

# Impact of Government Education Expenditure on the Economic Growth of Anambra State, 2015-2023

**Chimdindu Olivia Nwuzor**

Department of Arts and Social Science Education, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University

**Amarachi Chritiana Okafor**

Department of Arts and Social Science Education, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University

**Modesta Ijeoma Alado**

Department of Arts and Social Science Education, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University

**Nneoma Francisca Ekwunife**

Department of Arts and Social Science Education, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University

**Chinonso Anthony Ofozoba Ph.D**

Department of Arts and Social Science Education, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University,  
Igbariam Campus  
orcid: 0000-0001-8405-0029

doi: <https://doi.org/10.37745/bjms.2013/vol13n4117>

Published April 26, 2025

**Citation:** Nwuzor C.O., Okafor A.C., Alado M.I., Ekwunife N.F. and Ofozoba C. A. (2025) Impact of Government Education Expenditure on the Economic Growth of Anambra State, 2015-2023, *British Journal of Marketing Studies*, Vol. 13, Issue 4, pp.,1-17

**Abstract:** *This study evaluated the impact of government education expenditure in the economic growth of Anambra State, 2015-2023. The specific objectives of the study were to: investigate if there is a causal link between expenditure on education and economic growth in Anambra State; To ascertain the challenges militating against quality of education towards economic growth; To find out measures that will improve the quality of education towards economic growth. The Research design employed in the study is descriptive survey research design. The data generated for the study comprises of primary sources (field survey). Primary data are those obtained directly from the originators or main source. The population of this study comprised population of Anambra State. The estimated population of Anambra state is 5,953,500. The sample consisted 200 undergraduate students drawn from the population. The study found that: there is a causal link between expenditure on education and economic growth in Anambra State. There are challenges militating against quality of education towards economic growth in Anambra State. The study recommend that Government should increase the level of funds directed to educational sector. This study recommends that the Nigerian government gradually increases the share of educational allocation from the budget, to match the benchmark of 26% set out by UNESCO. The issue of corruption in the country is also prevalent in the educational sector. This result to the inefficient impact of educational expenditure on the public, limiting the influence on economic growth. This study recommends efforts to be made, to improve the efficiency of*

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

*the expenditures, allocated to the education sector. This study also recommended that the government should focus on other factors that have real causal impact on economic growth. These factors include technology, security and power. These are aspects of the country's economy, that if improved will have a massive impact on economic growth.*

**Keywords;** government expenditure, economic growth, militating, education

---

## INTRODUCTION

In Nigeria, the quality of education has been a major concern for the people. As years pass by it seems like the quality of education in Nigerian is deteriorating which has generated a lot of debate among scholars (Okorosaye-Orubite, 2019). Most government schools are massively underfunded, which has created an inconducive learning environment, consists of poor learning infrastructure, lack of learning materials, and lack of qualified teachers. Beyond this, some of children in the country do not have access to an education (Dauda, 2019). As indicated by the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) yearly report of 2023, there are about 20.2million children of elementary age, who are as of now are out of school. Net Attendance Rate (NAR) was more terrible among young girls (58.8%) contrasted with their young boys (62.2%). An expected 2.9 million school-matured kids need training centred on compassionate help. Regardless of a critical increment in net enrolment rates lately, it is assessed that about 21 million kids are out of school in Nigeria. Expanded enrolment rates have likewise made difficulties in guaranteeing quality education and acceptable learning accomplishment, as assets are spread all the more meagerly, over a developing number of students (Ojewumi & Olademeji, 2016).

The major macroeconomic goal of every nation is to improve the level of economic growth by maximizing output. Education is vital because it has positive effect on human capital, which leads to an increase in productivity and an elevated level of economic growth. Human capital can be fundamentally explained as any skill or knowledge that makes an individual more productive. An educated workforce will be able to increase productivity because, it will be inclined to avoid unhealthy practices and habits that hinder maximum productivity. Education improves health, productivity and access to paid employment. (Anyanwu 2017). The quality of education and training of labor in a country is a key determinant on how developed the economy of the nation should be. Studies by Mezieobi (2015) and Vikoo (2016) have shown correlations between human capital and level of economic growth. According to the Human Development Index (2023) which measured economic productivity and also human capital by combining indices of education and health which shows that there is a positive links between human capital and economic output.

For decades, the extent of government spending and its impact on economic growth has been a fundamental issue. The relationship between government spending and economic growth has sparked a lot of attention among academics. Security of life and properties and the provision of certain public goods are the two main functions of government (Razzolini & Shughart, 2017). Increased government spending on socioeconomic and physical infrastructures, according to academics, promotes economic growth. Government spending on health and education, for example, boosts labor productivity and boosts the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Similarly, spending on infrastructure, such as roads, communications, and power, lowers production costs, boosts private sector investment, and boosts firm profitability, all of which promote economic growth. The expansion of government expenditure, as observed by Ahsan, et. al (2012), and Wahab (2016), and Ghali, (2018), contributes positively to economic growth. The widespread consensus is that government spending, both recurrent and capital expenditure, particularly on social and economic infrastructure, may boost growth.

