

A Comparative Analysis of the Impact Administrative Eras Has on Economic Growth of Nigeria Using a Mixed Study Approach

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Abstract

This paper compared the impact administrative eras (military and civilian) has on the economic growth of Nigeria using a mix-study approach. Agricultural and educational policies introduced under the various administrations were used as bases of comparison. The study was a historical research design. Three research questions guided the study. The population comprised 61 time series data points which spanned 1960 to 2021. A sample size of 37 time series data points were purposively selected. For the purpose of triangulation, 10 stakeholders 5 each from education and agricultural sectors were purposively drawn. Primary and secondary data were used in the study. Secondary data were sourced from the World Bank database and analyzed using descriptive and regression analysis. While primary data were sourced through the in-depth interviews and thematically analysed. Results showed that neither the military nor the civilian regimes' policies on agriculture and education had a favourable impact on Nigeria's economic development. The study also found that the more a new agricultural policy is introduced, the more it is unfavorable to the Nigeria's economy development. The paper recommends that democratic government should tackle corruption and employ a multi-stakeholder structure in the formulations of its policy.

Keywords: Regimes, Civilian, Military, Education, Agriculture, Economy, Policy, Administration, Nigeria

1.0 Introduction

Since Nigeria gained its independence in 1960, both military and civilian governments have held power in the nation. The military ruled for 29 years, while the civilian government had power for 23 years. These two distinct administrations brought forth varying degrees of progress for the nation. These regimes' objectives diverge, and this has an impact on how well the economy's various sectors, including agriculture and education, perform. Both administrations developed and carried out many programmes and policies aimed at improving the nation's agricultural and educational performance, and these initiatives had varying effects not just on the industry but also on the nation's economy (Ehigiamusoe, 2012).

For instance, the military established the Directorate for Food, Road, and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) and Operation Feed the Nation (OFN). On the other hand, civilian rule started and carried out the Green Revolution, Presidential Initiatives on specific commodities, including cassava, rice, vegetable oil, cocoa, livestock, and fisheries, as well as the Steven Point Agenda, Transformation Agenda, and National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS). Despite these policies and programmes, Nigerian agriculture has remained primitive and largely in the hands of the underprivileged members of society (Ehigiamusoe, 2012). This conventional farming practise is one of the main causes of Nigeria's continued reliance on food imports from other nations. The educational sector was not ignored during the period of administration in the political dimension, just as the agricultural sector had some level of attention. While the civil administration introduced Universal Basic Education, the military administration introduced the National Policy on Education (NPE) and Universal Primary Education (UPE).

Both eras of government have introduced these policies solely to advance the nation's development. Economic growth can be compared to development, which involves raising the low-income population out of poverty by utilising the nation's productive resources (Sen, 1999; Willis, 2005; Todaro & Smith, 2011). In recent years, a great number of nations around the world have embraced democracy in place of military rule (Elias & Gregory, 2008). According to Anyiwe and Oziegbe's (2006) study, democracy and development are interwoven, and as a result, democracy in Nigeria outperformed the military dictatorship economically. Unfortunately, throughout the last 1.5 decades of democracy, Nigeria has failed to maximise its resources in order to either achieve considerable growth or reduce poverty (Ijere, 2015).

According to some studies, the military government in Nigeria significantly influenced the socioeconomic development of the country through its policies (Eminue, 2002; Ekele, 2011), but Bamgboye (2014) noted that such policies ultimately had no significant impact on the economy and that the military should at most stay in the barracks. Yet Pye (1976) asserts that the military has served as a catalyst for a number of developments that have led to development in some nations. He also noted that in industrialised western nations, the military assisted in supplying the necessary technical know-how to improve the performance of their companies. Fietcher (1975) made the important observation that during the first eight years of military administration in Brazil (1964–1972), the military dictatorship significantly improved the human and economic welfare of the people, which is something that a civilian regime would not be able to do in that amount of time.

Johnson (1962) had a similar stance, claiming that the military form of governance had the power to bring together many ethnic groups, give them the skills necessary to promote economic progress, and create a healthy democratic society. In addition, Kagochi (2008) suggested that Nigeria's military leadership was highly received during the 1960s and 1970s due to the high rate of civilian corruption, which robbed Nigeria of its supposedly high standard of living and robust economy. According to Tonwe & Akpomera (2013), military control is a phenomenon that is primarily observed in emerging nations that are undergoing modernisation. These factors have led academics, decision-makers, and even ordinary citizens in emerging nations like Nigeria to wonder if military rule actually promotes economic growth and development.

