates in such a way that for the corporate goals to be realized, managers should consult his subordinates in drawing up unit objectives, which goes up the hierarchy from where it is modified, collated, approved and distributed throughout the organization.

Keyword: Employees, management, objective, organization, performance

1. INTRODUCTION

Management needs a lot of tools to be able to administer effectively in the day to day running of the business. Management by objectives is one of such tools. It is a way of getting improved results in managerial method whereby the superior and the subordinate managers in an organization identifies major areas of responsibility, in which they will work. Set some standards for good or bad performance and the measurement of results against those standards (Derek, 2005). Management by objectives is a strategy where in the management sets specific goals for the employees to accomplish within fixed time period. Management by objective is a dynamic system which seeks to integrate the company a need to clarify and achieve its profit and growth goals with the managers need to contribute and develop himself. It is a demanding and rewarding style of managing a business.

It is no news that the issue of mismanagement, liquidation, winding up and stagnation of companies and organizations in Nigeria can easily be attributed to the reluctance of managers to update and review various style, principles and models of management e.g. management by objective since there is no one best way to achieve great result, even managers that practice some management models and principle tend to brush it on the top while addressing instead of paying attention to the nitty gritty of the model which results into loss, whereas management by objective is not only a managerial strategy to achieve a well co-ordinate management performance, but it is also a popular management technique that exist across or pervade all human activities namely: business areas, educational, government, health care and nonprofit organization. Unfortunately, many of the organizations are yet to tap on and harness the benefits of this model in gaining commitment and support of the staff.

The broad objective of this research is to determine the impact of management by objective on organization's performance.

While the specific objectives of the study include:

- i. To find out how participation of employees in decision making and goal setting affect organizational performance.

- ii. To determine how appropriate authority and responsibility given to employees affect organizational performance.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Management by Objective (MBO)

According to Rodgers and Hunter (2004), management by objectives contains three main characteristics, "participation in decision making, goal setting and objective feedback". Participation is used to create common perception for organization as a whole. Goal setting entails "the continuous review and revision of objectives" while objective feedback is the tool for managers to assess subordinates on progress toward goal achievement. The heart of management by objective is the objectives, which spell out the individual actions needed to fulfil the unit's functional strategy and annual objectives. Management by objectives provides a way to integrate and focus the efforts of all organization members on the goals of high management and overall organizational strategy. Another key to management by objective is its insistence on the active involvement of managers and staff members at every organizational level. Drucker (1979) insists that managers and staff members sets their own objectives or at the very least, be actively involved in the objectives setting process. Otherwise people might refuse to co-operate or make only halfhearted efforts to implement same one else's objectives.

Steps involved in management by objective

Setting Objectives: Objectives are set jointly by the superior and subordinate. In MBO, the emphasis is on verifiable. That is, at the end of a period it can be determined if an objective has been achieved.

Planning for Action: is concerned with identifying and grouping activities; coordinating, vertically and horizontally, the efforts of groups and individuals; defining roles, authority, and responsibilities for each individual; scheduling the activities; and determining the need for human, financial, and other resources required to achieve the objectives.

Long-range planning- Involves identifying those activities to be performed over an extended period of time. Long range plan may extend for several decades. Long-range planning identifies the activities to be performed that will lead to the accomplishment of official goals.

Intermediate Planning- Identifies activities to be carried out over a period of five years at the middle levels of the organization. Intermediate planning is critical in most cases to the success.

Short-range Planning: Developing plans for implementation within a planning horizon of less than one year is often referred to as short-range planning. Short-range plans may specify activities to be carried out that will achieve certain production levels each week.

Statement of official goals: The chief executive of the firm sets the official goals usually presenting them to division heads. A formal statement of the official goals provides a common focus for planning and identifies those goals that top management seek to emphasize.

Development of the Divisional plans: Divisional managers receive copies of the official goals and begin divisional plans. Operative goals are identified that support the official goals.

Consolidation of the Divisional and departmental plans: Each division submits its plans to top management, which then consolidates the divisional objectives into consistent „package“ across divisions. In this step top management may either reject plans, accept plans in the plans submitted by the divisions.

Co-ordination of the Divisional plans: After preparation of the divisional plans has been completed, the plans are returned to top management. Top management aggregates the divisional plans, checks computation and evaluates the plans based on financial criteria.

Control and Appraisal: Control refers to the measurement of organizational performance, whereas appraisal, or more appropriately self-appraisal, emphasizes the evaluation of individual performance. Hassan (2011) added that a quarterly or annual review or appraisal is comprehensive and is done at the committees, department organization level. The actual annual results are evaluated against the set objectives.

Concept of Organizational Performance

Organizational performance in this context depicts the measurement or appraisal of an organization performance. Organizational performance comprises actual output or results of an organization as measured against its intended output (or goals and objectives). According to Richard et al (2009) organizational performance encompasses three specific areas of firm outcomes (a) Financial performance (b) product market performance (c) Shareholder return.

At the beginning management by objective tool was only a simple approach that use of goal setting to be a guideline. Later, both public and private sectors applied it with other strategies to manage their organizations. The trends in the management by objective literature stated with the impact of management by objective on individual. Many studies examined its effectiveness and gave the positive results in job satisfaction and work performance.

Role of Management by Objectives in Organization Performance

Management by objective helps improve performance Rogers and Hunter (2004) conducts the meta-analysis of management by objectives applications in both public and private sectors resulting that 100 percent of the public sector studies reported performance gain after the introduction of management by objective. Their findings pointed out that high commitment to management by objectives from top management will create the significant gain, and management by objective in both public and private sectors was equally effective. Angelo and Smith,(2006) examines current performance appraisal methods. Two hundred and fifty managers in the U.S. were asked through questionnaires about performance appraisals. The responses revealed that management by objective has remained a popular format.

This managerial tool gives positive effect on job satisfaction, team performance, performance appraisal, self-efficacy and organizational performance. By setting reasonable and challenging goals, not looking at the subordinates as tools and rather applying participation in decision making, the use of management by objective in an organization is a powerful tool in management.

Theoretical Review

Goal Setting Theory

A goal is a result an organization is attempting to achieve, Goal-setting theory is one of the dominant motivational theories in the study of organizational behaviour (Feather, 1990). The goal mechanism is built on the fact that goals affect performance through several mechanisms. It is not enough to ask people to do their best. Goals direct attention and have an energizing function. Bandura and Cervone (1983) have shown that ambitious goals lead to greater effort than modest ones. Goals also affect persistence, and LaPorte and Nath (1976) argue that when participants have control over time they can achieve a goal. If goals are ambitious, they influence performance such that efforts to achieve them are prolonged. Wood and Locke (1990) have found that the use of strategies, task-relevant knowledge and discovery are indirectly and positively affected by goals. According to Locke (1991), the importance of goals can be summarized by emphasizing that goals influence action by affecting intensity, duration, and direction of action.

Role Stress Theory

The point of departure for role stress theory is that there are organizational expectations about individuals' behavior based on the roles that they hold. These role expectations are supposed to coincide with the expectations that individuals have about how they are to act given the role they hold. When these expectations do not coincide, when there is a lack of consensus about appropriate behaviour, problematic interactions are likely. When role expectations are unclear, individuals do not know what to do or how to act in order to behave role-appropriately. The role theory literature emphasizes the dysfunctional impact that role stressors – i.e. role ambiguity, role conflict and role overload – can have on individuals and how they are connected to, and can have a harmful influence on, role performance. The impact of role stressors has often been seen as negative and the relationship as linear (Gilboa et al, 2008).

Role ambiguity exists when norms adhering to a specific position are vague, unclear or ill-defined. The problem arises when employees are unclear about their responsibilities or when other role-related information is unclear (King & King, 1990). Role conflict arises when individuals experience divergent role expectations and/or conflicting demands (Kahn et al., 1964). Role overload occurs when an individual accepts an increased workload in order to live up to role expectations, but time and resources available to do so are inadequate. Khan et al. (1964) defines role overload as the perception that one lacks the resources necessary to meet role expectations and the distraction and stress caused by trying to cope with this situation.

These theories are relevance to this study in the sense it explain clearly the importance of goal setting and role stress to employees and organizational performance.

Empirical Review

In a study conducted by Ugwu (2012) examined the impact of management by objective on organizational performance using data collected from questionnaire the study revealed a lot of positive implications and relevance of management by objectives to modern day management of organization especially in Nigeria. In practical terms, the operations of management by objectives requires that each manager of a unit draws up his department objectives with his subordinates in line with the centrally stipulated corporate objectives and missions. These unit objectives when approved by the management clearly define responsibilities and expected results and are shared and distributed throughout the organization as a basis for performance and rewards. The objectives set in the process of management by objectives help provide a yardstick for appraisal, compensation and control.

Also in a study conducted by Antoni (2005) here he investigated the role of MBO to team working effectiveness MBO is considered as a means for leading self-regulating teams. The function and effectiveness of

MBO systems are investigated. Particularly, the MBO system of a company in the construction supply industry is analyzed. The exploration of the mechanisms and the effects of MBO at team level are materialized by testing a model for group goal setting. Group goal commitment and group goals moderated by task interdependence are supposed to influence group processes as a mediating variable for group effectiveness. Results do not consistently support this model. The moderating effect of task interdependence could not be supported. The consequences for developing a model for MBO at team level and implementing effective MBO systems are discussed.

Anastasios and Konstantina (2012) in their study of the management by objectives in modern organizations and enterprises concluded that, The experience from the practical application of the method of management by objectives in organizations along with the supported theories revealed that further improvement and adoption is needed, and this method must not be added with the system of human relations in the management, because both of them consist the foundations of the MBO system. Also it must be basic principles and of the presupposition for the application of the system. Finally, each manager must evaluate not with the basic of his personality and skillfulness in the action of the principles of management but mainly degree of the efficiency and quality of the attainment of the objective.

Fulk, Bell and Bodie (2011) recommended that administrators should have meaningful conversations with their staff and determine challenging, yet attaining individual goals of employee professional development using MBO. The team members must be presented with opportunities, evaluation, and feedback to meet their aim (Fulk et al., 2011). Therefore, the concept of MBO gives accurate representation, so a person can accomplish exponential growth. Goal-setting theory and research as an explanatory basis improve performance and job satisfaction when rewarding performance. Most goal-setting researchers have analyzed individual goal setting on existing studies.

3. METHODOLOGY

The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Data were collected through use of questionnaire. For the purpose of this research work the research population were management staff of Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) which consists of the top management staff and senior staff with a total of 1025. The sample size was 121 staff selected using simple random sampling technique. The data for the study were collected using both primary and secondary source of data. Reliability of the research instrument was carried out using Cronbach's alpha test. The data obtained were analyzed using Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS)

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Model Summary

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.895 ^a	.801	.794	1.34061

a. Predictors: (Constant), MOB, AUR, EPD

Table 1 shows that the influence of management by objective to the prediction of organization performance was significant ($R^2=.801$). This implies that 80 percent of the variability in organization performance is been accounted for by management by objective.

Table 2: Correlation matrix

		ORP	EPD	AUR	MOB
Pearson Correlation	ORP	1.000	.832	.845	.838
	EPD	.832	1.000	.806	.828
	AUR	.845	.806	1.000	.820
	MOB	.838	.828	.820	1.000

Table 2 reveals that all the variables of this study are positive correlate of one and other. Employee participation in decision making correlate with organizational performance at .832($r = .832$), authority and responsibility correlate with organizational at .845($r = .845$), management by objective correlate with organization performance at .838($r = .838$). The following implies that the independent variable have a very strong positive correlation with organization performance.

Table 3: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3239.911	1	3239.911	4118.742	.000 ^b
	Residual	77.089	98	.787		
	Total	3317.000	99			

a. Dependent Variable: ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE

b. Predictors: (Constant), MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVE1

Table 3 reveals that there is a positive significant relationship between the predictors (management by objective, proxy with employee participation in decision making, and giving appropriate authority and responsibility) and the outcome variable (organizational performance). This is evident by the value of the f-statistic ($f(3/96) = 128.499; p < .01$).

Table 4: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.946	.733		1.291	.200
	PDG	.285	.087	.290	3.273	.001
	AAR	.364	.085	.371	4.277	.000
	MOB	.290	.090	.293	3.203	.002

a. Dependent Variable: ORP

Testing of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

H₀₁: Management by objective has no significant impact on organizational performance

On whether management by objective has significant impact on organizational performance or not, table 4 reveals that the probability value of the t-statistics is less than 5 percent i.e. ($b=.290, t=3.203, p < .05$). This implies that the null hypothesis is rejected at 5 percent significant level and concluded that there is a positive significant relationship between management by objective and organizational performance.

Hypothesis 2

H₀₂: Employee participation in decision making and goal setting does not have significant impact on organizational performance.

On whether employee participation in decision making and goal setting has significant impact on organizational performance or not, table 4 reveals that the probability value of the t-statistics is less than 5 percent i.e. ($b=.285, t=3.273, p < .05$). This implies that the null hypothesis is rejected at 5 percent significant level and concluded that there is a positive significant relationship between employee participation in decision making and goal setting and organizational performance.

Hypothesis 3

H₀₃: Giving appropriate authority and responsibility to employee does not have significant relationship with organization performance.

On the statement that giving appropriate authority and responsibility to employee does not have significant relationship with organization performance, table 4 reveals that the probability value of the t-statistics is less than 5 percent i.e. ($b=.364, t=4.277, p < .05$). This implies that the null hypothesis is rejected at 5 percent significant level and concluded that there is a significant relationship between giving appropriate authority and responsibility to employee have significant relationship with organization performance.

Discussion of findings

The following findings were made after the data collected from the field survey had been presented and analyzed. (a.) The independent and dependent variable (Management by Objective and Organization's Performance) were found to have a positive and significant relationship. (b.) There was a strong predictive influence of Management by Objective and Organization's Performance. (c.) That Organization's Performance will be better predicted by including Management by Objective in the model than not including it. (d.) The regression equation of this model can be written as $\hat{Y} = 2.478 + 2.033(X)$ where X takes the different value of varying degrees of MOB and of the estimated worker's productivity.

5. CONCLUSION

This study revealed a lot of positive implication and relevance of management by objectives to modern day management of organization especially in Nigeria. In practical terms, the operations of management by objectives requires that each manager of a unit draws up his department objectives with his subordinates in line with the centrally stipulated corporate objectives and missions. These unit objectives when approved by the management clearly define responsibilities and expected results and are shared and distributed throughout the organization as a basis for performance and rewards. The objectives set in the process of management by objectives help provide a yardstick for appraisal, compensation and control.