One of the key obstacles of economic growth in developing countries like Nigeria is providing infrastructural services to meet the expectations of businesses, households, and other users. As a result, infrastructure services for transportation, power, water, sanitation, telecommunications, and irrigation have increased dramatically (World Bank's Development Report, 2020). For the people and the country, there is a growing demand for both internal and foreign security. Total government expenditure (capital and recurrent) and its components have continued to climb in the last three decades. According to available Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistics. The overall government recurrent expenditure went from N4, 805.20 million in 2000 to N984,277.60 million in 2010, and then to N2,482,617.80 million in 2023.

Economic growth is defined as a rise in national income or output per capita over a long period of time. It's an economic condition in which the rate of rise in national output must outpace the rate of population growth. Economic growth is the long-term expansion of the economy's productive potential. It entails a gain in Real GDP, which translates to increased national output and wealth. The market worth of all products and services produced in a country during a given time period is known as real GDP. Real GDP is a measure of a society's wealth since it shows how quickly profits can expand and the expected return on investment (Ojewumi & Olademeji, 2016).

The problem of economic growth in Nigeria appears to be linked to spending patterns, as significant expenditures have been made year after year, but the economy's performance has remained below target. That is to say, Nigeria's fiscal management has been lacking. Using the 2023 budget as an example, more funds are allocated to recurrent expenditure than capital expenditure, with only the infrastructure sector receiving a higher allocation of 87 percent for capital expenditure and 12.2 percent for recurrent expenditure. Other sectors include: social sector capital expenditure 11.4 percent and recurrent expenditure 88.6 percent, economic sector capital expenditure 40.1 percent and recurrent expenditure 59.9 percent, and security sector capital expenditure 40.1 percent and recurrent expenditure 59.9 percent (Budget, 2019). Otherwise, the increase in budget year after year and the growth in expenditure experienced in the past should have reduced poverty and had a major impact on the country's growth and development; because it has everything it takes, including human and material resources, to become the strongest economy. As a result, government spending and economic growth are disaggregated, resulting in distorted economic performance and widespread corruption; thus, the root of the problem cannot be traced through discussion alone, but rather through empirical research to determine why public spending did not lead to economic growth in Nigeria. It is concerning to note that government expenditure does not appear to have replicated the same level of economic growth in Nigeria. For example, between 2010 and 2019, the growth rate of government expenditure was 15.53 percent and 2.15 percent, respectively, while the GDP growth rate was 8.79 percent and 2.21 percent. Thus, government expenditure growth has outpaced GDP growth throughout the same time period, while Nigeria's GDP growth rate is -1.79 percent as of 2020. It is against this backdrop, this study

---

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK  
examines the impact of government education expenditure in the economic growth of Anambra State, 2015-2023.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Education expenditure should have a correlation with sustainable economic growth. The Nigerian government has borderline ignored the educational sector. Nigeria has one of the lowest expenditure commitments to education in Africa and by implication the world. In 2022, education accounted for 5.2% of the National Budget. UNESCO's benchmark for education is 26% for less developed nations (LDNs) of the annual National Budget and Nigeria has consistently fallen short of this requirement as it allocated 10.7% in 2016, 6% in 2017, 7.1% in 2018 and 5.9% in 2019 and 5.2% of the 3 2020 budget has been allocated to education, of which approximately 85.2% of the total allocation accounts for recurrent expenditure (Ciuci Consulting, 2020). The outcomes of lacking financing of instructive area can't be over accentuated.

The inadequate funding of education sector which reflects in the area of poor state of infrastructural facilities, irregularities of teacher's remuneration, inadequate staffing etc. has resulted to intermittent strikes by some unions including the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), Academic Staff Union of Polytechnics (ASUP) and other sister unions in tertiary institutions. This scenario has the ability to increase the rate of illiteracy in the country and reduce the marginal productivity of workers. Therefore, there is need to examine the impact of government education expenditure in the economic growth of Anambra State, 2015-2023

### **Purpose of the Study**

The broad purpose of the study is to examine the impact of government education expenditure in the economic growth of Anambra State, 2015-2023. The study specifically sought to achieve these objectives:

1. To investigate if there is a causal link between expenditure on education and economic growth in Anambra State,
2. To ascertain the challenges militating against quality of education towards economic growth.
3. To find out measures that will improve the quality of education towards economic growth.

### **Hypotheses**

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide this study and was tested at 0.05 level of significance.

1. There is no significant relationship between expenditure on education and economic growth in Anambra State
2. There are no challenges militating against quality of education towards economic growth.
3. There are no measures that will improve the quality of education towards economic growth.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Conceptual Review**

#### **Education**

The term education as a concept is quite elusive and not easy to define. The complexity of the discipline is necessitated by the function's education has to perform in society as one of its institutions. It has been conceptualized in various ways by scholars and for the purpose of this research work, we shall therefore have a look at few definitions of education. From the etymological point of view, the word 'education' is derived from two Latin words "educere" which means "to lead out" and "educare" which means 'to bring up'. This means that education bring out skills in someone and build them up. Orubite (2019) defined education as a social creation, designed to meet the specific needs of the society at any particular point in time. Its form, content, methodology and clientele are determined by the society. Nzewu (2015) sees education to play a role of preparing or nurturing individuals to live in society and thus being able to perform specific functions for society. Clark cited in Vikoo (2016) aptly describe education as an interaction between a teacher and a student under the teachers' responsibility in order to bring about the expected change in the student's behaviour. O'connor (2016) also noted that educational system of any society is a more or less elaborate mechanism design by society to instill in individual's certain skills or attitude that are judge to be useful and desirable in that society.