Uneven contributions to the economic progress of those economies, including Nigeria, were the outcome of the two administrative eras in question, which had, at one point or another, been used in different economies around the world. Although there has been debate about their effect on economic growth in the empirical literature, different sample data and methodologies have been used in different empirical studies, leading to various conclusions. According to research by Umaru, Adeyemi, and Kehinde (2014) and Babalola, Salako, Yusuf, and Egbekunle (2015), military rule had a more beneficial impact on economic growth than civilian rule. The studies by Kagochi (2008), Yunana, Yunana & Muhammad (2016), Ehigiamusoe (2012), and Anyiwe & Aigbokhaevbolo (2006) suggested the opposite of what the aforementioned studies' conclusions revealed.

Divergent opinions on the connection between two administrative eras and Nigeria's economic progress are evident in the studies that have been looked at. These studies' conclusions were based solely on secondary data. Since the index used to measure economic development, among other things, is missing in these studies, the development that seems to have been attracted to each administrative era may not be sufficient to accurately reflect reality. As a result, this article uses a mixed-methods approach to analyse the effects that Nigeria's military and civilian administrations have on the country's economic growth.

1.1 Research questions

From the above discussion, the following research questions emerged:

- How has the educational and agricultural policies introduced under the military regime impacted on the economic growth of Nigeria?
- To what extent does the educational and agricultural policies introduced under the civilian regime impact on the economic growth of Nigeria?
- To what degree does the military and civilian regime varies in impacting on the economic growth of Nigeria?

1.2 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of this paper is to compare the impact the administrative eras has on economic growth of Nigeria using a mix-study approach. Specifically, the study:

- examine the impact of the educational and agricultural policies introduced under the military regime has on the economic growth of Nigeria;
- examine the impact of the educational and agricultural policies introduced under the civilian regime has on the economic growth of Nigeria; and
- compare the performance between the military and civilian regimes with respect to the educational and agricultural policies introduced to foster economic growth in Nigeria.

The paper is divided as follows: Section 2 discussed the educational and agricultural policies introduced under the military and democratic dispensation. Furthermore, the section highlights the impact of both policies on the economic growth of Nigeria. Section 3 presents the theory upon which the paper was hinged. Section 4 is on the methodology deployed. Section 5 highlights the results and findings of the paper. Finally, Section 6 concludes the paper.

2.0 Literature review

2.1 Education and agricultural policies introduced under the military and civilian regime

Policies are actions, typically taken by governments, that define an economy's course. It is a subset of government action. A decent working definition of public policy, for our purposes, is the study of government choices and activities aimed at dealing with a problem of public concern. Public policy can be defined as the overarching framework within which government actions are done to attain public aims (Cochran & Malone, 2014).

Therefore, policies are deliberate courses of action developed in response to a perceived issue. Actually, this is the area in which the public is most engaged. Government employees, elected politicians, and individuals all contribute to the development of public policies. Today, we frequently use the term "public policy, and we refer to the policies that are implemented, such as the national education policy, the agriculture policy, the health policy, the wage policy, and so forth. Due to the planned volume of the paper, the focus was only on agricultural and educational policy.

A statement of intent and an essential tool for attaining agricultural development is agricultural policy (FBN, 1997). Changes have been made to Nigeria's agricultural policies and programmes, especially in the postcolonial period. Since it employs over 70% of the labour force and accounts for over 40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), agriculture is crucial to the Nigerian economy (FMARD, 2000). It offers raw materials for industry as well as nourishment for the teeming populace. The industry is struggling with a myriad of issues that prevent it from reaching its full potential.

Low productivity, inadequate access to credit, weak extension services, poor marketing and distribution infrastructures, and an inadequate database are just a few of the restrictions. For this, different administrations, from regime to regime, introduced a number of policies to reposition the sector.

Table 1 highlights some of the agricultural policies introduced under the military and civilian administrations.