It was concluded that once appropriate authority and responsibility is given to employees this will facilitate the attainment and control of organizational operations as excesses can be easily identified and corrections made.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Management by objectives in its ideal form operates in such a way that for organizational performance to be realized, manager should involve his subordinates in drawing up unit objectives, which goes up the hierarchy from where it is modified, collated, approved and distributed throughout the organization.
- To improve the quality of employee contribution to decision making, prompt and regular training programs should be embraced
- Managers should try as much as possible to give appropriate authority that will enable employees carry out their assigned responsibility so as to attain organizational performance.

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THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN HOUSING DELIVERY IN LAGOS STATE.

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Abstract: *This paper examines the role of government agencies in public-private partnerships in housing delivery in Lagos State. Housing is not just one of the three basic needs of human but also a benchmark for determining the level of development of any country. Sustainable access to good healthcare, roads, quality housing and other socio-economic services can easily be accomplished through public-private partnerships (PPP) where Government provides an enabling environment and the private sectors maximizes the opportunity and contributes their quota to the development of the nation. Exploratory sequential mixed method was used in this study. The study used a focus group discussion with PPP experts and identified relevant success factors for the delivery of PPP housing in Nigeria. A total of 70 questionnaires were randomly administered to the targeted respondents and data from questionnaire surveys were analyzed using Mean Weighted Average and Frequencies with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The study found out that the gap between income and shelter cost in Nigeria is very wide and this has eliminated the low-income earners from the housing market. It was also discovered that the private sector in no doubt have made significant contributions to the development of the Nation's housing arcade in spite of several constraints that are serving as challenges to its efforts. Thus, this study recommends that core (incremental) housing should be introduced by the Government into the PPP housing provision schemes to enable low-income people to have access to basic housing units, which they can improve upon improvement of their economic status.*

Keywords: Affordability, Housing, Public-Private Partnership.

1. INTRODUCTION

The provision of adequate and quality housing is highly paramount to human existence. Nubi (2000) reiterated the profound impact of decent shelter in a sound environment on the lifestyle, health, growth, happiness and productivity of an individual, the lack of it is regarded as one of the most forms of poverty. Hence, the provision of quality housing is an important measure of social welfare and economic development in any nation. Thus, the provision of housing has been one of the most critical issues of government social policies, especially in developing countries like Nigeria. In most Nigeria urban cities, there are critical shortages of housing and the backlogs continue to increase on daily basis due to high human reproduction rate and urbanization. Daramola (2006) gave an estimate of 1.4 Million housing units as the annual requirement for Nigeria. The current housing deficit in Nigeria is given at over 18 million homes, while Lagos State alone accounts for about 5 million deficits representing 31% of the estimated national housing (Oshodi, 2010). These estimates represent a formidable housing challenge in the state and the country. The situation even becomes more serious and worrisome despite various past governments interventions and huge investments in housing provision, the housing problem in the state and the country still remains intractable as many rural and urban populations in Nigeria do not have access to decent, safe and affordable housing (Ademiluyi, 2010).

In recent times, an option that has been adopted by the Nigeria governments, both Federal and State levels is the adoption of Public Private Partnership (PPP). The principal reason for adopting PPP for housing provision is that the approach offers greater opportunities than the traditional procurement system. (UN-Habitat, 2011), reported that since the adoption of PPP in the housing sector in the early 1990s, almost all countries around the world have witnessed some forms of PPP investment in the provision of housing and urban infrastructure. Daniel (2014) noted that PPP arrangement is the paradigm shift from the state led and bureaucratic management system to a more market-oriented environment where public and private sector would complement each other. In this type of relationship, the public institutions are to serve as brokers networking private sector institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to perform the role of financing the supply of new housing on behalf of the public sector so as to reduce the Nigerian housing deficit. However, despite the adoption of PPP in housing in Nigeria, the issue of housing problems still remained both in quantitative

and qualitative terms (Sander, 2017). Studies have revealed that the introduction of the scheme has not been as successful as expected in the country (Ibem and Aduwo, 2012; Ahmed, Mohammad and Abubakar, 2010; Abdullahi and Abdul-Aziz, 2010). Hence, this paper examines the role of government agencies in public-private partnerships in housing delivery in Lagos State.

2. LITERATURE Review

The concept of Public Private Partnership (PPP)

The Canadian Council for Public Private Partnership (CCPPP) (2011) defines PPP as a venture between the public and private sectors, built on the expertise of each partner that best meets clearly defined public needs through the appropriate allocation of resources, risk and rewards. Republic of Ghana (2011) defined PPP as any contractual arrangement between a public entity and a private sector with the clear agreement on shared objectives for the provision of public utilities, infrastructure and services traditionally provided by the public sector. Generally, PPPs are based on mutual agreements between the private and the public sectors (Patel, 2007). However, the implementation and outcome of PPP projects are influenced by a number of factors. These include the composition, aim and objectives of the PPPs, the roles of the partners and the political, economic, socio-cultural, technological and other contextual situations within the operational area of the PPPs (Rein et al., 2005; UN-HABITAT, 2011;). Therefore, according to Abd Aziz (2007), PPP scheme has received all-embracing attention world all over from housing development, infrastructure and financing over the past 4 decades due to its essential advantages (Zhang, X. & Kumaraswamy, M. (2001). Ahmed et al.,(2010), reported that the contribution of PPP is of great significance in the production and delivery of public housing developments on a global measure. Ahmed (2020) noted that between years 2005 and 2010, a total of 1,046 PPP transactions reached a value of three hundred and thirty billion dollars (\$350 billion), the 2007 PPP market peaked when the 241 projects had a total capital value of seventy-nine billion dollars (\$79 billion), and all these development projects financing has been completed. In 2010, 122 PPP transactions reached financing transactions with the total of value fifty-one billion six hundred million dollars (US\$51.6 billion). Many nations have adopted PPP in the past and still presently in use, nations such as United Kingdom, Norway, Ireland, Canada, Spain, Finland, Malaysia, South Africa, Ghana and Nigeria use PPP primarily for provision of public infrastructure.

PPP Operation in Nigeria.

As a result of the gross deficiencies and funding gaps in the Nigeria's infrastructural an housing spheres, the new procumbent concepts; Privatization and PPPS were adopted as a way upsurge the limited resources to help readdress the nation's growing infrastructural needs. The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) passed the Infrastructural Concession Regulatory Commission Act in 2005. This was aimed at ensuring an autonomous / self-governing body to carry about and advance PPP industries. In year November 2008, the ICRC was officially recognized in 2008 (red) International Committee of the Red Cross, 2012,). Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC, 2013), reported that the four main reasons that motivates governments to engage in PPPs for infrastructural and housing development and services propagation are;

- a. Facilitating optimal utilization of available resources and efficiency in services.
- b. To improve on the standing organizational plans and policies that will pave more ways for transparency and fairness assessment.
- c. To attract and encourage more skilled force with competitive flair and orientation on efficient performance.
- d. To reform sectors through a reallocation of roles, incentives and improve accountability

The Federal government of Nigeria has approved a comprehensive PPP nationwide policy in the year 2009 (World Bank, 2011). In Nigeria, PPP-driven housing project and infrastructure development has been on the rise over a period of time. Vetiva (2011) noted that more than fifty one (51) projects have been executed the use of PPP. Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC) (2012) reported between year 2013 – 2014, approximately sixty-six (66) PPP projects were under preparation. The annual investments in PPP scheme increased from twenty-two million dollars (\$22 million) from 1997 to three billion one hundred million dollars (\$3.1 billion) and from 1990-2009 accumulating to twenty three billion six hundred million dollars (\$23.6 billion). On the ground of the real value, the telecommunications industry has the maximum investment accumulating to eighteen billion four hundred million dollars (\$18.4 billion), accounting for 78 per cent of accumulated investment over the similar period (Vetiva, 2011).

The various types of public-private partnership

PPP takes various forms/types, each involving the provision of public services under some combination of design, build, finance, operate, maintain, lease, own and /or transfer. Each PPP arrangement involves private resources being used to provide a public service. Such a service can vary from operation and maintenance

contracts where the facility is totally owned by the public sector but is being operated and maintained by a private organization, to a build, operate and own contract where the private sector organization builds a public facility, operates the facility on behalf of the public sector and continues to own the facility in perpetuity.

Table 1 Types of Private-Public Partnerships.

	DESCRIPTION	TRANSFER OF TITLE	DURATION OF PARTNERSHIP
Operate and Maintain (O&M)	Private sector organization (POS) enters contract to operate a public sector facility on behalf of a public sector organization over a specified period of time.	Remains with public sector Organisation for duration of the contract	For duration of contract
Design & Build (D&B)	Private sector organization enters contract to design, build and provide construction finance for a public sector project. Public sector organization pays agreed contract sum on completion of the construction phase.	On completion of construction	On transfer of title
Build Lease Transfer (BLT)	It is very similar to Design and Build except that the public sector organization pays for the project over a long-term lease.	On completion of payment of lease	On transfer of title
Design Build Finance Operate (DBFO)	Here, the funding private sector organization enters contact to design, build, finance, and operate a public sector facility over an agreed period. PSO recovers its investment over the contract period through payments by the public sector organization for services delivered.	Remains with public sector Organization for the duration of the contract	For duration of the contract
Build Operate Transfer (BOT)	Private sector organization enters concession contract to design, build, finance, and operate a public sector facility over an agreed period. PVSO recovers investment over the contract period under the pre-negotiated contract terms. The concession period is usually significant shorter than the operating life of the facility.	At the end of the contract period	On transfer of title
Build Own Operate (BOO)	Private sector organization signs concessionary contract to design, build, finance, and operate a public sector facility for as long as the economic operating life of the facility.	Remains with Private sector organization in perpetuity	For duration of the contract

Source: DeLemos et al., 2003, as cited in Seader 2004

Adopting P.P.P instead of Traditional Procurement Method.

The main reason for adopting PPP according Walker and Smith (2005) are highlighted below;

- The private sector possesses suppleness than the public sector
- Private sector provides better services than the public sector an establish a good partnership so that balanced risk-return can be maintained.
- Government lacks the ability of raising massive funds for large scare infrastructural projects, but private participation can help mitigate the government’s financial burden

Walker and Smith (2005) further opined that PPP arrangement can help in;

- Relief of financial weight
- Relief of administrative weight
- Reduction in the size of inefficient bureaucracy
- Better service to the public
- Encouragement of growth

3. METHODOLOGY

This study used the exploratory sequential mixed methods. The method involves the use of qualitative data collection procedure to explore a phenomenon and quantitative data to clarify the relationships inherent in qualitative data. The study used a focus group discussion with PPP experts and identified relevant success factors for the delivery of PPP housing in Nigeria. Questionnaire was structured and administered to stakeholders of public and private developers involved in PPP housing supply in Ikeja, Lekki and Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria. In addition, apart from the private partners, the public partners also form part of the study research population of the study. Falling into this category is Lagos State government ministry / agencies (or bodies) specifically concerned or established for this purpose. Also, two social housing estates, namely, Micheal Otedola Estate, Epe Lagos and Honorable Olaitan Estate, Ojokoro, Lagos were captured to ascertain their cost per unit in order to measure their affordability using salary scale. There are 87 registered real Estate Property development firms in Lagos State according to their directory and a total of 70 questionnaires were administered to the targeted respondents through online google form. But, 50 questionnaires were returned for analysis. Data from questionnaire surveys were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical tools.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 2: FACTORS DELIMITING IMPLIMENTATION OF PPP ARRANGEMENT

Variables	Mean	Rank
Lack/inadequate funding	5.10	1 st
Political associated risk e.g government bureaucracy/change of government	4.70	2 nd
Corruption	4.62	3 rd
Government policies as regards PPP	4.60	4 rd
Economic Situation	4.40	5 th
Macroeconomic risks of investment such as interest rate and exchange rate	3.80	6 th
Legal and regulatory issues	3.50	7 th
Lack of private interest i.e development company	2.00	8 th
Public non-acceptance (by local communities)	1.40	9 th

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table 2 above shows the result of the mean analysis of some factors based on their level of significance in hindering maximum implementation of PPP in the study area. It revealed 9 factors in hieratical order based on their level of significant. The four critical factors isolated to be very significant were Lack of adequate funding (M=5.10), Political associated risk i.e bureaucracy /change of government (M=4.70), corruption (M=4.62), government policies as regards PPP were all identified as critical factors and Economic situation with weighted mean of 4.40. Meanwhile, the somewhat significant factors were identified as macroeconomic risks of investment such as interest rate, exchange rate and inflation with weighted mean of 3.80 and legal and regulatory issues with mean of 3.50. Also, least significant factors were identified as lack of private interest to engage in PPP (M 2.00) and public non-acceptance by local communities with least mean of 1.40

Table 3: Distribution by Approach Adopted by Government in Housing Distribution and Roles played in PPP Arrangement

Variables	Response	Percentage
Granting loan/Disbursement of loan	5	10.0
PPP/Joint venture arrangement	29	58.0
Direct housing production/development	9	18
Rebate/Subsidy to development	-	0.00
Others	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0
Roles Played by Lagos State Government in PPP		
Provide Finance	5	10.0
Make land available for development	5	10.0
Ensure Enabling Environment	10	20.0
Provide Project design	2	4.0
All of the above	28	56.0
None of the above	-	-
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2020

The table 3 above shows the various approaches adopted by Lagos State government and her agencies in delivering social housing to the populace in the last 10years as well as the roles the aforementioned authorities play under PPP arrangements. Analysis revealed that government has adopted more of PPP / joint ventures with private sector (58.0%) in the last 10years, also direct housing production (18%), followed by granting of subsidy to developers (10%) as well as loan disbursement (10%) to interested individuals who want to engage in their own direct housing construction. Also, it can further be deduced from the table that under PPP arrangement, government plays diverse roles in actualizing and executing PPP contract as indicated by significant proportion of the respondents (59.57%). Hence such roles range from creation of enabling environment to making land available and accessible to developers and sometimes they also provide finance.