In a related development, Adelowo (2016) conceptualized education as an enterprise which sets out to instill values, attitude and skills in members of the society. This was aptly supported by Pauley and Buseri (2019), that see education as a socializing agent that equips all its beneficiaries with the necessary tools such as knowledge, skills, attitude, cultural values, language and social skills to enable them conform to the desires/demand of their society. To crown it all, the definition of education provided by Nwala is still relevant. For Nwala (2015). Education whether formal or informal, is the recognized method whereby a person acquires most of his ideas, beliefs and attitude: in short, his knowledge, skill and manners necessary, not only to combat the hazards and problem of life ....and to secure the needs of ...but also, to fit into the company of his fellow human beings (P.242). The above definitions show that education equips the individual in all ramifications.

The definition of education given by Ikechukwu (2016) is that it is the light that chases away the darkness of ignorance and allows mankind to find its way through the paths of development and civilization. Education will be meaningless if it is not directed toward solving societal problems, conserving cultural heritage, inventing and discovering new ideas and technologies that are essential tools for cultural improvement, and innovating and discovering new ideas (Denga, 2019). Education, therefore, serves as a catalyst for the economic, cultural, religious, political, military, and social development of every country on the planet. Consequently, it can be concluded from the foregoing that educational development is an instrument or tool for accomplishing national development.

Educational achievement can significantly contribute to the expansion of human capabilities, which is a key aspect of societal development. Educational achievement is about the continuous professional and personal growth of educational institutions and infrastructure, and making available those facilities



Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

which help in the teaching process of the students and other stakeholders within the academic environment. It is both theory and practice, both a discipline and a profession and both with clarity and uncertainty, (Okafor, 2018). Similarly, Adamu (2016) sees educational achievement as a way to initiate and respond to changes that take place in the learning environment. We can therefore agree that education especially in its form of development in Nigeria allows the government to put in place human capital, infrastructures as well as a secured learning environment all of which would help improve the educational standard and achievement.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic Growth is depicted as the positive and continued increment in bunch items (that are purchased and sold) and benefits created in a cycle of individuals making, selling, and purchasing things inside a given time span. According to (Haller, 2020) economic growth is the way toward extending the proportions of public economies, the full-scale budgetary signs, especially the GDP per capita, in an ascendant yet not so much straight bearing, with gainful results on the money related to social territory, while innovations give us how improvement impacts on the overall population by growing the standard of living. Todaro and Smith (2019) suggested that the sources of economic growth can be traced to a variety of factors. Generally, investment that improve the quality of existing physical and human resources, increases the quality of these same productive resources through invention, innovation and technological progress have been and will keep on being the essential factors in stimulating economic growth in any society. As per Alfred Marshall “the most significant of all capital, is that invested in individuals”. In theory, educational expenditure, school enrollment and educational attainment are known basic proxies for human capital. Human capital itself refers to investment in human persons that improves productivity and growth. Generally, there is a consensus among researchers that education influences economic growth by reducing poverty incidence, social imbalances as well as income equality.

In Anambra state and Nigeria in general the most important macroeconomic objective remains how to achieve accelerated economic growth and reduce poverty. In order to accomplish these commendable goals, certain factors which can accelerate growth must be distinguished. The apparent multitude of contributory components to monetary development and expanded efficiency, human capital stands apart as a significant impetus (Adamu, 2015). To this end, significant investment in human capital through the availability of quality education is a key component of economic growth and improved productivity in developing countries like Nigeria.

### **Public Expenditure**

The value of goods and services purchased by government, as well as its articulations, is known as public expenditure. It contributes to current effective demand; it expresses a coordinated impulse on the economy that can be used for stabilization, business cycle inversion, and growth; it increases the public endowment of goods for everyone; and it generates positive externalities to the economy and society as a whole (or in specific sectors and geographical areas), especially through its capital component. It substantiates the current type of State with its prioritized structure and unique decision-making processes. Public spending in a democracy is a reflection of the people's will, governed by political parties and institutions. Public spending can also be divided into categories based on the purposes for

---

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

which it is used. Health insurance (Medicaid and Medicare), retirement benefits (Social Security), national military, interest on the debt, and "other spending" (a broad category that includes spending on education, housing, transportation, agriculture, and other items) are all examples of federal spending (Huseynov, 2017).

Spending on schools, universities, and other public and private entities that provide or support educational services is included in education spending. Spending by the federal government (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a proportion of total federal spending across all sectors (including health, education, social services, and others). It includes spending financed by overseas transfers to the government (Gootjes, et. at 2021).