Table 1: Agricultural policies introduced under the military and civilian regime

Regimes	Policy	Objective
Military	National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP) 1970s	to promote extension and credit services, as well as adaptive research and staff training, as well as to boost the yield of seed kinds.
	Nigerian Agricultural Cooperatives Banks (NACB) 1975 to Date	the primary institution in the nation with a focus on providing agricultural financing. Ordered to offer subsidised credit at a low interest rate without the associated subsidy.
	Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) 1975 to date	established to offer technical assistance, extension services, and infrastructure support for rural areas. Additionally established to provide advisory services, sustain the domestic food supply, and respond to the decline in agricultural production.
	Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) 1976-1979	This was a massive mobilisation and awareness initiative developed between 1976 and 1979 in response to the nation's first real food problems.
	River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs) 1977-date	Utilizing the country's available water bodies for agriculture, fishing, and other uses is the main tool of water resources and irrigation policy. Had the mandate for preparing the land, creating the irrigation systems, building the roads, building the dams, drilling the boreholes and distributing the farming and fishing supplies
	Green Revolution (1979-1983)	centred on the development of special commodities, food production, input supply and subsidy, revision of the farm credit guarantee system, and increased funding for RBDAs.

	Directorate of Food and Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) 1986-1993	Established to accelerate the rate of infrastructural development in the rural areas. It involved the provision of rural roads, water supply, electricity and community development services as well as promotion of productive activities
	National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA) 1991-1999	The objectives include providing strategic public support for land development, promoting and supporting optimum utilization of Nigeria's rural land resources, providing gainful employment opportunities for rural people as well as raising incomes and improving general living standards in rural areas
Civilian	Presidential Initiatives on selected commodities: cassava, Rice, Vegetable Oil, Cocoa, Livestock, Fisheries	In order to capture the attention of the highest political authority for a special intervention in the commodity sector, the president took a number of steps that were specifically targeted at certain commodities to improve food production in line with Vision 2020–20.
	National Economic Empowerment Development strategy (NEEDS I & II)	The objectives are mainly threefold: poverty reduction, employment generation, and wealth creation.
	Seven Point Agenda	The Food Security Agenda placed a strong emphasis on the advancement of technologies, research, financial investment in agriculture, as well as the production and development of agricultural inputs. This would transform the industry and allow for significant domestic and international outputs as well as the transfer of technology to farmers.

	Transformation Agenda	Ensure the nation's food and feed needs are met through agriculture and food security; increase the nation's ability to generate wealth through increased export and import substitution; increase the capacity for value addition, which promotes industrialization and job opportunities; efficient exploitation and use of the agricultural resources already at hand, as well as the promotion of the creation and dissemination of effective technologies for quick adoption.
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(Source: Report on Vision 202020; Agriculture and Food Security 2009, Transformation Agenda & NEEDS Document)

The educational sector is another one that is widely acknowledged as a tool for national growth, alongside the agricultural sector. Politicians, parents, communities, society, and other stakeholders compete to ensure that every citizen receives an education (Ogunbayo & Aigbavboa 2019). Numerous researchers have looked into the idea of human capital investment and attempted to establish an empirical link between economic growth and education. Governments all over the world were compelled to establish policies as a result of the realisation that education may spur economic growth and development. In pursuit of this course, different administrations in Nigeria introduced a number of educational policies (Table 2).

Table 2: Educational policies introduced under the military and civilian regime

Regimes	Policy	Objective
Military	the National Policy on Education in 1977 Universal Primary Education (UPE)	(1) a free and democratic society; (2) a just and egalitarian society; (3) a united strong and self-reliant nation; (4) a great and dynamic economy; and (5) a land of bright and full opportunities for all citizens To address the "educational disparities of urban over rural opportunities and the preponderance of male over female enrollment in schools" (Csapo, 1983). Eliminating illiteracy, establishing a uniform educational system throughout the nation, constructing a larger foundation for increased secondary school enrollment, increasing the number of human resources accessible for the country's development, and increasing the

		number of primary school students enrolled in Nigeria are all goals (Domike & Odey, 2014).
Civilian	Universal Basic Education (UBE)	The UBE, which comprises of six years of basic education and three years of junior secondary education, aims to guarantee the provision of a free, mandatory, and uninterrupted nine years of education for every school-going kid. A one-year Early Childhood Care Development and Education curriculum is also included (Universal Basic Education Commission, 2004).