Table 4: Measuring Affordability of Housing Units Delivered via PPP 2010- 2019

Housing Scheme	Apartment type	Cost	Monthly Repayment	Affordable Salary Scale
Micheal Otedola Estate, Epe	Room / Parlour	N1,500,000.00	N15,820.00	N55,000.00 and above
	1 bedroom	N2,000,000.00	N21,093.00	N75,000.00 and above
	2bedroom	N3,500,000.00	N36,914.32	N125,000.00 and above
Hon. Olaitan Mustapha Ojokoro	3bedroom	9,000,000.00	94, 922.53.00	318,000.00 and above

Source: Field Survey, 2020

A commonly accepted guideline for housing affordability is a housing cost that does not exceed 30% of a household's gross income. When the monthly carrying costs of a home exceed 30–35% of household income, then the housing is considered unaffordable for that household. Hence, the table above depicts information on the cost of selected housing units vis-a-vis standard affordability measure. Analysis revealed that the total cost of Room/palour at Micheal Otedola Estate, Epe Lagos is N1, 500,000, while allottees are to pay the sum of N15, 820.00 per month for 10years after the initial lump-sum payment of N75, 000.00. The implication of the analysis above is that this category of housing unit is only affordable to household earning at least N55, 000 per month with all things being equal.

Also, for a 1bedroom apartment, analysis revealed that the total housing cost/purchase cost is N2, 000,000.00, while monthly repayment is N21, 093.00 for 120months(10years). This means that this type of housing is not affordable to households earning less than approximately N75,000.00 per month Meanwhile, a

2bedroom flat at the subject estate cost approximately N3, 500,000.00, allottees are expected to pay down payment of N175,000.00, while subsequent monthly repayment for a period of 10years is N36,000.00. Hence, from this analysis, it can be deduced that this type of housing unit is only affordable for households earning as high as N125, 000.00 per month using 30% affordability standard as a benchmark.

Furthermore, as regards Hon. Olaitan Mustapha housing Scheme, Ojokoro, the estate accommodates a 3bedroom apartment only. Each unit cost a whopping sum of N9, 000,000.00. Allotees are expected to pay down payment of 450,000.00 as commitment fee, while monthly repayment for a 10years period is pegged at 94, 922.53.00. Hence, the above analysis as indicated in the table thus depicts that to be a beneficiary of this type of housing apartment, the applicant or prospective allottee average monthly income must not be lower than 318,000.00 all things being equal. The summary of this analysis is that the gap between income and shelter cost in Nigeria is very wide. This findings is in line with the submission of Okupe (2000) in his seminar paper titled the role of private sector in housing delivery in Nigeria that the wide gap between the income and shelter cost in Nigeria has eliminated the low income earners from the housing market which in turn has led to Rising cost of building materials, inflation rate in the economy, high space and quality standard adopted by designers, fees of professional involved in housing designs and construction amongst others.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no doubt that PPP has contributed largely to the development of the Nation's housing arcade in spite of several constraints that are serving as challenges to its efforts and despite the effort of the government in creating enabling environment to making land available and accessible to developers and sometimes they also provide finance there is still a wide gap between income and shelter cost of the populace. This study has revealed that housing units produced via PPP arrangement so far in Lagos State are relatively not affordable housing for the low-income people of Nigeria. Hence, for PPP to make any major / significant Impact in addressing the housing needs there is need to incorporate the end users in the housing design scheme. Thus, this study recommends that Core (incremental) housing should be introduced into the PPP housing provision schemes to enable low-income people to have access to basic housing units, which they can improve upon improvement of their economic status. Acquisition of the core housing should be based on long-term mortgage arrangements.

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MONETARY POLICY INSTRUMENTS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (1981-2019): THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: *The nexus between monetary policy and economic growth stabilization have been a major concern in economics research context. This paper attempted to bridge the knowledge gap through investigating monetary policy instruments and economic growth (1981-2019): in Nigeria. The study employed Ordinary Least Square analysis approach and also conducted Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root, Johansen Co-integration and Granger causality test to estimate the long-run relationship between the GDP and explanatory variables. Annual time series data on monetary policy variables and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) were sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletin 2019 edition. Findings of this study revealed that bank credit to private sector, external debt and exchange rate were monetary policy instruments capable of stimulating economic growth and development in Nigeria. However, Treasury bill and interest rate have inverse and insignificant influence on Nigeria's economic growth. The study therefore recommends that: Central Bank of Nigeria needs to reconsider and apply monetary policy to boost economic growth by employing the most effective instrument such as bank credits to private sector and exchange rate in order to uphold macroeconomics objectives and sustainable economic development on a long run. Also, efforts should be put in place to ensure that commercial banks follow Central Bank's guidelines for financial intermediation.*

Keywords: Monetary policy, Credits to private sector, External debt, Exchange rate and GDP.

1. INTRODUCTION

Monetary policy is saddled with the use of financial instruments to regulate or control volume, cost, availability and direction of money and credit in an economy to achieve macroeconomic objectives such as; price stability, full employment and sustainable economic growth (Adegbite & Alabi, 2013). It impacts macroeconomic variables such as; stability of market prices, creation of employment, increase in real national income (GDP) and stability of balance of payment in many nation. (Srithilat & Sun, 2017; Anowor & Okorie, 2016; Precious, 2014). As a technique of economic management, monetary policy is geared toward achieving the economic growth of an economy. The policy has to do with the regulation of money supply, inflationary rate, interest rate on credit, external debts and price index. According to Adigwe, Echekeba and Onyeagba (2015), despite the various monetary regimes that have been adopted by the Central Bank of Nigeria over the years, inflation still remains a major threat to Nigeria's economic growth. Nigeria has experienced high volatility in inflation rates. Since the early 1970's, there have been more than three major episodes of high inflation in excess of 30 percent. The growth of money supply is correlated with this high inflation episode because money growth was often in excess of real economic growth. In Nigeria, monetary policy appeared to have some set-backs; because of inconsistent government policy, inability to implement the formulated policies, political and economic instability, absence of workable long-term development plans, and corruption at all levels of government (Ahmad, Afzal & Ghani, 2016). The monetarists base their views on money supply as the key factor affecting the wellbeing of the economy. They believe that an increase in money supply will lead to an increase in nominal demand, and where there is excess capacity they believe that output will be increased.

Monetary policy as a technique of economics management is aimed at bringing sustainability economic growth and development. This has been the pursuit of nations, as observed by Onyewu (2012) and formal formal articulation of how money affects economic aggregates. Economic growth could be defined as the increase in the amount of goods and services in a given country at a particular time. Broadly, economics growth implies raising the standard of living of the people and reducing inequalities of income distribution (Ufoeze *et al.*, 2018). In contrast, if the economy is showing signs of overheating and inflation pressures are building, the Central Bank will be inclined to counter these pressures by tightening the economy through monetary policy to bring growth in aggregate demand below that of the economy's potential to produce for as long as is necessary to defuse the inflationary pressures and put the economy on a path to sustainable expansion. While these policy choices seem reasonably straightforward, monetary policy makers routinely face certain notable uncertainties. Economic

growth is also largely attributed to real shocks that are linked to technological progress and cannot be effectively offset by monetary policy (Lucas, 2003).

This postulation is buttressed existing studies proposing that monetary policy constitute a limited influence or not really capable of driving economic growth in a long run (Asongu, 2014; Arestis, 2007). The results of both theoretical and empirical literature on the role of monetary policy instrument in stimulate economic growth has not universally generalizable and remain variant, inconsistent and remain inconclusive (Twinoburyo & Odhiambo, 2017; White, 2013) among others. However, ambiguity notion about monetary policy and economic growth in developing countries has not been settled. Some studies suggested that a monetary policy impetus to spur growth is likely to be inflationary, having a countervailing effect (Berg *et al.*, 2013). Likewise, weak connection between monetary policy, inflation and economic growth was reported in developing countries to be precise (Twinoburyo & Odhiambo, 2017; Monteil, Adam & O'Connell, 2012). In addition, some studies confirm a weakening relationship between money supply and policy objectives (International Monetary Fund [IMF, 2014]; White, 2013). In some instances, the appropriateness and relevance of monetary policy has been questioned, particularly for some developing countries with large informal sectors, a poorly integrated financial sector, and low financial development and where the fiscal policy plays the dominant role in the economy. How monetary instruments can be of help to stabilize Nigerian economy is of immense concern to policy makers, academics and hence, the quest for this study.

As a matter of fact, could better economic growth and development be attributed to appropriate monetary policy or ineffectiveness of monetary policy instruments is as a result of decline in economy? What measures are to be considered if monetary policy would be effective in bringing about sustainable growth vis-à-vis Nigerian economy? Basically, results from the empirical studies in Nigeria on linkage between monetary policy instruments and economic growth remain inconsistent, variant or even sparse information still exist on studies conducted with the inclusion of previous year data and yet universally generalized. For instance, Onwuteaka, Okoye and Molokwu (2019), studied effect of monetary policy and economic growth in Nigeria within 1980-2017: an ARDL analysis approach. It was reported that M_2 , interest rate on credit, infrastructure and external debt were statistically significant on economic growth while other variables used in the study were all found to be statistically insignificant in explaining the growth rate of the Nigerian economy. Likewise, Ufoeze *et al.*, (2018) investigated the effect of monetary policy on economic growth in Nigeria (1986-2016) using OLS technique and also conducted the unit root and co-integration tests. Logarithm of GDP was used against monetary policy rate, M_2 , exchange rate, lending rate and investment. It was revealed that revealed that monetary policy, interest rate and investment constitute statistically not significant having positive influence on Nigeria economic growth.

Meanwhile, in order to determine the effectiveness of monetary policy instrument on Nigerian economy, it becomes imperative to make an in-depth look at monetary policy instrument variables capable of boosting economic growth in Nigeria. Considerable attention have been devoted to evaluate monetary policy instruments and their effects on economic growth. Most studies we have on monetary policy instruments were concentrated most especially on money supply, inflation where as, other monetary variables such as bank credit to private sector, treasury bills were sidelined and less studied. However, bank credits to private sector received little attention in spite of the fact that it is an important monetary variable capable to propel economic growth of a nation. Against this backdrop, this study is of keen interest to bridge the gap by investigating monetary policy instruments and economic growth (1981-2019): the Nigerian experience using Treasury bill, external debt, exchange rate, credit to private sector and interest rate as variables of monetary policy while Gross Domestic Product was used to measure the economic growth of Nigeria.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Review

The term monetary policy has been defined by experts and institutions from many perspectives. According to CBN (2016), monetary policy concept was defined as “Any policy measure designed by the federal government through the CBN to control cost availability and supply of credit. It also referred to as the regulation of money supply and interest rate by the CBN in order to control inflation and to stabilize the currency flow in an economy. Monetary policy is the deliberate use of monetary instruments (direct and indirect) at the disposal of monetary authorities such as central bank in order to achieve macroeconomic stability. Monetary policy is essentially the tool for executing the mandate of monetary and price stability. Monetary policy is essentially a programme of action undertaken by the monetary authorities, generally the central bank, to control and regulate the supply of money with the public and the flow of credit with a view to achieving predetermined macroeconomic goals (Dwivedi, 2005) as cited (Ufoeze *et al.*, 2018). Monetary policy is one of the tools of controlling money supply in an economy of a nation by the monetary authorities in order to achieve

a desirable economic growth. Governments try to control the money supply because most governments believe that its rate of growth has an effect on the rate of inflation. Hence, monetary policy comprises those government actions designed to influence the behavior of the monetary sector. Monetary policies are effective only when economies are characterized by well-developed money and financial markets like developed economies of the world. This is where a deliberate change in monetary variables influences the movement of many other variables in the monetary sector. However, economic growth is a sustained rise in the output of goods, services and employment opportunities with the sole aim of improving the economic and financial welfare of the citizen's Economic growth as an increase in a country's productive capacity, identifiable by a sustained rise in real national income. The economic growth is an important issue in economics and is considered as one of the necessary conditions to achieve better outcomes on social welfare, which is the main objective of economic policy. It is an essential ingredient for sustainable development. Economic growth in a country is proxy by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Thus, in this study, it is conceptualized as the monetary value of all goods and services produced in an economy over a specified period, usually one year (Andabai, Ikeora & Anah, 2019).

Theoretical Review

There are various theories postulated on monetary policy instrument and economic growth. Therefore, Keynesian Theory and Monetarist Theory were the theories in which this study rest on.

Keynesian general theory was postulated amidst depression economy in United Kingdom in the year 1936. Keynesian theory is of the view that an increase in money supply leads to a fall in interest rate to induce the public to hold additional money balances. Therefore, decrease in interest rate could be promote investment. However, increase in investment resulted to rise in income level/output multiplier which can promote economy and macroeconomics objectives. Hence, monetary policy affect nation economy invariably through their influences on investment and interest rate. Meanwhile, Keynesian transmission mechanism is considered with a highly detailed building up of aggregate demand coupled with a detailed specification of portfolio adjustment process that connect pivotal role to interest with a inverse connection between monetary policy and fiscal demand. Basically, the role of money was emphasized by the Keynesian monetary mechanism, rather it involve an ancillary linkage of money with aggregate demand through the interest rate as it was shown below;

OMO-R-MS-r-I-GNP

Where; OMO is denoted by Open Market Operation
R indicate Commercial Bank Reserve
MS indicate Stock of Money
r = Interest rate
I denote Investment
GNP indicate Gross National Product

For better clarification, there is an open market acquisition of government securities by Central Bank of Nigeria when the economy is at equilibrium at the initial state, Open Market Operation (OMO) will cause an increase in commercial banks reserve (r) and propel the bank reserve. Banks then operate to recover desired ratio through an extension of new loan or by expanding bank credits in another way. Meanwhile, new loan cause new demand deposits, thereby bring about an increase in the money supply. Fall in general level of interest rate (r) is associated with rise in money supply. Decline in interest rate affect deposit money banks performance, stimulate investment and ensure profit envisaged by business personnel's. Successive round of final demand spending by GNP is as a result of induced investment expenditure to rise by a multiple of the ithnitial change in investment. Also, an increase in general level of interest rate is caused by decline in money supply thereby increasing commercial banks profitability (Jhingan, 2010). However, monetarist theory came to the fore in the 1950s, drawing its cornerstone from the QTM and assuming that velocity in the quantity theory of money is generally stable, which implies that nominal income is largely a function of the money supply. Monetarist upheld the principle of trade-off between inflation and output but reformulated the Philips curve in terms of real wage and not nominal wages (Gottschalk, 2005).

Equilibrium in labour market is obtained at natural rate and assumptions of sticky wages prevail. The nominal rigidities in wages and prices imply that monetary policy affects real income in the short run (stabilization); an increase in money stock would have temporary increase in real output (GDP) and employment in the short run, but no impact in long run due to countervailing effect of an increase in the general price. Money supply in the long run is inflationary, thus theory assumed long-run monetary neutrality. There is substantial evidence found in even recent literature to support this (Nogueira, 2009). Symbolically, the Figuratively, concept of money transmission mechanism can be summarized as; OMO-MS-spending-GNP. The arguments of

monetarist dwell on old quantity theory of money. Variation in money supply will directly affect prices, output or national income (GNP) if speed of money in circulation is constant.