Direct expenditure on educational institutions as well as educational-related public subsidies supplied to households and administered by educational institutions make up public education spending. This metric is expressed as a percentage of GDP, separated into elementary, secondary, non-tertiary, and tertiary education levels. Other than ministries of education, public entities include municipal and regional governments, as well as other government agencies. Schools, universities and other public and private institutions that provide or support educational services are included in public spending. This statistic reflects how governments prioritize education in comparison to other spending areas such as health care, social security, defense, and security. Spending on schools, universities, and other public and private entities that provide or support educational services is included in education spending (Svitlana & Gridin, 2020).

Education spending contributes to the development of human capital, which can result in a trained workforce. This trained work force can increase the productivity of both physical and human resources, resulting in increased economic growth (Ratna, et. al 2017). Education spending by the government is crucial because it pays off financially. It's a stepping stone to higher paying positions with prospects for promotions and bonuses. These monetary benefits improve people's living conditions by allowing them to afford housing and health care (Hugh, Brown & Cheung, 2018). Education spending is vital to every country's development and plays a critical role in encouraging growth and equity, as well as helping to eliminate poor quality and improve equity through both routes (Leonardo, 2016; Postiglione & Wright, 2017).

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **Human Capital Theory**

Jeff and Laura (2014) reviewed human capital theory propounded by Walter Heller 1960s. They found the rationale why education is giving a central role in federal policy within the USA. In keeping with their study, before Kennedy's assassination in 1963, he met with Heller to appear into the poverty situation of the us. When eventually, President Johnson took over, Heller shared with him, Kennedy's conceive to eradicate poverty and promote economic growth through education of human capital. Johnson keyed into the plan. Human capital formation through expenditure on education was practically linked to future growth. Education also became a robust tool for fighting poverty, since there was obvious impact on the overall income of the state. in step with them, the American's poor were poor because they did not work towards educational attainment. The proponents of this theory therefore believe that education of human capital has the capacity and capability to eradicate poverty and produce

---

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

about economic development. EFA (2015), reported that “the UBE program is an expression of the need of the govt. of Nigeria to fight poverty and reinforce participatory democracy by raising the amount of awareness and general education of the complete citizenry”. This study is in support of human capital theory because it believes that education is that the solution of economic problems for Nigeria as a nation.

### **Application of Theory**

The theory suggests that government should focus on providing public goods, and allocate resources towards the provision of these goods until the marginal social benefit of the good equals its marginal cost of production. This is to say that Anambra state government should continue to budget or make expenditure on education so that its impact will be effective towards economic growth of the state.

### **Empirical Review**

Iloegbu, & **Atueyi**, (2020). investigated the effect of government expenditure on economic growth in Nigeria within a period of 33years spanning (1987-2019). Data collected were from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin, where government expenditure on agriculture, government expenditure on health, government expenditure on education as the independent variables and real gross domestic product as the dependent variable. Multivariate model was developed in this analysis and Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression analyze was used for the analysis, The Unit root test, co-integration approach and error corrections model were used for the analysis. It was also revealed from the result of our estimated model that government expenditure on education has a positive and insignificant impact on the Nigerian economy. It was also discovered that government expenditure on health has a positive and significant impact on the Nigerian economy. It was also discovered that government expenditure on agriculture has a positive and significant impact on the Nigerian economy.

Akobi, Umeora, & **Atueyi** (2021) examined the effect of government expenditure on inflation rate in Nigeria within a period of 39 years spanning (1981-2019). The study specifically sought to ascertain the extent to which government expenditure on agriculture, government expenditure on education, government expenditure on health and government expenditure on telecommunications affected inflation rate in Nigeria. Four research questions were raised and four hypotheses formulated in line with the objectives of the study. Data were collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin. Government expenditure is broken into Government Expenditure on Agriculture (GOA), Government Expenditure on Education (GOE), Government Expenditure on Health (GOH) and Government Expenditure on Telecommunication (GOT) as the independent variables while inflation rate (INF) is the dependent variable. Multivariate regression based on Johanson Cointegration and Error Correction Model (ECM) were used to analyze the data. Our findings indicate that government expenditure on education has a positive and insignificant effect on the inflation rate. It was also discovered that government expenditure on agriculture and government expenditure on education have positive but insignificant effect on the inflation rate, while government expenditure on health and government expenditure on telecommunications have positive and significant effect on inflation rate.

