



Education and the Challenge of Poverty in Nigeria

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Abstract

Using Vector Autoregressive and Autoregressive Distributed Lag strategies to look at the impact of education on personal income and therefore the interactive impact of education and economic process on personal income in Nigeria between 1985 and 2016, our results show that education promotes personal income, rather than reducing it. We have a tendency to found vital cointegrating relationship among impoverishment, economic process, education, employment rate, increment rate, real physical capital formation, education level and real gross domestic product. Within the short-term, employment rate reduces personal income; increment rate will increase impoverishment level each within the short and semi-permanent. The results of interactive impact of economic process and education on impoverishment growth show that put together economic process and education cut back impoverishment, though the results don't seem to be statistically vital. This shows that they need minimal impact on personal income in Nigeria. Our findings might not be shocking, given this slow-down in Nigeria academic system and therefore the wide gap between the few made and therefore the larger poor. The study suggests improvement in Nigeria academic system thus as promote employment and curb rising personal income.

Nigerian government had enforced completely different financial condition alleviation programs since independence for accelerated socioeconomic development within the side of capability building employment generation to the less privileges and tertiary establishment graduates and guaranteeing skills acquisition, generation of financial gain to spice up agricultural output or moderate the severe effects of financial condition within the rural, urban areas within the country.

Poverty alleviation programs is categorized into 2 periods; Structural Adjustment Program: pre-SAP and post SAP era: The Pre-SAP era, embrace Operation Feed the state (OFN); Free, and obligatory primary education (FCPE); revolution, Federal affordable Housing theme, National Agricultural development Authority (NALDA); geographical area Development Authorities (RBDA); Rural electrification theme (RES); Agricultural Development Program, Rural Banking Program (RBP); Agricultural Credit Guarantee theme and Strategic Grains Reserve Program.

The serious depression old in African country within the Eighties has affected the standard of lifetime of most voters. During this regard, determined efforts were adopted by the govt. through (SAP) cushion these effects. Consequently, the implementation of structural adjustment program has worsening the condition of Nigerians, significantly the poor World Health Organization is most vulnerable, as per capita financial gain, deficit, enhanced in retrenchment of employees, inflation, poor academic system, industrial strike action, and in particular the nation's economy became anguished. different consequences embrace several Nigerians particularly the poor couldn't afford the essential requirements of life, high level of state thanks to withdrawal of subsidies, demonstration, inept political leadership, corruption and robust opposition by interest teams was additionally old.

Keywords: Poverty, Politics, Corruption