Empirical Review

Andabai, Ikeora and Anah (2019) examined the impact of monetary policy on economic growth in Nigeria; for the period 1990-2017. Secondary data were collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin. The study used Gross Domestic Product as proxy for economic growth and employed as the dependent variable; whereas, monetary policy rate, liquidity rate and Treasury Bills respectively were used as the explanatory variables to measure monetary policy. Hypotheses formulated were tested using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) techniques. The study revealed a significant impact of Treasury Bills on Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. Liquidity ratio had a significant impact on Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. Monetary policy rate had a significant impact on Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. The coefficient of determination indicated that about 62% of the variations in private sector of the economy can be explained by changes in monetary policy variables. The study concluded that monetary policy had impacted significantly on private sector growth in Nigeria. The study recommended that policy makers should strong economic policies that will maintain and stabilize the economy. CBN should lay down strict prudential guidelines to stabilize and strengthen the economy. The CBN should review the Monetary Policy Rate downwards so as to reduce the cost of credit and increase the flow of investible funds to the economy.

Ufoeze, Odingbe, Ezeabalisi and Alajekwu (2018) investigated the effect of monetary policy on economic growth in Nigeria. The natural log of the Gross Domestic Product was employed as the explained variable against monetary predictors variables; monetary policy rate, M_2 , real exchange rate, lending rate and investment. The time series data is the market-controlled period covering 1986 to 2016. The study adopted an Ordinary Least Squared technique and also conducted the unit root and co-integration tests. It was showed that long-run relationship exists between the variables. It was also revealed that interest rate, monetary policy rate and investment is statistically insignificant with a positive effect on Nigeria economic growth. Money supply however has significant positive effect on growth in Nigeria. Exchange rate has significant negative effect on GDP in Nigeria. Money supply and investment granger cause economic growth, while economic growth causes interest rate in Nigeria. On the overall, monetary policy explains 98% of the changes in economic growth in Nigeria. Thus, the study established that monetary policy can be used to control macroeconomics objectives that can ensure price stability and increase national output.

Nwoko, Ihemeje, and Anumadu (2016) examined the extent to which the Central Bank of Nigeria Monetary Policies could effectively be used to promote economic growth, covering the period of 1990-2011. The influence of money supply, average price, interest rate and labour force were tested on Gross Domestic Product using the multiple regression models as the main statistical tool of analysis. Studies show that CBN Monetary Policy measures are effective in regulating both the monetary and real sector aggregates such as employment, prices, level of output and the rate of economic growth. Empirical findings from this study indicate that average price and labour force have significant influence on Gross Domestic Product while money supply was not significant. Interest rate was negative and statistically significant. It is therefore, recommended that Central Bank Monetary Policy could be an effective tool to encourage investment, reduce unemployment, reduce lending rate and stabilize the economy of Nigeria.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study employed descriptive research design to examine the effect of monetary policy instrument on the growth of Nigerian economy because it permitted the researcher to test specific hypotheses about the direction and magnitude of influences of variables such as Treasury bill, external debt, exchange rate, bank credits to private sector and interest rate have on gross domestic product. This study employed time series data; hence data for this study were obtained from secondary sources mainly from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletin 2019 edition. The choice of secondary data was due to: it is faster, reduces time wastages in data gathering, frequently available for re-analysis, it is non-reactive, it also offers a comprehensive background and readily improves one's learning curve. Meanwhile, Anowor and Okorie (2016) employed error correction model approach to examine the impact of monetary policy on economic growth in their study.

In addition, Ufoeze *et al.*, (2018), adopted panel least square of simple regression analysis because, data sets on the variables have both time series and cross-sectional dimensions. Due to the assumed linearity nature of the model specified, ordinary least square (OLS) method was employed based on its BLUE (best, linear, unbiased, estimator) properties and to obtain the intercept and coefficients of the model. The

essence of this technique is due to its unique feature compared with other techniques of estimation of models. The measure of economic growth for this study is Gross Domestic Product with monetary policy instrument variables which includes; Treasury bill, external debt, exchange rate, bank credits to private sector and interest rate. Econometrics views (E-views) software version 9.0 was adopted for the econometric and statistical analysis of the data. Furthermore, in order to test the stated hypotheses, model for this study was adapted from the study of Andabai *et al.*, (2019), with slight modification. The model was based on the theoretical proposition that monetary policy instrument could serve as a panacea to ensure Nigeria economic growth. Therefore, this study model was stated as;

$$GDP = f(TB, EXD, EXCHR, BCPS, INTR) \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

Hence, econometrics form of the model is;

$$GDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1TB + \beta_2EXD + \beta_3EXCHR + \beta_4BCPS + \beta_5INTR + \mu \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

Where; GDP = Gross Domestic Product; TB = Treasury bill; EXD= External debt; EXCHR = Exchange rate; BCPS = Bank credit to private Sector; INTR = interest rate; β_0 = Constant term, $\beta_1 - \beta_5$ = Coefficient of explanatory variables; μ = error term. Based on a priori expectation, monetary policy instruments is expected to have a positive effect on Nigerian economic growth, in such a way that the monetary policy instruments authority utilizes them to mobilize economic growth. Thus: $\beta_1 > 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$, $\beta_3 > 0$, $\beta_4 > 0$ and $\beta_5 > 0$.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section revealed secondary data gathered solely on the scientific purpose to validate/refute the already stated hypotheses. It also presents the data collected and analyzed these data using the appropriate model constructed in the model specification. However, conclusion from the study test and findings were drawn related to the research hypotheses.

The summary statistics of variables used was presented in table 4.1 below. From the table, it was shown that external debt (EXD) has the lowest mean value of 14.81440 and bank credits to private sector (BCPS) has the highest mean value of 5340.539 billion naira. Mean value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Treasury bill, interest rate, exchange rate and gross domestic products was estimated to 879.3473, 17.62256, 94.25879 and 30559.51 respectively. Also, value of skewness and kurtosis of variables in the model was estimated. Skewness measure the symmetry of the histogram while the kurtosis is a measure of the tail shape of the histogram. The bench mark for symmetrical distribution i.e. for the skewness is how close the variable is to zero while in the case of kurtosis, when it is three is called mesokurtic but values lower than that is called platykurtic and above is referred to as leptokurtic. Jarque-Bera test is a goodness of fit which test whether sample data have the skewness and kurtosis matching a normal distribution. It is a test statistic is always non-negative, it is the measure of skewness and kurtosis value within 0 and 3 respectively with a normal distribution. The estimated Jarque-Bera results confirmed the normalcy distribution assumption of the model, hence the variables have a normal distribution, hence, it is an indication that it is feasible to be forecasted with higher accuracy. Also, interest rate has the least standard deviation with the value of 4.852 signaling that INTR is the most stable variable among all the variables evaluated in this study. Whereas, bank credits to private sector has the highest standard deviation with the value of 7994.584 indicating that it is the most volatile variable. In addition, normality test shown that the interest rate and exchange rate is normally distributed because probability value of their Jarque-Bera statistic is greater than 0.05.

However, the Augmented Dickey-Fuller/stationarity test test was presented in table 4.2. Stationarity test is conducted to ascertain if the variables under consideration were stationary. The following decision rule was taken; if the absolute value of the ADF test is greater than the critical value at 5% level of significance at the order or zero, one or two, it shows that variables under consideration have a unit root or otherwise. Stationarity test result indicated that Treasury bill is stationary at level and at first difference. Also, critical values of Gross Domestic Product, external debt and bank credits to private sector were greater than the ADF statistical values at level and have a unit root at first difference [I(1)]. While interest rate and exchange rate were stationary at level.

From the regression analysis in table 4.3, it was revealed that independent variables such as external debt, exchange rate and bank credits to private sector have positive with statistically significant effect on Gross Domestic Product which was used as an indicator of Nigerian economy. Meanwhile, Treasury bill and interest rate was estimated to have insignificant inverse relationship with GDP. The R-squared value indicated that the model has goodness of fit 99% of changes in the dependent variable are explained by monetary policy instrument variables used as the independent variables in the model. The Durbin-Watson statistics have the value of 1.088 is within the two critical values of $1.5 < d < 2.5$ therefore it shows that there is no evidence of serial auto-collinearity in the data. The adjusted coefficient of determination (Adj. R²) of determination revealed that 99% of change in monetary policy instruments have

an effect on Nigeria economy. This implies that monetary policy instruments variables evaluated in this study could be an effective tools capable to propel and ensure economic growth and development in Nigeria. Interestingly, the probability value of F-statistics showed that the overall regression is statistically significant at 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance indicating that monetary policy instruments used have statistical significant impact on economic growth in Nigeria. This support the result of the Adjusted R² and further iconfirmed that independent variables have good influence on Nigeria GDP. This findings was in tandem with findings reported by Andabai, Ikeora and Anah (2019); Anowor and Okorie (2016) who found out that monetary policy have significant impact of Nigeria Gross Domestic Product. The result was in consonance with economic literature as monetary policy among other objectives is geared towards achieving the macroeconomic objectives of sustained economic growth and price stability.

Meanwhile, Johansen co-integration approach was also employed to test for long-run relationship among the variables. The framework provides a number of co-integrating equations and estimates of all co-integrating vectors in the multivariate case. The Johansen co-integration test result presented in table 4.4 indicated that the likelihood ratio were conducted to establish the number of co-integrating relationship in each of the equation. Test results indicated the existence of two co-integrating equations at 1% and 5%. Therefore, it can be said that long-run relationship exist between variables of monetary policy instrument used and economic growth in Nigeria. However, co-integration test displayed in the first panel of table 4.4, the trace statistic is greater than the critical value with a probability value of 0.0000 which is lesser than 0.05. Thus, the null hypothesis of no co-integrating vectors is rejected indicating that the variables were co-integrated. It can therefore be said that long-run relationship exist between dependent and independent variables evaluated i.e. monetary policy is positively related to Nigeria economic growth and development when maintained appropriately as it is considered as a techniques of economic management that can ensure economic sustainable growth (Twinoburyo & Odhiambo, 2018; Onwuteaka *et al.*, 2019).

Result of obtained in this study corroborate with findings reported by Fasanya, Onakoya and Agboluaje (2013) but contrary to findings of Ayodeji and Oluwole (2018) who reported that monetary policy constitute a fairly insignificant impact on Nigeria economy. Nevertheless, Granger causality test presented in table 4.5 shown that causal relationship exist runs between Treasury bill, external debt, exchange rate and Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product. Meanwhile, no evidence of causal relationship was estimated between interest rate, bank credits to private sector and Gross Domestic Product.

Findings and Interpretation of Results

Findings of this study has shown that monetary policy variables constitute significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria. From the five hypotheses tested, three hypotheses of significance was accepted for external debt, exchange rate and bank credits to private sector on Gross Domestic Product. Thus, it can therefore be deduced that; there is positive statistical significant relationship between exchange rate, external debt and bank credits to private sector on GDP. Meanwhile, inverse statistical insignificant relationship run between interest rate and Treasury bill under the period of study.

5. CONCLUSION

This study examined the monetary policy instruments and economic growth (1981-2019) as monetary policy is considered as techniques of economic management that can bring about sustainable economic growth which have been the pursuit of many nations. From the results, this study revealed that bank credit to private sector, external debt and exchange rate were monetary policy instruments capable of stimulating economic growth and development in Nigeria. Conclusively, Treasury bill and interest rate was estimated to have inverse insignificant influence on Nigeria economic growth under the study period.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendation were drawn;

Firstly, Central Bank of Nigeria need to reconsider and apply monetary policy to boost economic growth by employing the most effective instrument such as bank credits to private sector and exchange rate in order to maintain the economic stability and economic development in the long run. Therefore, this study recommends that monetary authorities in stabilizing the Nigerian economy should give priority attention to exchange rate and bank credits to private sector as it will produce a more desired result in terms of economic stabilization.

In the light of the above, the issue of broad monetary policy instruments should be critically looked into by the monetary authorities especially in Nigeria because it can be sometimes dangerous

for the economy; rather efforts should be put in place to ensure that Deposit Money Banks follow Central Bank's guideline for financial intermediation.

Likewise, monetary policies should be used to create a favourable investment climate by facilitating the occurrence of market based interest rate and exchange rate regimes that attract both domestic and foreign investments, create jobs and revive private sector.