Ibekwe, Ibekwe & Ifechukwu-Jacobs, (2025). inflation targeting and economic growth in Nigeria. The specific objectives were to, ascertain the impact of inflation on Nigeria’s economic growth; estimate the threshold effect of inflation on economic growth in Nigeria; determine the effect of inflation targeting on Nigeria’s economic growth. The variables were economic growth as the dependent variables while



Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

fixed capital formation; human capital index; inflation rate; broad money supply and exchange rate were the independent variables. Autogressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method of data analysis was used. The study also employed unit root test, bound cointegration test, Serial Correlation, normality test and Heteroscedasticity. From the analysis result the study found that; Inflation has a significant impact on Nigeria's economic growth; there is threshold effect of inflation on economic growth in Nigeria; Inflation targeting does have a significant effect on Nigeria's economic growth. More realistic effort is necessary by the monetary authorities to target inflation strongly by reducing inflation to a single digit as contained in the economic recovery growth plan. Inflation threshold need not be necessarily the inflation target, the inflation objective for monetary policy should be set lower than the inflation threshold. Monetary authorities should make a more practical effort to manage inflation forcefully in order to avert its negative effects by assuring a bearable rate that would boost Nigeria's economic growth

Ofozoba & Ikedimma (2019) aimed at assessing the ICT competencies needed by secondary school principals for administrative effectiveness in secondary schools in Anambra state. To this end, the researcher outlined 3 purposes, 3 research questions and 3 hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The entire population was used for the study. Data was collected using a questionnaire of 41 items titled ICT Competency Questionnaire (ICTCQ which was validated by experts from the faculty of education, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka. A reliability index of 0.71 was obtained using Cronbach's alpha. Data analysis was done using mean and t-test. The findings revealed that principals of secondary schools in Anambra state need computer operational competency, internet/networking competency and ICT safety competency. However, Male and female principals differed significantly in their mean ratings on ICT competencies needed for administrative effectiveness

Orji, Onu, Ofozoba, & Nditu, (2024) examined Conquering unemployment through opportunities in digital economy: An Empirical Study of Nigeria and Kenya. The study adopted employed descriptive survey design, with two research questions answered. The sample size of 1,000 digital professionals and enthusiasts were selected through the convenient sampling technique. An online structured survey, 'Unemployment, Digital Skills and Digital Economy Questionnaire (UDSDEQ)' was deployed for the data collection. Face validation of the instrument was carried out while Cronbach alpha method was used to determine the internal consistency of the instrument, with satisfactory reliability coefficients:0.76 and 0.89. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistic, specifically the weighted mean and tables. Results revealed among others that the digital skills that must be acquired in order to become gainfully employable in the digital economy are cyber security and data privacy skills; digital and social media marketing; augmented reality, virtual reality and animations/video editing; artificial intelligence and machine learning; data science, analysis and visualization, etcetera. With this, the teaming unemployed youths have a clue on the best and salable digital skills to acquire in order to stand any chance of being gainfully employed in the emerging economy. Public-private partnership was envisaged towards addressing the challenges limiting the digital economy from engaging most of the unemployed in Nigeria and Kenya.

Ofozoba, & Ofozoba, (2023). focus on how rule of law takes the center stage in enhancing sustainable education in Nigerian society. Education is simply an overall lens through which principles of rule of law smoothly transit as essential tenets of democracy. As a component of democracy, rule of law

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

supports equality by directing institutions to be accountable, to safeguard human rights, to be fair and transparent, and to empower citizens to participate and engage constructively in society. Education enables this through the capacity to give learners the opportunities and competencies to realize their rights and obligations for a better world and future. Education equally provides curricula for understanding the generative ideas, methods of reflection, and analysis of rule of law by equipping learners with the appropriate knowledge, values, skills, attitudes, and behaviors they need to contribute to the continued improvement and regeneration of rule of law in society. The paper, therefore, calls for the activation of educational principles, worth, and merits in Nigeria and also for remedial steps to redress those educational inconsistencies in Nigeria that may hinder the efficiency of rule of law.

Ezeamama, & Ofozoba, (2023). analyzed the role of Local Governments in rural development of Nigeria, a case study of Ekwusigo Local Government Area of Anambra State The objective of the study was to Evaluate the contribution of local government to agricultural development in Ekwusigo Local Government in Anambra State. Examine the role of local government on infrastructural development in Ekwusigo Local Government in Anambra State. Assess the contributions of local government on employment creation Ekwusigo Local Government in Anambra State. Three research hypothesis and three research questions are formulated in line with the above objectives of the study. Descriptive survey design method was used; the sample techniques employed was simple random sampling. The study selected Ekwusigo Local Government Area; the population are 99242 where the sample size is 398 using Taro Yamane formula. The researcher distributes Three hundred and ninety-eight (398) questionnaires but only three hundred and forty-seven (347) copies of questionnaire were retrieved. Structured questionnaire was use to gather information from the population. Percentage tables and ANOVA method of data analysis was used to test the questionnaire. The finding of the study shows that; Local government has made significant contributions to agricultural development in Ekwusigo Local Government in Anambra State. Local government has contributed to infrastructural development in Ekwusigo Local Government in Anambra State. Local government has made significant contributions to employment creation in Ekwusigo Local Government in Anambra State. The study recommended that more concerted efforts should be made toward development of rural areas. These should include increase in budget allocation, effective policy implementation and completion. Corruption and mismanagement of resources should also be discouraged by punishing officials engaged in associated corrupt cats and blocking channels of diverting resources through effective budget planning and monitoring.