2.2 Impact of education and agricultural development on economic growth

Economic growth is a long-term increase in a country's ability to provide its population with increasingly diverse economic goods (Peng & Almas, 2010). It entails a steady increase in the country's output, which is a sign of economic growth. If regulations don't change, economic expansion implies that present tax collections will likewise rise. The effect is substantially greater if economic expansion results in higher employment rates. Additional tax revenue can help an economy grow if it is wisely invested (Olajide, Akinlabi, & Tijani 2010). In the 1950s, classical theorists led by Arthur Lewis saw economic development as a process of moving factors of production, particularly labour, from an agricultural sector that was marked by low productivity and the use of traditional technology to a modern industrial sector that had higher productivity.

Economic growth can be likened to a knowledge economy. The most valuable asset in a knowledge economy is its human capital. Human capital reflects individual skills, which include individual experiences, ideas, values, attitudes, abilities, knowledge, aptitude, professionalism, and competencies (Olmedo-Cifuentes & Martínez-León, 2015). Therefore, the success of any economy depends largely on its ability to develop its human capital. The primary objective of policymakers globally is economic growth (Hernandez, 2011). By increasing efficiency through increased global competitiveness, returns on a scale, and specialisation, countries can experience economic growth through the export of goods. Additionally, Ayeomoni and Aladejana (2016) defined economic growth as an increase in productivity that occurs each year and is typically measured over a specific time period. The charts below shows the pattern of economic growth witnessed under both administrations (Fig 1 and Fig 2)

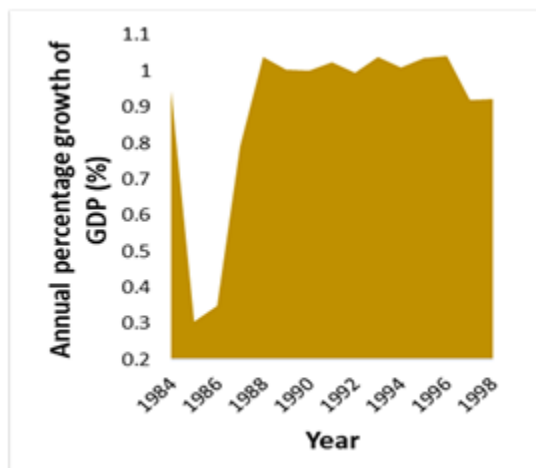


Fig 1: Economic growth under the military regime

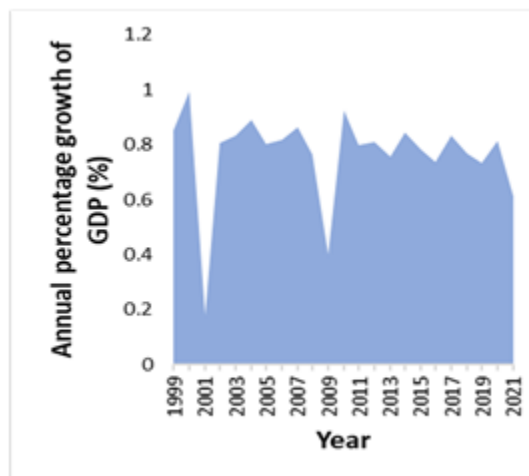


Fig 2: Economic growth under the civilian regime

The economic expansion under the military government is depicted in Fig. 1. The figure showed that the economy began to improve around the year 1986 and remained largely stable for nearly 10 years (1986–1996). The 10-year period was followed by a drop in economic growth. The outcome in Fig. 2 depicts the economic expansion experienced under the civilian regime. The graph also revealed that economic growth typically followed a decreasing trend.

3.0 Theoretical Framework

This study's analytical framework is based on political settlement analysis. Political settlements are defined as "the balance or allocation of power between opposing social classes and organisations, on which any state is based" (John and Putzel, 2009). To establish a theoretical framework that incorporates typologies of political settlement and public governance, as well as areas of contestation, this study builds on the work of Pritchett (2019) and Levy (2014). The viewpoint focuses on conflict and bargaining among and between various elite groups (economic, political, regional, religious, and local), as well as non-elites like social classes and non-state actor groupings (John and Putzel, 2009). According to Kelsall and Von Hau (2020), a political settlement is an agreement between the most powerful groups in a society over a set of political and economic institutions that are anticipated to provide them with a minimum level of benefits, ending or preventing generalised civil war and/or political and economic disorder.