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APPENDICES

Table 4.1 Summary Statistics of Variables used for the Analysis

	GDP	TB	EXD	INTR	EXCHR	BCPS
Mean	30559.51	879.3473	14.81440	17.62256	94.25879	5340.539
Median	6897.482	465.5358	1.652800	17.55000	102.1052	530.3733
Maximum	144210.5	3665.250	112.8667	31.65000	306.9206	24922.94
Minimum	144.8312	5.782000	0.000000	8.920000	0.610025	8.570000
Std. Dev.	41655.36	1105.227	26.33618	4.851729	92.86517	7994.584
Skewness	1.292604	1.210659	2.233242	0.253537	0.806529	1.263559
Kurtosis	3.429122	3.044660	7.523892	3.624551	2.846207	3.058189
Jarque-Bera	11.15960	9.530257	65.67451	1.051679	4.266615	10.38328
Probability	0.003773	0.008522	0.000000	0.591059	0.118445	0.005563
Sum	1191821.	34294.55	577.7618	687.2800	3676.093	208281.0
Sum Sq. Dev.	6.59E+10	46418056	26356.59	894.4925	327709.7	2.43E+09
Observations	39	39	39	39	39	39

Source; Author's computation using E-views 9.0

Table 4.2 ADF Unit Root/Stationarity Test

Variables	Order of Stationarity	Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	1% Level Critical Value	5% Level Critical Value	10% Level Critical Value	Order of Integration	Decision
GDP	At level	3.061394	-3.621023	-2.943427	-2.610263	I(0)	Not Stationary
	1 st difference	0.626510	-3.621023	-2.943427	-2.610263	I(1)	Stationary
TB	At level	-1.432657	-3.632900	-2.948404	-2.612874	I(1)	Stationary
	1 st difference	-2.655923	-3.639407	-2.951125	-2.614300	I(1)	Stationary
EXD	At level	4.116989	-3.626784	-2.945842	-2.611531	I(0)	Not Stationary
	1 st difference	2.610606	-4.234972	-3.540328	-3.202445	I(1)	Stationary
INTR	At level	-2.388445	-3.615588	-2.941145	-2.609066	I(1)	Stationary
	1 st difference	-5.209083	-3.626784	-2.945842	-2.611531	I(0)	Not Stationary
EXCHR	At level	1.393597	-3.615588	-2.941145	-2.609066	I(1)	Stationary
	1 st difference	-4.263488	-3.621023	-2.943427	-2.610263	I(0)	Not Stationary
BCPS	At level	4.451326	-3.615588	-2.941145	-2.609066	I(0)	Not stationary
	1 st difference	-0.592007	-3.639407	-2.951125	-2.614300	I(1)	Stationary

Source; Author's computation using E-views 9.0

Table 4.3 Regression Analysis

Dependent Variable: GDP

Method: Least Squares

Date: 09/14/20 Time: 09:06

Sample: 1981 2019

Included observations: 39

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3002.749	2419.804	1.240906	0.2234
TB	-2.224459	2.463222	-0.903069	0.3730
EXD	106.8144	55.26177	1.932880	0.0519
INTR	-174.7187	136.2611	-1.282235	0.2087
EXCHR	91.50544	18.12644	5.048176	0.0000
BCPS	4.191382	0.368873	11.36268	0.0000
R-squared	0.993062	Mean dependent var	30559.51	
Adjusted R-squared	0.992010	S.D. dependent var	41655.36	
S.E. of regression	3723.356	Akaike info criterion	19.42328	

Sum squared resid	4.57E+08	Schwarz criterion	19.67921
Log likelihood	-372.7539	Hannan-Quinn criter.	19.51510
F-statistic	944.6317	Durbin-Watson stat	1.088358
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Table 4.4 Johansen-Cointegration Test Results

Date: 09/14/20 Time: 09:15
 Sample (adjusted): 1983 2019
 Included observations: 37 after adjustments
 Trend assumption: Linear deterministic trend
 Series: GDP TB EXD INTR EXCHR BCPS
 Lags interval (in first differences): 1 to 1

Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Trace)

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.896008	168.5156	95.75366	0.0000
At most 1 *	0.624074	84.76826	69.81889	0.0020
At most 2 *	0.524757	48.56886	47.85613	0.0428
At most 3	0.321881	21.04346	29.79707	0.3549
At most 4	0.157851	6.671453	15.49471	0.6161
At most 5	0.008475	0.314895	3.841466	0.5747

Trace test indicates 3 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level

* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue)

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.896008	83.74734	40.07757	0.0000
At most 1 *	0.624074	36.19941	33.87687	0.0259
At most 2	0.524757	27.52539	27.58434	0.0509
At most 3	0.321881	14.37201	21.13162	0.3353
At most 4	0.157851	6.356558	14.26460	0.5679
At most 5	0.008475	0.314895	3.841466	0.5747

Max-eigenvalue test indicates 2 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level

* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

Table 4.5 Granger Causality Test Results

Pairwise Granger Causality Tests

Date: 09/14/20 Time: 09:18

Sample: 1981 2019

Lags: 2

Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
TB does not Granger Cause GDP	37	0.29124	0.7493
GDP does not Granger Cause TB		6.59260	0.0040
EXD does not Granger Cause GDP	37	2.57927	0.0915
GDP does not Granger Cause EXD		3.07812	0.0599
INTR does not Granger Cause GDP	37	0.27185	0.7637

GDP does not Granger Cause INTR		1.31534	0.2825
<hr/>			
EXCHR does not Granger Cause GDP	37	8.59662	0.0010
GDP does not Granger Cause EXCHR		5.30708	0.0102
<hr/>			
BCPS does not Granger Cause GDP	37	0.71029	0.4991
GDP does not Granger Cause BCPS		14.3846	3.E-05
<hr/>			

CONSOLIDATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN LIBRARY OPERATIONS TOWARDS A PRODUCTIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

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Abstract: Information and communication technology (ICT) has impacted all cranes and corners of academic library activity and has brought about its unprecedented changes and transformation. Conventional Library Information Service such as OPAC, referencing device, user services, interlibrary loan, audio visual, document delivery, awareness services and customer relations can be provided more effectively and efficiently using ICT, as they are cost effective, faster, offer convenient time and place, latest dissemination and end users involvement in the library and information services process. The study was embarked upon to critically examine the significance of ICT consolidation in library operations. The study, through a content analysis of existing literature discovered that effective application of ICT to library operations will facilitate productive library services in the country. However, there are certain challenges that need to be dealt with, if this feat is to be achieved. In conclusion, the effective application of ICT is the best tool for Library use, in assisting educational researches and students in this age of information explosion in ensuring effective services.

Keywords: Consolidation, Library services, library, Information Communication Technology, Library Operations, Academic Libraries

1. INTRODUCTION

The combination of science, technology and practice of transmitting information is Information and Communication Technology (ICT). It implies communication of information through technology and information and is transmitted through electronic devices and impulses. The process involves sending, receiving and processing of information in electronic format. The implementation of information technology (IT) has changed the structure of libraries.

Earlier libraries locate books and reading materials using printed catalogues, printed accessing register and card system for circulation of books, manual stock taking of reading materials, photocopies of articles, etc. The aforementioned library activities were enormous and time consuming (Ekwelem, 2019).

As time goes by, technology changed into a paperless society. Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is currently in use by majority of libraries to find the location of reading materials. Libraries are converting their printed material into digital format with metadata searching and browsing. Libraries are using barcode and RFID technology for stock verification and automatic circulation of reading materials. ICT establishes link between users and Librarians. Therefore, ICT contributes to sustainable growth of library and knowledge based societies (Deshmukh & Vijay, 2010).

The Library, a repository of knowledge is indispensable to any functional education. Education without Library services is half-baked that can only produce narrow minded unproductive individuals to the community. Efforts are therefore made to acquire, preserve, process and make available the resources to the users. Educational levels, information needs and the objectives of the user community should be taken into recognition. This is because the ultimate target of all efforts towards effective and efficient services is the provision of services in a manner most useful to the library's chants (Onohwakpor, 2006)

The present-day academic library services in the 21st century is focusing more on the area of digital, virtual or libraries without borders all of which have transformed academic libraries and led to transition and transformation in the academic library environment. The transition and the transformation are accompanied with sophistication in the changing pattern in the information needs of the students which is growing rapidly. Khan (2016) observed that there is a paradigm shift from standalone libraries to library and information networks; from printed publications to digital documents; and from ownership to access. The transition according to them is as a result of the impact of ICTs, the Internet and the web which is affecting all types of library.

Institutions' libraries would be ineffective in delivering their information services without a careful collection of relevant information resources which range from print resources to electronic resources (Mamman, 2015). Electronic resources also known as e-resources ensure that information can be accessed without being physically present within the four walls of a library. They include online books, journals, CD-ROMs, databases, online public access catalogue (OPAC) and the internet (Barathi, Loganathan & Rajan, 2017).

It is against this background that this study was embarked upon to investigate empirically into the significance of ICT in delivering effective library service. Specifically, this study intends to reveal the challenges that mitigate the accomplishment of effective library service delivery.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The organization of information/knowledge is an essential preliminary in the academic library to its effective exploitation and dissemination (Sherpa, 2017). As the quantity and quality of knowledge expands, the need to organize it becomes more pressing. A vast number of different means of organizing information have been devised and exploited since the earliest times. With the vast output of new information and ever-increasing degree of specialization in all areas of human knowledge, heavy demands are being placed on library information storage and retrieval systems, which can be scarcely met by the traditional methods except with the use of IT devices (Onuoha & Obialor, 2015). The methods of information processing and dissemination in academic libraries has been greatly affected by the improvements and changes in computing and telecommunications and also the integration of the two fields thereby increasing the quality of use of such libraries .

Elisha (2006) affirms that Academic libraries play a vital role in providing information services in various forms to scientist, researchers, planners, policy makers, etc. A well-organized academic library should have ICT to assist the patrons. In the early days, serials operation was manual; but with the development of ICT the acquisition and retrieval of serials or periodicals became easy. Users' curiosity for seeking information changed from print to e-resources. Today's library information systems comprises of software systems proficient in capturing, transmitting, storing, retrieving, manipulating and displaying of information that support personnel, organizations, or other software systems.

Thus, these systems are referred to as automated system consisting of software that has been developed to handle basic housekeeping functions of the library that are majorly Acquisition processes, Cataloguing and Classification, Circulation, Reference Services, and Serials Control and/or Management, all of which are still complemented with manual operations (Akhtar & Lavanya, 2014; Hussain, 2013).

Recent advances in IT have brought significant changes in the concept, organisation, functioning and management of library and information systems and also increase tremendously the ability to store, access and process information within the library (Peyala, 2011). The IT revolution has facilitated the processes of searching and recovering information; ICT improves the efficiency of organizational management processes and provides new ways of improving the capacity of response to its users (López, Peón, & Ordás, 2009).

Mangstl (2006) reasoned that libraries support research by enhancing access to information through effective management of its resources and provision of a wide range of information services and products to researchers, scientists, and policymakers. According to Ogunsola (2015), users of academic libraries include: the faculty members; students and other workers in the institution. Since the beginning, traditional roles of libraries have been the collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of intellectual outputs, but the approaches to these traditional roles are evolving to facilitate easier access (Hussain & Abalkhail, 2013). However, with the onset of the digital age, the role of libraries has expanded not only a center of collected printed materials, but one that provides access to electronic information (Klugkis, 2001).

Lamenting on user-satisfaction and the need for libraries to be well equipped to satisfy its students, Abagai (1998) observed that the use of the library include how to locate information, the technicalities of using the catalogue, the classification system in use, getting assistance from the library staff and having knowledge of library approach to reference services, borrowing pattern, knowledge of opening and closing time in the library and others. All which depend on the objectives, policies and pursuance of same by the institutions for user-satisfaction.

Concept of Information and Communication Technology

Information and communication technology (ICT) has been defined by various scholars from different perspectives:

Ayodele (2002) describes ICT as electronic based technology generally used to store, retrieve, process, and package information and provide access to knowledge.

Aluko (2004) also defines ICT as enabling technologies (both hardware and software) necessary for delivery of voice/audio, data (high speed and low speed) video, fax and internet services from one point to another point or possibly to multiply points, using wired and wireless media protocol (IP) and non IP networks.

Nwachukwu (2004) defines information and communication technologies (ICTs) as the application of electronic devices and other technologies to the acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information in the form of data, text image and others.

Types and Characteristics of ICTs

Iwu (2003) categorized ICTs into the following:

- a) **Sensing technologies:** These equipments obtain data and translate them into form that can be understood by the computer. These include sensors, scanners, keyboard, mouse, electronic pen, touch or digital boards, barcode sensors or readers, voice recognition system, etc.
- b) **Analysis technologies:** These technologies help in the investigation of data, analysis and in-depth query for answers for simple to complex phenomena in research procedures. A complete set of a computer system could be a micro, mini, mainframe or super scamper.
- c) **Storage Technologies:** These technologies facilitate the efficient and effective storage of information in a form that can be easily accessed. They include: magnetic tapes, disks, optical disks cassettes, etc.
- d) **Communication technologies:** These are equipment that enables information to be transferred from the source to the user. It also tries to overcome natural barriers to information transfer like speed and distance some of these include: facsimile machines (fax), telecommunication system, telephone, electronic mail, teleconferencing, electronic bulleting boards, etc.
- e) **Display Technologies:** These output devices form the interface between sensing, communication and analyzing technologies and human user. They include: computer screen, printers, television, etc.

Services provided in the Library

The utilization of emerging technologies in libraries worldwide has proved beyond reasonable doubt, that a library can perform better when facilities are adequately provided to enhance access to the content of the library. However, services rendered in libraries differ from another depending on the clientele, the parent body and type of library.

According to Idowu (2011), library services according to the international standard includes but not limited to; Reference services, IT services, E-library services, Serials services, User education, Selective dissemination of information (SDI), Document delivery service, Borrowing, renewing and reserving, Exhibition and displays, Computerized interactive search, Technical services, Current awareness (CA), Referral service, Reprographic Service, Counselling service, Webliographic service.

Librarians and Effective Services Delivery

According to Khan (2016), in an institution, the library is maneuvered in four ways. They are:

1. **Positioning:** They ensure curriculum management by ensuring the curriculum of all colleges are well represented.
2. **Pro-activity:** Librarians ensure college specificity, taking into cognizance and being proactive about the needs of each college
3. **Persistence:** Pursue issue – proposals monitored, reminders sent – willing to be a member of several committees. Library development is seldom a smooth and painless process, finding problems imposed changes on librarians' roles etc.
4. **Patience:** Being able to wait for opportunity to become proactive without creating undue pressure.

Impact of ICT in Effective Library Services

Neankwo (2006) opines the application of ICT to library works and services is the best thing that helps researchers efficiently solve their literature needs and research activities. It helps significantly in the provision of information services, efficient reference and utilization of network operations such as cataloguing, authority control, inter library loans, cooperation and in the participation of international bibliographic project. ICT gives instant access to information from multiple sources, helps locate information of interest and sort out relevant information from a mass of irrelevant ones Dike (2000).

The use of ICT has impacted on library services according to Igbeka (2008), Adebisi (2009) and Uwaifo (2010) in the following ways:

1. **Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC):** It is the computer form of library catalogue to access materials in the library.

2. **No Physical Boundary:** The user of a digital library does not need to go to the library physically once it is connected to the internet.
3. **Preservation and Conservation:** An exact copy of the original can be made multiple times without any degradation in quality.
4. **Indexing and Abstracting Services:** With the aid of ICT, database of print and audio-visual materials can be created and indexed. It also makes possible information seekers to conveniently access a wide range of library produced abstracts (indicative or informative).
5. **Storage Capacity:** Digital libraries have a wide storage capacity.
6. **Document Delivery Service:** Document can be sent to users via e-mail, fax, etc.
7. **Access to Electronic Resources:** Electronic resources are internet based resources e.g. reference sources, books, electronic journals, etc.
8. **Inter-Library Loan:** materials needed from other libraries can be received within the shortest time through courier services and emails.
9. **Library Retrieval Systems:** It involves using Compact Disc Read Only Memory (CDROM) technological mechanism for acquisition of specialized CD-ROM databases in various courses. The prominent and commercially are available ones are MEDLINE in medicine, INIS and AGRIS in pure sciences, AGRICOLA and AGRINDEX in agriculture, LEXIS and NEXIS in law and Public Affairs in social sciences.