Morah, Ofozoba, Nwobu, & Obi, (2022) examined the knowledge of social science education: a panacea for employability in Nigeria's development sector There has been an observed knowledge and awareness gap among the general public and students on the relevance and value of Social Science as a field of Study in Nigerian schools. These observed ideas make students who wish to enroll or who have enrolled into this field of learning to be inferior most times and often wonder if they would be employed after graduation. This could be attributed to the fact that they do not understand the skills and contents embedded in the field of Social Science discipline. It is against this background that this paper reviewed knowledge of Social Science as a panacea for employability in Nigeria's development sector. It is pertinent to note that social science majorly is the integration of economics, political science, sociology, psychology and anthropology. These disciplines provide one with analytic, communication, critical, problem solving, writing and research skills. These six skills are capable of providing one the

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

needed survival instincts in the development sector and as well contribute positively towards nation building. However, this study recommended among other things that school authorities and curriculum planners should give quality attention to the teaching and learning of social sciences. Qualified personnel should be employed to undertake the teaching of social science subjects, Government should endeavor to provide solid support to educators of social sciences through adequate funding and provision of the necessary infrastructure in order to make learning easier and interesting.

Ifechukwu-jacobs, C.J & Atueyi, C.L (2025). Material management and productivity of Nigeria bottling appraised the material management and productivity of Nigerian Bottling Company. The researcher developed four objectives such as; To determine the extent to which planning, material procurement, logistic and stock and waste control on productivity in Bottling Companies in Onitsha. This study is anchored on inventory management theory which posits that the chain of movement of material and information depends to a large extent on the availability of materials and the quality of information at the disposal of the chain operator. The study adopted survey method of research. Data were generated through primary and secondary sources. The method for data collection was questionnaire which was administered randomly among the staff of Nigerian Bottling Company. The population of the study was 288 staff. while two hundred and seventy (270) questionnaires were retrieved. The hypotheses were tested using regression analysis method at 0.05% level of significance. The findings of the study revealed, Planning has a significant effect on productivity in Bottling Companies in Onitsha given its F-value of 14.027. Material procurement has a significant effect on productivity in Bottling Companies in Onitsha given its F-value of 33.048. Logistic has a significant effect on productivity in Bottling Companies in Onitsha given its F-value of 9.418. Stock and waste control has a significant effect on productivity in Bottling Companies in Onitsha.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### **Research Design**

This study adopted descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is a powerful tool used by researchers to gather information about a particular group or phenomenon. This type of research provides a detailed and accurate picture of the characteristics and behaviors of a particular population or subject. By observing and collecting data on a given topic, descriptive research helps researchers gain a deeper understanding of a specific issue and provides valuable insights that can inform future studies (Shrutika, 2023). This is mainly because it is important to have a proper understanding of what a research problem is about before investigating why it exists in the first place. It is in line with this that descriptive research design is used to examine the impact of government education expenditure in the economic growth of Anambra State, 2015-2023

### **Population of the Study**

The population of the study is the entire aggregation of cases which meet a designated set of criteria. Population of a study is the study of a group of individuals taken from the general population who share a common characteristic, such as age sex or health condition. The population of this study comprised population of Anambra State. The estimated population of Anambra state is 5,953,500 according to [www.citypopulation.com](http://www.citypopulation.com).

### **Sample and Sampling Technique**

The sample consisted 200 undergraduate students drawn from the population. Proportional stratified random sampling technique was used to draw the sample size. Simple random sampling was used to get undergraduate students from the studied area. Stratified random sampling was used because it allows the study to obtain a sample population that best represents the entire population being studied and it involves dividing the entire population into homogeneous groups called strata

### **Instrument for Data Collection**

The researcher used a self-developed structured questionnaire titled “The impact of government education expenditure in the economic growth of Anambra State, 2017-2021. The instrument was divided into sections A & B. Section A provides personal information of the respondents while section B which provides information that will provide answers to the research questions were break into two (2) research questions. The instrument was structured on a 4-point rating scale of Very High Extent (VHE), High Extent (HE), Low Extent (LE) and Very Low Extent (VLE). Section A contained personal data of respondents while section B contained questionnaire with 10 items.

### **METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

The questionnaire was administered by the researcher to the undergraduate students in the university. The researcher administered this instrument to the respondents with the aid of two research assistant who were briefed on method of data collection and administration. The research adopted on the spot hand delivery for the administration and collection of the instruments from the respondents whereby the researcher and her two research assistants waited for the respondents to complete the questionnaire immediately and collected them back with 100% return rate.

### **Method of Data Analysis**

The data collection for the research work were organized and analyzed in frequencies. Every question was treated and then converted to mean scores. It was further presented in table in relation to each research question. Any item with mean of 3.50 and above is regarded as Agree.

### **DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION OF RESULTS**

This chapter presented results of data analyzed for the study. The results were presented in tables in accordance with the research questions.

**Research Question 1:** Is there a causal link between expenditure on education and economic growth in Anambra State?

**Table 1**

Means ratings of the respondents on the causal link between expenditure on education and economic growth in Anambra State.