Political settlement experts contend that each nation's political settlements reflect and are influenced by its socioeconomic and political climate (Osei et al., 2015). The contentious areas are numerous in the case of Nigeria: the Federal Government's acquisition of mission schools and subsequent delegation of funds to state governments show that there was a dispute over what the goal of education should be and who should deliver it. There are other debates about the ownership of education, its public value, and its substance. (Ezegwu et al., 2017; Aghedo & Eke (2013); Umo (2014); Usman, 2006).

Political settlement analysis sheds light on how citizens assess and react to the effectiveness of the educational system when acting singly or collectively, with or without the state (see Moore, 2015). Agriculture is not an exception to this rule. According to Aremu, Kwaghe, Agbiboa, and Jiji (2016), the absence of political backing from the ruling coalition was to blame for the failure of agricultural programmes. Fragmentation and disorganisation of the value chains, a lack of interagency coordination and networking among the stakeholders, and an insufficient capacity of the bureaucracy to manage and analyse information, monitor actor behaviour, and define the industry's vision. Political settlement analysis is used to explain the issues and changes in agricultural and education policies brought about by succeeding governments, as well as how these have affected the social norms and foundations of public education and agricultural production in Nigeria.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Research Design

The study adopted a historical research design. This research strategy was chosen for this study because it allowed the researcher examine changes and identified trend by going back into time. The purpose of a historical research design is to collect, verify, and synthesize evidence from the past to establish facts that defend or refute a hypothesis (Howell & Walter, 2001). The design is considered appropriate for this study because it enabled the researcher to use both primary and secondary evidences to describe and analyze the impact military and civilian regimes has on the economic growth of Nigeria.

4.2 Area of the Study

The research was done in Nigeria. Geographically speaking, Nigeria is in West Africa and is known for having the largest black population in the entire globe. In the east, it is bordered by Chad and Cameroon; in the north, Niger; in the south, the Atlantic Ocean's Bight of Guinea; and in the west, the Republic of Benin (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2014). Nigeria is endowed with a wealth of natural resources, which serve as the foundation of its economy. They include metals (Marble, Gypsum, Kaolin, Barites), agricultural goods (maize, cassava, millets, and cotton), palm oil, cocoa, and crude oil (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2014).

4.3 Population and Sampling Technique

The study covered the period from 1984 to 2021. Yearly data points on annual percentage growth of GDP, government expenditure on education (% of GDP), agriculture, forestry, and fishing, and value added (% of GDP). This period was considered due to the availability of the data and the ease of making comparisons. For the purpose of triangulation, the study purposefully selected five registered farmers and five teachers from a public secondary school.

4.4 Data Collection

The data used in the study were annual time series data covering the period of January 1984 to 2021. It is secondary data sourced from the World Bank (2022). To complement the evidences provided by secondary data, primary data were generated through in-depth interview.

4.6 Data Analysis

The data analysis employed in this study was both quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis. Descriptive, inferential and thematic analysis were used for analysing the data. All computations were carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 22.0 and Micro soft Excel.

5.0 Results and Discussion

5.1 Degree to which agricultural policies introduced under the military and civilian regime impact on the economic growth of Nigeria

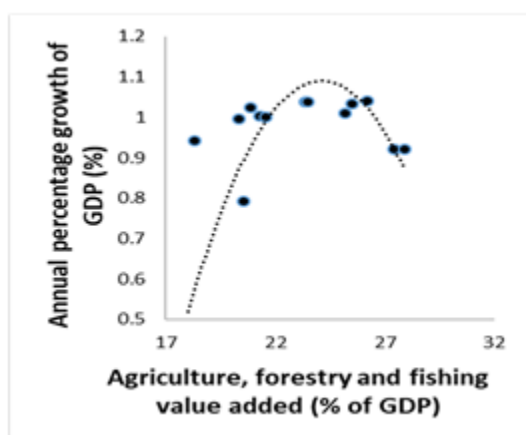


Fig 3: Relationship between agricultural development and economic growth under the military regime