Challenges of ICT Integration in Library Services

- a) **Poor infrastructural Facilities:** The problem of poor infrastructural facilities especially erratic power supply have been the major cause of setback in the integration of ICT in library services (Quadri, 2012). Government should therefore provide enabling environment that would allow donor agencies to provide investors particularly those in information sector to take full advantage of recent advances in information technology to bring our libraries up-to-date. In this regards, efforts should be made to make the Nigerian technology limited and power Holding services more efficient that what is currently obtained.
- b) **Poor Maintenance of ICT Equipment:** Garg (2013) argued that most libraries lack conducive environments for keeping and effective functioning of ICT equipment. Besides, most of the ICT equipment are poorly managed by most libraries. In addition, the costs of maintaining ICT equipment are very high.
- c) **Frequent Change in Technology which Might Lead to Total Overhauling of the Existing System:** frequent changes in software upgrading leads to total overhauling of the existing system as we have in some academic libraries in Nigeria (Quadri, 2012; Sherpa, 2012).
- d) **Poor Funding:** most libraries do not allocate sufficient money for ICT equipments and infrastructure (Shivakumar, 2017; Quadri, 2012).
- e) **Lack/ inadequate of ICT Policies:** There is a lack of systematic ICT policy in most libraries in developing countries which impedes the deployment of ICTs (Shivakumar, 2017).
- f) **Inadequate Technical/Skilled Manpower:** There are deaths of technical manpower in the area of ICT in Nigeria (Barathi, Loganathan & Rajan, 2017). Faulty equipment is abandoned in some libraries because there are no knowledgeable staffs to repair them.
- g) **Technophobia:** the use of ICTs is easier for younger librarians, compare to older librarians that finds it difficult to use some of these newer technologies (Mamman, 2015).

Possible Solution to ICT Integration in Library Services

- i. Government should invest huge amount of money for ICT infrastructural development in libraries. Libraries need to be equipped with diverse range of technologies and software so as to be relevant in this ICT era, examples of such are, Virtual reference technologies, Integrated library systems (ILS), Automated, patron messaging programs, Scheduling and event management software, E-book mobile applications, Circulation management system, Maker space technologies such as 3D printing, Web design development and management software, Bibliographic instruction software
- ii. There should be training and retraining of library staffs at all level in respect of use of ICT. For successful implementation of Digital Library, it is crucial that librarians are well trained and possess requisites knowledge and skills in this respect.
- iii. The concept of e-library should be revitalized in Nigeria libraries.
- iv. Taxes on ICT resources should be subsidized
- v. ICT equipment should be serviced regularly by expert.

3. CONCLUSION

In present time, a world without information technology is now difficult to imagine. ICT has changed the concept of library and information Centre as it was in early days. Libraries are adopting ICT for both

housekeeping operations and service provision. It is part and parcel of the entire system, from the students to information professionals and the institutions. With the help of ICT service delivery is easier, better accessible, convenient, faster, cost effective and time saving for staffs and the user. ICT libraries are marching towards achieving the goal of providing pinpointed exhaustive and expeditious information to those who are in need of the information.

If libraries are provided with the various ICT facilities, adequate funding and uninterrupted power supply by the various authorizes, users and staff of the libraries will maximize its usage. Staffs that are not ICT complaint may be shown the way out if they refused to upgrade their technical knowhow. This study has been able to portray the importance of ICT in the delivery of quality library services across the country. Albeit its importance, the study has been able to ascertain the challenges that mitigates against the effective application of ICT to library service. The study recommends expedite action from the government in terms of providing adequate infrastructural facilities and proper training of library personnel in order for the delivery of efficient library service in the country.

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AN INVESTIGATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION AND USE FOR COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT IN FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC LIBRARY ILARO, NIGERIA

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Abstract: *This study investigated the application and use of ICT for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Library, Ilaro. Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey method. Using a total enumeration method, data were collected through questionnaire from the 42 staff of the library. 38 sets of questionnaire (representing 90.48%) were duly completed and used for analysis. The instrument's reliability was tested using Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficient with a reliability coefficient of $\alpha = 0.945$. The study discovered that ICT's such as computers, photocopiers and internet connectivity were mostly available in the Library. Also, ICT is mostly used in areas as: correspondence with suppliers and vendors, record keeping and checking online for publishers' catalogues. The use of ICT improves productivity; services delivery by the Library and acquisition of current and relevant materials. Major challenge facing the Library in using ICT for collection development is poor internet connections. More and necessary ICT should be procured; high speed internet service should be provided within the Library, and also there is need for continuous training of personnel on the use of ICT as it relate to collection development. With the increase in the adoption and use of ICT for library activities, librarians need to develop their skills to match the growing demands and new challenges posed by such use. This study recommends different approaches through which collection development activities in the polytechnic libraries could be enhanced to engender staff productivity and users satisfaction. Also, this study is an addition to body of knowledge in the area of collection development as it affects polytechnic libraries as other known literature in the area focused more on university libraries.*

Keywords: ICT, Collection development, Polytechnic Libraries, Federal Polytechnic Ilaro.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most important components of any library is the collections. Collections are not just stocked by the library, but rather carefully selected in line with some underlying principles that reflect the goals of the parent institution of such library, as well as the general interests of the users. Therefore, it is sufficed to attach the strength of a library, partly, to the usefulness of its collections. Collection building or development in any library, therefore, is a carefully planned exercise to ensure that the right information materials are procured and made available to the right users.

Similarly, application and use of ICT to carry out library routines is not new. Even in countries like Nigeria, it is a common thing. However, the level of ICT application may vary from one library to another depending on certain parameters such as availability of fund. ICT application and use in the library include such areas as collection development. Collection development routines which ICT may be applicable can include community analysis, stock taking, online searching, placing of order or subscription, payment etc.

Polytechnic Libraries, just like other tertiary institution libraries, cater for the information needs of the entire academic community where it is located. They are responsible for providing access to information resources that relate to the development of technical and vocational skills. Also, ICT can be applied to the collection development routines performed by the library which can equally have influence on the services rendered by such library. Therefore, it is imperatives for libraries that strive to meet up with the demands of the 21st century information users to adopt the use of ICT to engender effective service delivery.

Statement of the Problem

It is expected that in this 21st Century, libraries and librarians should have the knowledge of and adopt information and communication technology for collection development activities. However, previous studies (Emojorho and Nwalo, 2009; Khademizadeh, 2012 and Ezema and Gbuushi, 2019) have shown that there are certain challenges facing the application and use of ICT for collection development activities. This may include poor funding, inadequate facilities, and lack of adequate skills to use the ICTs. These challenges may affect the productivity of library personnel as well as impeding quality library service delivery. Similarly, it was observed that many previous studies usually focus on University Libraries (Aiyebilehin, 2011; Kasalu and Ojiambo, 2012; Ezema and Gbuushi, 2019) which created gaps as to what is obtainable in the polytechnic sector regarding the use of ICT for collection development activities. It is against this backdrop that this study was developed to investigate the application and use of ICT for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

This research work has the following objectives:

1. To identify various ICT's available for collection development activities in the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library;
2. To identify various aspects of collection development where ICT is applied to in the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library;
3. To identify the influence that the application of ICT to collection development has on Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library services; and
4. To identify various challenges facing the application and use of ICT for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library.

Research Questions

The study will provide answers to the following research questions:

1. What are the available ICT's used for collection development activities in the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library?
2. What aspects of collection development were ICT applied to in the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library?
3. What influence do the application of ICT to collection development has on the services rendered by Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library?
4. What are the challenges facing the application and use of ICT for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library?

Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the application and use of ICT in collection development in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Nigeria. The respondents used for this work comprises of all the staff members of the Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro Library, Ogun State.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Over the years, there are numbers of factors such as socio-political, economic and technology that affect and shape library operations and services. In response to this, libraries are developing approaches to rise above these factors and serve the community better. Hence, adopting new technologies to perform library routines become imperative. ICT is useful in academic libraries to save time of the users and staff. It is worthy of note that recent advances and increasingly adoption and use of new technologies has greatly influenced library services. According to Ogunsola (2004), advances in science and technology in general and specifically, in the field of information and communication technology has influenced library operations, and by extension, collection development activities. While the traditional method of acquisition has dominated for long, the advent of, and increasingly use of ICT is gradually changing the scene.

Academic libraries are libraries attached to tertiary institutions such as Universities, Mono and Polytechnic institutions, Colleges of Education, and also Research Institutes. According to the American Library Association (2020), academic libraries render services to higher institutions of learning such as the University and colleges. Singh (2004) equally observes that preservation and provision of access to information and knowledge necessary for teaching, learning and research are the core functions of academic libraries. Academic library is made up of different sections. One of the notable sections is the collection development section.

Collection development section is a crucial part of a library which is responsible for stocking the library with current, adequate and relevant collections that reflect the objectives and core mandates of the institution where

the library is located. Collection development is a wider term. According to Khayal (2013), it involves formulating a carefully planned strategy of developing the library with information materials that are current and reflect the general interests and information needs of the library users. While Khayal (2013) definition focused on the growing or expansion of library collections, it should be known that collection development is beyond collection building. Collection development further extends to managing the general use, organization and preservation of the collection, and also making it readily accessible to users. This view was shared by Gessesse (2000) by pointing out that collection development is the totality of activities that revolve around selection, procurement, access, use and evaluation and weeding of library collections.

Collection Development is always an on-going process. In the case of academic libraries, Aina (2007) and Patel (2016) regard collection development as one of the fundamental functions of the library and information profession. While collection development relates to the selection and acquisition of information materials, it is an all-encompassing term that ensures that there is a balance of materials acquired with respect to various disciplines. A purposeful built library with well capable and skilled members of staff without adequate information resources may not be useful. This underscores the importance of building a rich library collection just as the continuity of the library depends on adding new stocks to the existing ones.

It is worthy of note that the recent development in technology for information management such as networking and increasing use of the Internet have robustly affect library routines and service delivery such as acquisition, cataloguing and classification, information searching etc. There are different definitions of ICT. While UNESCO (2000) gave a precise definition of ICT as the combination of technology used for handling and processing information, Meyer (1997) gave a rather more robust definition. He describes ICT to include the combination of hardware, software and even telecommunication technology that facilitate data and information manipulation, storage, searching, retrieval, distribution and management in audio and visual formats. To this end, ICT can be seen as a combination of different technologies, especially digital computers and network for information management (creation, manipulation, retrieval, storage, dissemination, retrieval, transmission, sharing etc).

ICT is a useful tool in the society. Arellano and Camara (2017) corroborate this assertion by pointing out that the use of ICT is increasingly becoming an indispensable tool in almost all human activities and permeates across all human endeavors. In relating ICT to library operations, Aiyebilehin (2011) affirms that ICT has far reaching and powerful influences over library operations and services. He also affirms that for polytechnic libraries to meet up with the information demand of her users, the collection must be adequate and properly fashioned. He further made a case for the adoption of ICT to enhance collection development activities. Similarly, Kumar (2009) also notes that academic libraries are changing, generally, due to their adoption of new technologies to perform duties that were hitherto performed manually.

Applications of ICT to Collection Development in Academic Libraries

In recent times, academic libraries are adopting several information and communication technology tools for collection development and other core functions of the library. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays an important role in developing and managing library collections. Aiyebilehin (2011) points out some areas where ICT can be applied to in relation to collection development. These include: correspondence with books sellers and vendors; correspondence with key persons to suggest necessary titles to acquire; online searching for recently published information materials; online subscription; placement of order; keeping of acquisition records; and stock taking, among others. Applying ICT to collection development activities is instrumental in ensuring that the library not only has a robust collection, but also provide quality service to her users.

Benefits of ICT

Use and application of ICT to collection development in academic libraries offers myriad of benefits. According to Mwatela (2013) and Bhoi (2017), such benefits include: increased users' patronage; enhancing users' satisfaction; allows easy integration of various activities; provision of speedy and easy access to information; provision of up-to-date information; provides round the clock access to users; increases efficiency; it provides increased flexibility; saves time and cost and generally improves service delivery.

Challenges facing the use of ICT for Collection Development in Academic Libraries

Applying ICT to collection development in academic libraries are not without challenges. According to Emojorho and Nwalo (2009), Ezema and Gbuushi (2019) and Oyedokun, Oyewumi, Akanbi and Laaro (2019), these challenges include: lack of intervention from relevant stakeholders; lack of adequate skills by library staff; insufficient funds; inadequate ICT infrastructure; poor Internet services; inadequate manpower, among others. These challenges, if left unattended to, can have negative effect on library service delivery.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a descriptive survey method to study the application and use of ICT for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Ogun State Nigeria. The population of the study consisted of all the Library staff which is 42. Total enumeration of all the staff was used because of their limited number. The need to include all the library personnel in the study was because collection development goes beyond acquisition, and all the library staff are usually involved in the collection development processes (Patel, 2016).

Data for the study were collected through a self-administered questionnaire on all the population. The face and content validity of the questionnaire was carried out by the two experts in the field of Library and Information Science. The reliability test of the instrument was carried out using Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficient with a reliability coefficient of $\alpha = 0.945$ which is considered very strong. Data collected were analysed using frequency counts and simple percentage calculation. From the 42 sets of questionnaire that were administered, 38 were duly completed and retrieved and used for analysis. This represents 90.48% of the total number administered. Frequency Tables were used for presenting the data.