S/N		N - 24		Remarks
		FX	X	
1	there is a link between expenditure on education and economic growth in Anambra State	94	4.7	VHE
2	Human capital development through schooling is often associated with access to big jobs and higher incomes	80	4.0	HE
3	Good expenditure on education contributes economic growth in Anambra State	90	4.5	VHE
4	Education – formal and informal, contributes to skill acquisition thereby contributing economic growth	85	4.25	HE
5	Good educational policy in a long run ensures and economic growth	80	4.7	HE

Data presented in Table 1 show that all the respondents agreed that there is a causal link between expenditure on education and economic growth in Anambra State.

**Table 2**

Means ratings of the respondents on the challenges militating against quality of education towards economic growth

S/N	Items on Challenges Militating against quality of education	N - 24		Remarks
		FX	X	
1	Inadequate budgetary allocation/ under funding militates against quality of education towards economic growth	94	4.7	VHE
2	Poor students' interest to teacher education is one of the factors that militates against quality of education towards economic growth	80	4.0	HE
3	Flexibility of Nigerian system of education and curriculum affect quality of education towards economic growth	90	4.5	VHE
4	Poor attitude of both teachers and students to the teaching and learning process militates against quality of education towards economic growth.	85	4.25	HE
	Poorly equip libraries and laboratories is one of the factors that militates against quality of education towards economic growth.			
5		80	4.7	HE



Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Data presented in Table 3 show that all the respondents agreed that there are challenges militating against quality of education towards economic growth in Anambra State. The factors include Poorly equip libraries and laboratories. Poor attitude of both teachers and students to the teaching and learning process, Flexibility of Nigerian system of education and curriculum, Poor students' interest to teacher education and Inadequate budgetary allocation/ under funding.

**Research Question 3:** What are the measures that will improve the quality of education towards economic growth?

**Table 4**

Mean rating of the measures that will improve the quality of education towards economic growth.

		N - 24		
S/N	Items on Measures that will Address the Challenges	FX	X	Remarks
1	Government allocation of more fund addresses the challenges militating against quality of education	85	4.25	HE
2	Government and proprietors' reduction of cost of education address the challenges militating against quality of education	90	4.7	VHE
3	Well motivated teacher in terms of salary and other allowances so as to enable them discharged their duties effectively.	80	4.25	HE
4	Effective management of education at all levels will address the challenges militating against quality of education.	85	4.25	HE
5	Policy and curriculum planners plan for meaningful and purposeful change over time based on circumstances address the challenges militating against quality of education	90	4.7	HE

Data in table 4 indicated that all the 5 items investigated the measures that will address the challenges militating against quality of education towards economic growth with a grand mean of 4.2 which is above the cut-off mean shows that the measures that address the challenges militating against quality of education towards economic growth is very obtainable.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusion

This study examined the impact of government education expenditure in the economic growth of Anambra State, 2015-2023. The study investigated the nature of relationship between educational expenditure and economic growth. It also investigated the causal link between the variables. The study concluded that educational expenditure has a positive and significant relationship with economic growth. The study provides results that show that there is causal link between educational expenditure on economic growth. The findings, suggest that educational expenditure is significant in achieving economic growth, and also is one of the real causal factors which leads to economic growth.

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

It became clear that Nigeria's future prosperity depends on producing graduates who are well prepared to take their place in tomorrow's society (FRN, 2004a). The production of such calibre of graduates, however depends on the availability of qualitative education. In order to make such global euphoria in the near future a reality therefore, the first move should be to educate the masses through appropriate and relevant curriculum, bearing in mind that education itself, may not do the magic over night but the entire society has roles to play to ensure quality education that can contribute to economic growth in Anambra State and Nigeria in general.

### **Recommendations**

In line with the findings of the study the following recommendations were made for the study:

- i. Government should increase the level of funds directed to educational sector. This study recommends that the Nigerian government gradually increases the share of educational allocation from the budget, to match the benchmark of 26% set out by UNESCO.
- ii. The issue of corruption in the country is also prevalent in the educational sector. This result to the inefficient impact of educational expenditure on the public, limiting the influence on economic growth. This study recommends efforts to be made, to improve the efficiency of the expenditures, allocated to the education sector.
- iii. This study also recommended that the government should focus on other factors that have real causal impact on economic growth. These factors include technology, security and power. These are aspects of the country's economy, that if improved will have a massive impact on economic growth.
- iv. Finally, based on finding of the study, the study recommended that there should be an increase in the reallocation of public spending towards education in order to raise income in the long run which would cause an improvement in the well being of the citizenry. Also, Government spending should be oriented towards increasing investment in physical and human capital.