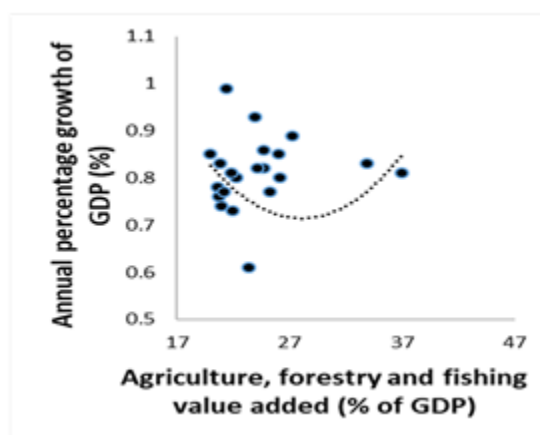


Fig 4: Relationship between agricultural development and economic growth under the civilian regime

The degree to which the educational and agricultural policies introduced under the military and civilian regimes had an impact on the economic growth of Nigeria are shown in Figs. 3 and 4, respectively. The charts in Figs. 3 and 4 show the relationship between agricultural development and economic growth under the military and civilian regimes. Inspecting the curve for agricultural developments made under the military regime, it can be seen that an upward slope was observed for economic growth at the commencement of the regime up to some point in the regime, suggesting a positive relationship between agricultural development and economic growth. However, at a later point, a downward slope was observed. This indicates a negative relationship between agricultural development and economic growth during that period. Contrary to the military regime, the civilian regime shows a negative relationship between agricultural development and economic growth at the beginning of its administration up to a certain period. The negative relationship witnessed at the commencement of the civilian regime could be because of some residual effects from the past administration (military regime). Examining the curve further, an upward slope was observed, indicating a positive relationship between the variables at a later period.

5.2 Extent to which educational policies introduced under the military and civilian regime impact on the economic growth of Nigeria

The degree to which educational and agricultural policies introduced under the military regime impact on the economic growth of Nigeria are as shown in Fig 5 and Fig 6 respectively.

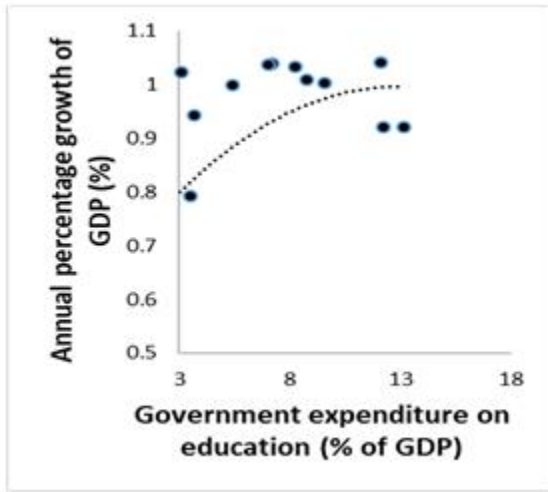


Fig 5: Relationship between educational development and economic growth under the military regime

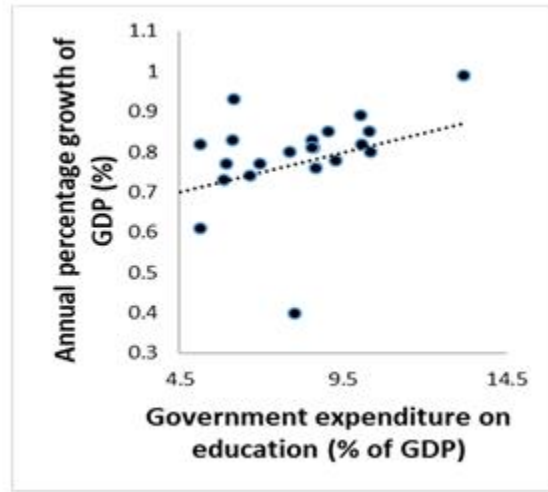


Fig 6: Relationship between educational development and economic growth under the civilian regime

The graphs in Figs. 5 and 6 depict the link between economic expansion and educational advancement in both the military and civilian administrations. It can be seen that there was an upward sloping for economic growth when the military regime's educational development curve is examined, indicating a favourable correlation between economic expansion and educational advancement. However, a downward slope was eventually noticed, pointing to a later time when there was a bad correlation between agricultural development and economic growth. Findings in Fig. 6 demonstrate a positive relationship between educational advancements made during the civilian rule and economic expansion.