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Available ICT's used for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library

ICT	Readily available (%)	Available (%)	Not readily available (%)	Not available (%)
Computers	33(86.8%)	5(13.2%)	0	0
Photocopiers	29(76.3%)	9(23.75)	0	0
Internet connectivity	29 (76.3%)	9(23.7%)	0	0
Computer Printers	27(71.0%)	11(28.9%)	0	0
Computer Scanners	25(65.8%)	11(28.9%)	0	2(5.3%)
Spine labeling machine	22(57.9%)	9(23.7%)	3(7.9%)	4(10.5%)
Mobile phone	20(52.6%)	12(31.5%)	4(10.5%)	2(5.5%)
CD-ROM workroom	18(47.3%)	15(39.5%)	5(13.2%)	0

n = 38

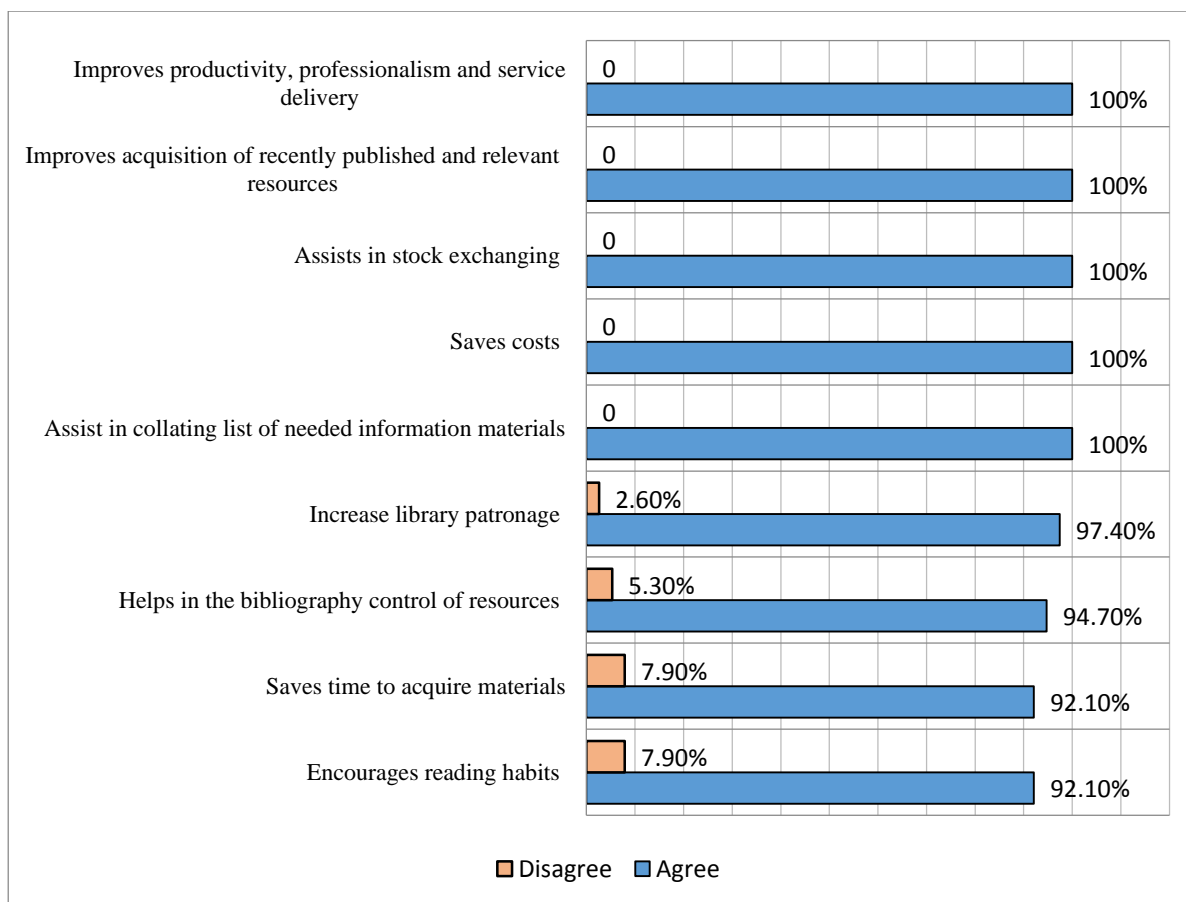
Table 1 shows the available ICT's used for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro. It is evident from the Table that majority of the respondents claimed that computer (86.8%), internet connectivity (76.3%), photocopiers (76.3%) and computer printers (71.0%) were readily available for use for collection development related activities. However, some 13.2% and 10.5% claimed that mobile phones and spine labeling machine were not readily available, respectively.

Table 2: Aspects of collection development where ICT were applied to in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library

Activities	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree
Correspondences with suppliers and vendors	35(92.1%)	3(7.9%)	0	0
Acquisition record keeping	34(89.5%)	3(7.9%)	0	1(2.65)
Checking publishers catalogues	33(86.8%)	5(13.2%)	0	0
Online acquisition	31(81.6%)	5(13.2%)	0	1(2.6%)
Electronic journal subscription	30(78.9%)	4(10.5%)	0	4(10.5%)
Invoice clearing	29(76.3%)	8(21.0%)	1(2.6%)	1(2.6%)
Bibliographic searching	28(73.7%)	7(18.4%)	1(2.6%)	2(5.3%)
Tracking of the progress of materials (books) on order	27(71%)	6(15.8%)	2(5.5%)	3(7.9%)
Ordering	26(68.4%)	10(26.3%)	1(2.6%)	1(2.6%)
Production of lists of materials-on-order	22(57.9%)	13(34.2%)	1(2.6%)	2(5.3%)

n = 38

From Table 2, it is evident that ICT is applicable to various collection development routines in the Library. The most common use is for correspondence with book suppliers and vendors (92.1%), followed by keeping of acquisitions record (89.5%). Also, majority of the respondents (86.8%) strongly agreed that ICT is used for accessing publishers' catalogues online, while some 81.6% others equally claimed that they use ICT for online acquisition purpose. The least use is for production of lists of materials-on-order (57.9%).



n = 38

Figure 1: What influence do the application of ICT to collection development has on the services rendered by Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library?

Figure 1 indicates the influence of application of ICT to collection development on the services rendered by the Library. According to the Figure, majority of the respondents (100%) strongly agreed that application of ICT to collection development assists in the collation of list of needed information resources, saves cost, assist in stock exchanging, improves acquisition of recently published and relevant resources, and also improves staff productivity, professionalism and service delivery. has influence on various collect. Also, 97.4% claimed it increases library patronage. However, some 7.9% disagreed that it saves time or encourages reading habits.

Apart from the options supplied, respondents were also given chances to further explain the influence. Notable among the comments are presented below:

“The use of ICT for collection development has great influence because it saves time to reach out to library users to suggest books or journals that they want the library to purchase. So, it make[sic] our work faster”.

Another respondent claimed that *“It saves time and cost of processing money to be paid for materials that are purchased by the library”.*

Yet another respondent claimed that *“We now have easy access to variety of materials because we can check online and just place order by a click, unlike before that we have to collate and mail to book sellers through NIPOST which is very slow”*

Table 3: What are the challenges facing the application and use of ICT for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library?

Challenges	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Problem of internet connections	35(92.1%)	3(7.9%)	0	0
Non availability of some needed ICT’s	32(84.2%)	6(15.8%)	0	0

Inadequate funding of ICT for collection development	28(73.7%)	7(18.4%)	2(5.3%)	1(2.6%)
Frequent computers breakdown	25(65.8%)	7(18.4%)	4(10.5%)	2(5.3%)
Preference of manual system of acquisition and collection development to the use of ICT	20(52.6%)	5(13.2%)	4(10.5%)	9(27.7%)
Lack of adequate skills to use the ICT	15(39.5%)	13(34.2%)	3(7.9%)	7(18.4%)
Non accessibility to ICT needed for collection development	10(26.3%)	6(15.8%)	13(34.2%)	9(27.7%)

n = 38

From Table 3, it was evident that there are certain challenges facing the application and use of ICT for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library. While majority of 92.1% claimed that they experience challenges associated with internet connectivity, some 84.2% also claimed that some of the needed ICT's were not available. Also, 73.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that inadequate funding of ICT for collection development activities is a major challenge, while 65.8% equally claimed that frequent breakdown of computer systems as a challenge. However, some 34.2% claimed disagree that non accessibility to needed ICT's was a challenge.

Discussion of Findings

From the study it was found that in the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro library:

1. The finding revealed that some ICT facilities were readily available and used for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro. Prominent among these were: computers, photocopiers, Internet connectivity, computer printers and scanners. These are very useful and primary ICT's that are needed for collection development. This finding is in line with Aiyeberein (2011), Khademizadeh (2012) and Kasalu and Ojiambo (2012)
2. The finding also revealed that the most common application and use of ICT to collection development is in the area of corresponding with book suppliers and vendors, followed by record keeping functions and checking online for publishers' catalogues and placing order. This justifies the finding in Table 1 concerning the available ICT's in the Library which are mostly computer systems, internet connectivity, photocopiers, printers and scanners which are mostly used for sending and receiving correspondences and record keeping. This is similar to Aiyeberein (2011) and Emojorho and Nwalo (2009) discovery about application of ICT to collection development activities.
3. The study equally showed the application of ICT to collection development activities at the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library has great influence on the Library's services. Such influences include saving of cost and time, improved personnel productivity, professionalism and service delivery, as well as aiding acquisition of recently published and relevant materials. This is because the use of ICT has been established to be instrumental in achieving the afore-listed as corroborated by similar studies (Aiyeberein, 2011; Ezema and Gbuushi, 2019). Also, another influence that was discovered was increase in library patronage. This is in line with Mwatella (2013) discovery that the use of ICT was responsible for increase library patronage at the University of Nairobi Library.
4. Most of the challenges identified in literature by similar studies (Aiyeberein, 2011) such as poor internet connections, inadequate funding and lack of skills were also discovered by this study to hinder the use of ICT for collection development activities in Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library. This shows that these challenges are not limited to the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library alone. However, all the respondents claimed that non-availability of ICT's was not a challenge. This contradicts Emojorho and Nwalo (2009) finding where majority of 74% of respondents claimed that inadequate of ICT was a challenge to collection development activities in University and Special Libraries across the Niger-Delta Region of Nigeria. This also contradicts Ezema and Gbuushi (2019) discovery that power failure and non availability of alternative power supply were the major challenges facing University Libraries in South East Nigeria.

5. CONCLUSION

It has been established by this study that ICT's such as computers, internet connectivity, photocopiers, scanners and printers were readily available and used for collection development activities at the federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Library. Also, the most common applications and use of ICT to collection development activities were in the areas of corresponding with book sellers and vendors, record keeping and searching online for newly published and relevant materials. Similarly, the use of ICT for collection development had great influence on the services rendered by the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library; especially in areas such as saving of time and cost, improved productivity and service delivery and acquisition of recently published and relevant

materials. The Library faced certain challenges in applying ICT to collection development activities. Prominent among these challenges were poor internet connections, non availability of needed ICT's and inadequate funding to procure and maintain necessary ICT's needed for collection development activities.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are hereby put forward:

- a. The management of the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro Library should endeavour to procure more and necessary ICT's that are useful for collection development activities; and equally ensure that they are accessible for use by the personnel.
- b. There is also the need by the Library management to invest on building robust and high speed Internet connections to help boost the productivity of the staff and engender quality service delivery.
- c. Funding of ICT for collection development is paramount to the success of such activities. Therefore, funding should be improved upon by the Library for procurement and maintenance of ICT's and also for personnel training.
- d. There should be continuous training and re-training of the library personnel, especially on the use of ICT as it relates to collection development. This is to further enhance personnel productivity and improve service delivery. Such training could be conducted in-house or staff could be sponsored to relevant conferences, workshops or tour to other libraries to cross-breed ideas.
- e. There is the need by the library to further maximize the potentials offered by the online bookstores as it reduces cost and eliminates some of the redundancies associated with the manual form of acquisition from physical stores and vendors.
- f. The Library management should liaise with the Computer Engineering or other core ICT related departments in the institution to assist in the maintenance and repair of ICT facilities, and also in the training of the library personnel.

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COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR ELECTRICITY PURPOSE IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract: *Without much ado, it is correct to say that in recent times there is an increase in the demand for the supply of electricity. This recent hike in demand for electricity is bought about the increase in the population, increase in industries and industrial activities, increase in education, development of technology and advance appliances, expansion of living areas as well as socialization. Like most other developing countries, Nigeria is not left out, the country is struggle with the assignment of making available adequate quantity of energy needed to ensure that there is advancement in the economy as electricity still amount to the highest sources of power for individual, commercial, and industrial uses. For this reasons, the government in trying to meet the demand for electricity has over time handed the electricity sector to private investors who now manage electricity generation, transmission as well as its distribution. These companies in addition are committed to construct more electricity generation plants which cannot be done in the absence of land, thus acquisition of land is necessary. This paper attempts to consider acquisition of land for electricity purposes.*

Keywords: acquisition, land, electricity purposes, compulsory.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since independence Nigerian experienced growth in the energy sector however this growth is without its own challenges which more often than not are due to self inflicted problems ranging from corruption in successive governments, neglect of the sector or lack of investment. Nigeria today boasts of a population of about 166 Million (NNBS 2012). This rise in its population figure over the years has grossly dwarfed the growth in the power sector causing a huge demand gap for which the power sector has failed to meet. This current situation together with varied factors necessitated the privatization of the power sector by the federal Government.

Central to the sustenance of human existence is land. Land is without doubt an essential factor of life. It is the foundation on with every other factor of development is built. It remains the pivot point of which the social, cultural, economic and political activities of a social order must function. In terms of electricity generation, transmission and distribution, land is an indispensable component. Effective land administration is crucial to a sustainable electricity regime in Nigeria (Oke 2013). Therefore it is important that land be made available for the use of electricity production. This paper will attempt to discuss the means through which land can be acquired for electricity purposes.

2. METHODOLOGY

Statutes, legislations and judicial authorities were adopted a primary data source while journals, internet materials were considered as secondary source of data in the writing of this paper.

Ownership of Land

Before the enactment of the Land Use Act land ownership was controlled by either the families or communities under the customary land tenure system. Upon the inception of the Land Use Act (1978) all lands within a State was placed under the control of the Governor of the State (Section 1, Land Use Act). Consequently, all previous owners of land are ripped of their title to the land be it occupied or not and vested in the State; but this does not mean that citizens cannot hold interest in land. Citizens can still have a Right of Occupancy subject to the fulfilment of some conditions (Section 34 and 35, Land Use Act). This position was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Nigeria in *Adole V Gwar (2008)* where the Court explicated the essence of the Land Use Act's provision. It was held that the law did not intend to divest citizens of their traditional title but the Act strengthens

traditional title in land as a deemed owner of land but subject to the right of the Governor to revoke a title for public interest only.

Further to this, Nigeria's Constitution (1999, Section 43) recognised a citizen's right to own immovable properties as a fundamentally owned right. However the land can be acquired based on procedure provided for under the Land Act of 1978.

When can Land be acquired?

By the Land Act it is within the power of a Governor of a State to withdraw an existing right of occupancy on land however, this right is not automatic but it must fulfil some conditions. The Court in **Adole v Gwar** held as follows:

“the Land Use Act is not as stated a magic wand as it is being portrayed to be or a destructive monster that at once swallowed all Rights on land and the Governor or Local Government by the mere issuance of a piece of paper cannot divest families of their homes and agricultural lands overnight with a rich holder of certificate of Occupancy driving them out with bulldozers and cranes unless land is acquired compulsorily in accordance with the provisions of the Act”

By implication of this provision land can only be acquired for overriding public interest. If so what then is overriding public interest. The Land Use Act extensively provided for the direct meaning of an overriding public interest. This includes the withdrawal, vacation or cancellation of a right of an existing owner recognised under the law and subsequent takeover of such land by the government for public use either at the State or Federal level and this use specifically include the use for mining purposes or oil exploration.