### **REFERENCES**

- Ahsan, S.M., Kwan, A.C. & Sahni, B.S. (2017). Public expenditure and national income causality: Further evidence on the role of omitted variables. *Southern Economic Journal*, 58(3), 623-634.
- Akobi, K.C. C.E. Umeora, & C.L. Atueyi (2021) Government Expenditure and Inflation Rate in Nigeria. *International Journal of Business Systems and Economics* 13 (4) 276 – 293
- Anyanwu, O. (2017), *Education and Human Development of the special Needs Child: A Global view*. In T.C. Obani (Eds) Teaching pupils with special educational needs in the regular classroom. Ibadan: Oluben printers.
- Dauda, R. O. (2019). Investment in education and economic growth in Nigeria: A cointegration approach, paper presented at the 9th global conference on business and economics, held at the University of Cambridge, UK.
- Ezeamama, I., & Ofozoba, C. (2023). Role of Local Governments in Rural Development of Nigeria, A Case Study of Ekwusigo Local Government Area of Anambra State. *British Journal of Marketing Studies*, 11(5), 29-43. <https://doi.org/10.37745/bjms.13/vol11n52943>
- Ghali, K.H. (2018). Government size and economic growth: Evidence from a multivariate cointegration analysis. *Applied Economics*, 31, 975-987.

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

- Gootjes, B., de-Haan, J., Jong-A-Pin, R. (2021). Do fiscal rules constrain political budget cycles? *Public Choice*, 188, 1–30.
- Haller, A., 2012. Concepts of Economic Growth and Development. Challenges of Crisis and of Knowledge. *Economy Transdisciplinary Cognition*, 15(1), pp.66-71.
- Hugh, L., Brown, P., & Cheung, S.Y. (2018). Fractures in the education–economy relationship: The end of the skill bias technological change research programme? *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 34, 495–515.
- Huseynov, N. (2017). The classification of public expenditure in post - Soviet Union states and OECD member countries. *Public Finance Quarterly*, 2(1). 3-15.
- Ibekwe A. O, Ibekwe A. I & Ifechukwu-Jacobs, C.L (2025). Inflation Targeting and Economic Growth in Nigeria, *Innovation* 80 4-34
- Ifechukwu-jacobs, C.J & Atueyi, C.L (2024) Material management and productivity of nigeria bottling company Onitsha Anambra State. *International Journal of Economics, Finance & Entrepreneurship*,9 (8) 17-32
- Iloegbu, K.A.& Atueyi, C.L (2020). Government expenditure and economic growth in Nigeria: A Disaggregated Analysis. *International Academic Journal of Business School* 13 (8) 45-60
- Jeff B. and Laura H. (2014). Walter Heller and the introduction of human capital theory into education policy.
- Leonardo, B. (2016). Poverty and the political economy of public education spending: Evidence from Brazil. *Journal of the European Economic Association* 14, 1101–28.
- Mezieobi, K. A. (2015) Negativized or positivized educational change: which direction is Nigeria's tilting? *Nigerian south-south Journal of social studies and civic education* 9 (8)p. 2-21
- Morah, J.N, Ofozoba, C.A Nwobu,C.M & Obi, C.J (2022) knowledge of social science education: a panacea for employability in nigeria's development sector. *COOU Journal of Educational Research* Vol. 7. No.1, October 2022; ISSN (Print): 2682-5201; pg.52 – 63
- Ofozoba C. A. & Ikedimma I. (2019) Information and Communication Technology Competency Needs of Principals in the Management of Secondary Schools in Anambra State. *Journal of Research & Method in Education*, 9 (6) 57-65
- Ofozoba, C. A.& Ofozoba, O.P (2023). RULE of law: A Recipe for Sustainable Education in Nigeria. *International Journal of Educational Research and Policy Making*, 6 (1) 1231 – 1242
- Ofozoba, C.A, Nwobu, C.M & Okechukwu, E.V (2023). knowledge economy and knowledge transfer in Nigeria education: a sustainable tool for global competitiveness. *Journal of Educational Research* 8 (1) 411-435
- Ojewumi & Olademeji (2016). Effect of public spending on the growth of educational sector in Nigeria. *Journal of Research in National Development*, 14(2), 1-7.
- Okorosaye-Orubite, A. K. (2019). Education in Nigeria.In Y.M Abdulrahman& F. G Paulley.Education and development in Nigeria. Port Harcourt: PI African Press.
- Orji, F.O, Onu, S.C, Ofozoba, C.A & Nditu, J.K (2024). Conquering unemployment through opportunities in digital economy: An Empirical Study of Nigeria and Kenya. *World Journal of Innovation and Modern Technology*, 8 (5) 83
- Postiglione, G.A., & Wright, E. (2017). Strategic alignment of tertiary education and economies in East and Southeast Asia. *International Journal of Chinese Education* 5, 187–208.
- Ratna, W., Rossietta, H., & Martani, D. (2017). Good governance and the impact of government spending on performance of local government in Indonesia. *International Journal of Public Sector Performance Management* 3, 77–102

---

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

- Razzolini, L., & Shughart, W.F. (2017). On the (relative) unimportance of balanced budget. *Public Choice*, 90, 215- 233.
- Svitlana, Z., & Gridin, O. (2020). Human capital development in the agricultural economy sector. *Technology Audit and Production Reserves* 1, 51.
- Todaro M. P., & Smith.S.C. (2011). *Economic development* (11th ed.). Pearson education Ltd, Harlow, England.
- Vikoo, B. (2016). *Curriculum development: A process approach*. Port Harcourt. Pearl Publishers International Ltd.