5.3 Performance between the military and civilian regimes with respect to the educational and agricultural policies introduced to foster economic growth in Nigeria

Table 3a: Regression Analysis of the impact of military regime on the economic growth of Nigeria

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) ** 2	-.015	.004	-9.758	-3.495	.004
(Constant)	-7.849	2.264		-3.467	.005

Dependent variable = Annual percentage of GDP (%), R-Squared = 0.65

Table 3b: Regression Analysis of the impact of military regime on the economic growth of Nigeria

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) ** 2	-.002	.005	-.489	-.401	.695
(Constant)	.661	.239		2.768	.017

Dependent variable = Annual percentage of GDP (%), R-Squared = 0.14

To ascertain the impact of military regime on the economic growth of Nigeria, a regression model was estimated (Table 3a and Table 3b). The variable “Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)” is negative (-0.015) and statistically significant (p -value = 0.004). That is, for every additional unit of Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP), economic growth decreases by 0.2 percent. Suggesting that the agricultural policies introduced under the military regime did not improve the economy at that time. Overall, the model accounted for approximately 65% of the variance in the outcome (Annual percentage growth of GDP (%)). However, result in Table 3b shows that Government expenditure on education had no significant (p -value = 0.69) impact on economic growth.

Table 4a: Regression Analysis of the impact of civilian regime on the economic growth of Nigeria

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) ** 2	.002	.002	2.257	1.013	.323
(Constant)	2.032	1.242		1.637	.117

Dependent variable = Annual percentage of GDP (%), R-Squared = 0.05

Table 4b: Regression Analysis of the impact of civilian regime on the economic growth of Nigeria

Coefficients					
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	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) ** 2	.010	.006	2.002	1.644	.116
(Constant)	1.213	.392		3.096	.006

Dependent variable = Annual percentage of GDP (%), R-Squared = 0.20

Table 4a and 4b shows the computations of a regression model that investigates the impact of civilian regime on the economic growth of Nigeria. The variable “Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)” is not statistically significant ($p\text{-value} = 0.32$) (Table 2a). Similarly, the variable “Government expenditure on education (% of GDP)” is not statistically significant ($p\text{-value} = 0.11$).

According to the report, neither the military nor the civilian regimes' policies on agriculture and education had a favourable impact on Nigeria's economic development. This result is consistent with a previous study by Kagochi (2008) who found no evidence of a difference in economic performance between the leadership styles used during military administration and those used during civilian rule. In other words, it is the policy's administration, not its content or its many regimes, that is the issue. Public policies are typically created with the general welfare in mind. The major goal of policies in the fields of agriculture and education is to affect the lives of many people. However, citizens who are meant to participate actively in the formulation of public policy are frequently left behind. Because there is little citizen involvement in this type of policy administration, it may be unable to have a significant impact (Pike, et al., 2006). Traditional approaches to economic growth can be successfully replaced by ones that directly involve local actors and other stakeholders in the agricultural and educational sectors in the formulation of their own collective problems.

The analysis found that the various agricultural policies implemented had a negative effect on the economy. This result supports the findings of Aremu et al. (2016), who in their study found that agricultural policy's abrupt reversals and interesting paradoxes are responsible for the sector's abject failure. Political meddling in agricultural policies is, of course, a common occurrence in Nigeria's economic history.

6. 0 Conclusion

Both regimes' new agricultural and educational strategies had no favourable effects on the economy. The military government's agricultural advancements had a huge and detrimental effect on the economy. However, there is no direct connection between agricultural advancements made and economic expansion under civilian rule. Investment in education did not advance the economy under any government. The failure of agricultural and educational advancements to have a beneficial impact on economic growth implies that neither the military nor the civilian rule were

successful in leveraging agricultural or educational strategies to generate good growth in the country's economy.

6.1 Recommendations

- Since corruption has grown to be a significant component of economic development, the democratic government should implement more strategic and effective anti-corruption measures in all spheres.
- The democratic government should employ a multi-stakeholder structure in the formulations of its policy. The purpose of the multi-stakeholder structure is to enable government at the top to identifying the different stakeholders suitable in the decision making process up to the implementation stage. This way, they could harness in their diversity by enabling their participation, contribution and influence towards the success of a policy.

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