At this point it is important to consider where land can be acquired for electricity purposes as an overriding public interest?

For electricity purposes, the **Electric Power Sector Reforms Act (2005)** provided for the conditions under which land can be acquired. The procedure by which land can be acquired under the EPSR Act 2005 is by the licensee making an application to the Commission. The Commission may call for more information in connection with the application submitted for the purpose stated for which the law is required and he is at liberty to opinion from the Commissioner in charge of Lands in the State where such land is required. The Commission if satisfied by the conditions and representations made by the licensee and/or the Commissioner of Land, can then decide that the identified land is truly needed for electricity purpose in any of the levels. Nonetheless, the law specified that such declaration shall not be made by the Commission unless and until the person having an interest in the land identified had been granted adequate opportunity to make representations against such declaration.

It is pertinent to note that it could be concluded that where the Commission declared that the land identified by the licensee is required for electricity purposes without giving the owner of the land a sufficient occasion to make oppose such declaration, such a declaration will be void. Although this position is not expressly stated in the Act, it could be strongly inferred based on Section 77 of the EPSR 2005.

Further the Commission shall not make a declaration that the land is needed for electricity uses unless representation has been made by the intended user as to the practicability or sustainability electricity project which must not be in doubt. After the Commission has validly made a declaration that the identified land is indeed needed for the electricity project, there is need to notify the owner of the land that his/her land is need for the use of the general public.

Where a land had been declared to be required for electricity purposes the procedure is to follow the provisions of the Land Use Act of 1978. Under the Land Use Act the procedure entails issuance of notice and payment of compensation to the holder of the Right of Occupancy to be revoked.

Public Purpose Notice to be issued

Upon the declaration that an identified land is required for the purposes of electricity, the President is mandated to serve a notice in the official Gazette stating that identified land is needed for public use by the Federal Government. The Governor of the state where the land is needed as the custodian of the land shall then be bound upon such declaration and thus expected to revoke the Right already in existence over the identified land and issue a fresh certificate of Occupancy to the intended user.

COMPENSATION

As earlier noted to own a land is a fundamental Right in Nigeria assured by the Nigerian Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This same Constitution took cognisance of the Governor's right to acquire a land compulsorily nonetheless such acquisition will only be valid upon payment of valuable compensation.

According to Yemi Oke (2013) where revocation of the Right of Occupancy is to take place for electricity purposes, such revocation may not be a justified revocation of existing rights of occupancy as same is an allocation to a business venture which intend to carry on electricity related business activities.

The generation, transmission and distribution licence holders are business enterprises engaged in electricity business with the ultimate objective of profit maximization. Their main goal of applying for electricity licences is to enable them engage in generation, distribution or transmission of electricity which at the end of each business transaction enable them to earn profits from investment so made. They not being charitable enterprises expect profit at the end of each business deal.

Thus when it becomes inevitable on grounds of public interest or national requirement, any pronouncement to the effect that land is required for electricity activities must be accompanied by an ample, adequate as well as a compensation which is reasonable. There should be a payment of a commercially realistic amount which would to a very large extent mitigate the apparent social injustice occasioned by the declaration cancelling an existing legal right over land to make way for some business tycoons engaged in electricity trading on the ground that same qualify as public interest or public purposes.

It should be noted that the compulsorily taking over land for electricity uses could be controversial as same cannot be totally classified as the use for public interest or public purpose. The such land used by private individuals who are engaged in the business of generating, transmitting and distribution for making profit. The electricity licensee will unquestionably make money from the activities which are to be carried. Thus such acquisitions do not ordinarily come within the ambit of public purposes.

QUANTUM OF COMPENSATION

In considering what would be the quantum of measuring or determining what an adequate compensation would be, the Electricity Power Sector Reforms Act did not state what qualifies as an adequate compensation, however the Act made reference to compliance with the Land Use Act. The Land Use Act provided for the quantum of measuring compensation which includes taking into consideration the amount of rent the land is generating, cost of any improvement, and crops on the land.

EXCEPTIONS TO ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR ELECTRICITY PURPOSES

Where after the licensee has made an application to the Commission with request that the Commission should declare an identified land as required for purposes of electricity activities and the Commission has called for such necessary information based on the stipulations of the Electricity Sector Power Reforms Act in connection with the identified land, the ESPR Act went further to provide some exceptional circumstances where a land will not be declared available for electrical activities which include condition:

- i. Of protecting the physical environment;
- ii. Ensuring unreasonable interference with traffic and damage to street; and
- iii. Ensuring availability of fund to meet liabilities incidental to the exercise of rights and powers of a licensee under electricity activities.

In such situation where the above conditions cannot be met or likely to be met, the pronouncement that a land is needed for electricity uses shall not be made.

RIGHT OF AN HOLDER OF LAND TO APPEAL AGAINST ACQUISITION

An aggrieved owner of land whose right had been declared revoke based on the need to use his land for electricity purposes may appeal against such decision in line with the provisions of the ESPR. Unfortunately, the Act did not state to which body an aggrieved person is to appeal. However, on further consideration of the provisions of the Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Rules of the Commission) Regulations (2006), it is discovered that petitions could be made to the Commission who will hear and determine such petitions. Thus it will be Right to say that from the provision of the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Rules of the Commission) Regulations, appeals are to be made to the Commission by any aggrieved person with respect to the declaration made by the Commission. The Commission also will be the one to hear and determine such an appeal.

Sequel to the foregoing, it is can be reasonably concluded that though Section 77(8) of the ESPR Act permits an aggrieved person to appeal against the decision of the Commission, the provision is a mere “facade” as it is the same Commission that will hear and determine an appeal against its own earlier decision. This is against the doctrine of fair hearing which is encapsulated in the Latin Maxim of “*nemo iudex in causa sua*” [one cannot be a judge in one’s own cause] as the Commission made the earlier decision which aggrieved the “petitioner” is appealing against and the same Commission still determines the petition of the aggrieved person. Conclusive, it is important to state that the provision of Section 77(8) does not confer a legal right of action.

THE RIGHT OF RE-PURCHASE

The ESPR Act (Section 77(11)) made provision for an option to re-purchase a land once declared to be required for electricity activities after electricity licensee cease to require the land for such licensed activities. The licensee is to first offer the land to the previous owner whose right was revoked to buy back the land at an amount equal to what was initially paid as compensation before same can be offered to a third party upon his decline.

According to Yemi Oke (2013) this statutory provision is equivalent to the right of first refusal. He opined that the option of repurchase betrays commercial reality and expectations. To him the value of land upon purchase or compensation at the time of offer to repurchase is completely ignored by the Act premised on the fact that commercially land is an appreciating asset and to expect a licensee whose choice to sell the land to the previous holder of Right of Occupancy may involuntarily based on actual or threatened insolvency, part with the land on consideration equals the amount of compensation paid several years back would appear in the considered view of the author unrealistic.

In disagreeing with the above view, it is submitted that the act making such provisions as to the repurchase by the previous holder at the rate equivalent to the compensation paid must have first put into consideration the fact that the value of money as well as land is not stable; thus the expression “*amount equivalent to the amount of compensation paid*”. It should be noted also that compensation should be calculated according to the market value of the land when the land was acquired and not just stating that the amount paid as compensation. On another note, the reasoning for the wording of the provision of the act as such may be buttressed by the fact that the previous holder of the Right of Occupancy whose right was revoked did not voluntarily part with the land, rather the parting with the land was due to the fact that the land was acquired from the holder by the government as against his wish and the commercial options lease opened to the original owner was also not considered thus equity must be allowed to operate and not commercial value and realities.

Thus it is equitable to allow the previous holder of the Right of Occupancy to repurchase the said land at an amount equivalent to that paid to him as compensation since same was not transferred to the licensee under a normal business/commercial land transaction but by Government acquisition.

Another area of interest is the provisions that where the previous holder of the Right of Occupancy declined the offer to repurchase, the licensee may offer the Right of Occupancy to another person on such terms and conditions as the Commission may direct.

Yemi Oke(2013) further opines that the Commission should have no interest in how an electricity licensee disposes of its assets except such entities or licensees in which the Federal, State or Local Governments have acquired interest for the purposes of protecting the public interest. He believes that Nigerian regulators get unnecessarily official and in the process meddle with the business of organized entities. Other than ensuring that the licensee complies with the right of repurchase by the initial owner, the Commission has no business with whatever a licensee does with the land after the original owner has refused the repurchase of same.

As much as this work like to concur with the position of the writer, it is important to note that the Government being involved in or setting such terms and conditions to regulate the offer of an acquired Right of Occupancy by the licensee to another party after the initial holder of the interest in the land had declined to re-acquire same cannot be said to be “meddling in the Right of the licensee to offer same” as the Government had from the inception of the transaction initiated/facilitated the acquisition by the licensee.

LAND ACQUISITION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Federal Government of the USA has the powers to purchase and control land within the boundary of a State are entrenched in the United States’ Constitution. It should be noted that the powers are specific and limiting to the extent that the relevant Article of the Constitution provides for the category of land the Federal Government may have and have power over within a given State. In addition, the legislature at the State level must surrender control of those lands. This is specifically provided for by Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution of USA.

It is clear from the above provision that although the Federal Government is empowered to buy and be in charge of land within the boundary of a State, it must do so on two conditions – the permission of legislature of the State concerned and that the purchase of the land must be for any of the purposes stated in the law.

As purposeful as the law appears, it has been interpreted to impinge upon the statehood of a State. According to Bill and Tenney (2013), the design that States hold the power to decide the manner and circumstances of transfers of property is the foundation of Statehood. The duo posited thus: ***“Can it be thought that the Constitution be intended that for a shade or two of convenience, more or less, Congress should be authorized to break down the most ancient and fundamental laws of the several States; such as those against Mortmain, the laws of Alienage, the rules of descent, the acts of distribution, the laws of escheat and forfeiture, the laws of monopoly? Nothing but a necessity invincible by any other means, can justify such a prostitution of laws, which constitute the pillars of our whole system of jurisprudence”***.

The import of the foregoing postulation is the adherence to and the respect for independence of States. The duo avers further that their originators never have the intention for the Federal Government to have such power then there would not have been a close call proviso in their constitution. In justifying the reasoning for the closed call proviso of the United States' Constitution, Bill and Tenney cited the Federal Convention's Record by James Madison of 5th September, 1787 as follows:

“Mr. Gerry contended that (the power of the Federal Government to purchase lands within States) might be made use of to enslave any particular State by buying up its territory, and that the strongholds proposed would be a means of awing the State into an undue obedience to the Government ... thus after the word ‘purchased’ the words ‘by the consent of the Legislature of the State’ was added to the Enclave Clause”.

The authors explained the above to mean that the originators dreaded unchecked Federal buy off of private land in States' jurisdiction; that the right to territorial defense was planned, unopposed which is the rationale for the “consent” provision of the Enclave Clause and that the corporeal existence of States should not rest on credulous intentions of the Federal Government.

LAND ACQUISITION IN GHANA

Ghana has a ground area of 239,460 km² and a population of 21.7 million (2007 estimated). Agriculture accounts for 37.3% of GDP and 75% of export earnings. Approximately 63% of its total land area is for agriculture. Land is owned predominantly by Customary Authorities which represents all the various types of title held within traditional systems and which includes lands own by the stool, skin, clans and families.

Legal Basis for Compulsory Acquisition and Compensation

Ghana's Constitution (1992) assures ownership of property by private persons as provided under Article 18 (1). Further Article 20 (1) made sure that no private property shall be compulsorily taken over except same is for public benefit which must be accompanied by prompt payment compensation which is adequate and fair. Where such takeover leads to the displacement of settlers the state must ensure to resettle them in an alternative suitable location putting their economic and social culture into consideration. In the event the land is not used for the purposed for which it was initially acquired, the original owner shall have the right to buy back same upon refund of the total or part of the compensation paid to them.

LAND ACQUISITION IN NIGERIA AND OTHER JURISDICTIONS COMPARED

Unlike in Nigeria where, by the combined provisions of Section 28(2)(b) of the Land Use Act 1978 and Section 77(6) of the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005 respectively, a Government (be it Local, State or Federal) can identify a land belonging to another person and acquire such by a mere notice to the original and gazetting, land acquisition in the United States of America requires the approval of the Governor of the particular State. Consent here is by an act of the Legislature which will decide on the propriety of the request. Besides, the use of the land where the request is granted must be for the specific purpose indicated in the request. In Nigeria, it appears a State Governor is left without any option than to release the land whenever a notice is transmitted to it that the particular is needed by the Federal Government for public uses.

On the other hand, the mode of land acquisition in Ghana is in *pari material* with that of Nigeria, the only exception being the value of money expected to be paid by the previous land holder in a situation where he is given and exercises a right of first refusal on a land which is no longer required and being returned by the licensee. In Nigeria, the previous land holder is expected to repurchase the land at the amount equal to the compensation paid to him. In Ghana, however, the prior land holder shall is to refund the total or part of the compensation initially paid to him or he may be required to pay other sum corresponding with the value of the property at the time he is taking it back.

It is submitted that a reform of the Land Use Act should be carried out whereupon certain provisions concerning land acquisition in these two jurisdictions could be incorporated into the Act. For instance, aspects which bother on land acquisition for a specific purpose and the reversion of ownership of the land to the previous holder where the specific purpose is not met would be beneficial. It is instructive to note that the term ‘specific purpose’ is different from ‘overriding public interest’ stated in the Nigeria's Land Use Act.

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper has been able to consider the reasons or rationale for acquisition of land for electricity purposes, the Statutory requirements (under the Land Use Act, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) as well as the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005) for validly acquiring a land for

electricity purposes as well as Rights of an holder of Rights of Occupancy both before and after his land has been acquired.

It is important to state that though acquisition of land by the Government may not all the way be pleasant, if the rules/guidelines stipulated by the relevant Law are duly complied with, then holders of acquired Right of Occupancy may be said to “smile at the close of the acquisition” as compensation will be paid.

The paper also examined, briefly, the land acquisition policies of the United States of America and Ghana. A comparison of land acquisition policies in these jurisdictions was made whereupon a recommendation was made for a reform of Nigeria’s land acquisition policies with a view to incorporating land acquisition best practices as obtainable in some other jurisdictions.

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
School of Management Studies
The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria