

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

Department of Economics and Finance

**IMPACTS OF POLITICAL STABILITY ON ECONOMIC
GROWTH OF NIGERIA**

Master Thesis

Nnamdi Stephen EMESOWUM

Supervisor

Asst. Prof. Dr. Ilker INMEZ

Istanbul – 2021

THESIS INTRODUCTION FORM

Name and Surname : Nnamdi Stephen EMESOWUM

Language of the Thesis : English

Name of the Thesis : Impacts of Political Stability on Economic Growth of Nigeria

Institute : Istanbul Gelisim University Institute of Graduate Studies

Department : Economics and Finance

Thesis Type : Masters

Date of the Thesis : 29.07.2021

Page Number : 61

Thesis Supervisors : Asst. Prof. Dr. ilker INMEZ

Index Terms : Political Stability, Economic Growth and ARDL Model

Turkish Abstract : 2008 yılında ortaya çıkan finansal krizin söz konusu ülkelerin siyasi güçleri üzerindeki makul etkileri ve aynı zamanda bu siyasi kırılganlık artışlarının yaratacağı etkiler dikkate alınarak mevcut koşullardan bahsedilmesi önerilmektedir.

Distribution List : 1. To the Institute of Graduate Studies of Istanbul Gelisim University
2. To the National Thesis Center of YÖK (Higher Education Council)

Nnamdi Stephen EMESOWUM

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

Department of Economics and Finance

**IMPACTS OF POLITICAL STABILITY ON ECONOMIC
GROWTH OF NIGERIA**

Master

Nnamdi Stephen EMESOWUM

Supervisor

Asst. Prof. Dr. ilker INMEZ

Istanbul – 2021

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that in the preparation of this thesis, scientific ethical rules have been followed, the works of other persons have been referenced in accordance with the scientific norms if used, there is no falsification in the used data, any part of the thesis has not been submitted to this university or any other university as another thesis.

Nnamdi Stephen EMESOWUM

.../.../2021



TO ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY
THE DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE

The thesis study nnamdi Stephen EMESOWUM titled as the Impact of Political Stability on Economic Growth of Nigeria has been accepted as MASTER THESIS in the department of Economics and Finance by out jury.

Signature

Director *Asst. Prof. Dr. ilker INMEZ*
(Supervisor)

Member *Signature*

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal ERKISI

Member *Signature*

Asst. Prof. Dr. Emre ERGUVEN

APPROVAL

I approve that the signatures above signatures belong to the aforementioned faculty members.

... / ... / 2021

Signature

Prof. Dr. Izzet GUMUS

Director of the Institute

ÖZET

Kamu otoritesinin güvenlik ve meşruiyetini en az düzenleyen bir kenarın, hem sabit sermayede hem de teoride ticari alışverişler ve girişimler yapması beklendiğinden, siyasi istikrar ve ekonomik yürütme arasındaki bağlantının genel olarak açık olmasına rağmen; ekonomilerin makul ve yetkin bir şekilde çalışması için insanların bir güvenlik duygusuna ve dayanacak sosyal bağlılık duygusuna sahip olmaları için hayati önem taşıdığından; uzun bir süre bu ilişki olduğu gibi alındı ve hem varsayımsal hem de deneysel düzeyde bir değişkenin fark üzerindeki potansiyel etkilerinin değerlendirilmesi araştırılmadı. Bundan böyle, 80'lerin son döneminden bugüne kadar siyasi istikrarsızlık sahnelerinin ekonomik kalkınma üzerindeki etkilerini nicelleştirmeye yönelik ilginin yeniden ortaya çıktığı görülmektedir. Bu sergiden elde edilen sonuçlar, 2008 yılında ortaya çıkan finansal krizin söz konusu ülkelerin siyasi güçleri üzerindeki makul etkileri ve aynı zamanda bu siyasi kırılmalık artışlarının yaratacağı etkiler dikkate alınarak mevcut koşullardan bahsedilmesi önerilmektedir. iyileşme ve müteakip finansal gelişme. 61 yaratılmış ve sanayileşmemiş ülke örneğiyle, 1996-2020 dönemi için, siyasi sağlamlık ve finansal gelişme arasındaki bağlantının, özellikle kişi başına ücretlerdeki değişiklikler ve siyasi istikrar ve barışçılık söz konusu olduğunda olumlu ve kritik olduğu keşfedildi. seviyeleri fark edilir. Ayrıca, benzer bir zaman dilimi için sadece daha yüksek gelişme seviyelerine sahip ulusların genel olarak daha istikrarlı olacağı da aynı şekilde onaylanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda, finansal gelişmeyi (veya istikrarı) desteklemek için yaklaşım konfigürasyonunda faktörlerin içselliği göz önüne alındığında, tıpkı hiçbir dostane güvenlik stratejisi konfigürasyonunun olmaması gerektiği gibi, bir hedefi kaybederek diğerini destekleyen bir uzlaşma olamayacağı iddia edilmektedir. parasal iyileşme ve kalkınma bileşenlerinden vazgeçilerek yapılmıştır. Ayrıca, aynı şekilde, parasal düzenleme konfigürasyonunun açık olması şartının, Devlet temellerini güçlendirme ihtiyacına dayandığı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Politik istikrar, Ekonomik Büyüme ve ARDL Modeli

SUMMARY

Despite the fact that the connection between political stability and economic execution is generally clear since an edge of least regulating security and legitimacy of the public authority is expected to make business exchanges and ventures both in fixed capital and in theory, from one perspective; as is vital for economies to work reasonably and proficiently for people to have a sense of security and social attachment to endure, then again; for a long time this relationship was taken as given and both at the hypothetical and experimental level the assessment of the potential impacts of one variable on the difference was not explored. Henceforth, since the last part of the 80's to date a reappearance of the interest to quantify the effects of political instability scenes on economic development is noticed. The outcomes got in this exposition it is proposed to talk about the current conditions by taking the reasonable impacts of the financial crisis that buildout in 2008 on the political strength of the countries in question and, simultaneously, the impacts that these political flimsiness increments would have in the recuperation and the subsequent financial development. With an example of 61 created and non-industrial nations it is discovered that, for the 1996-2020 time period, the connection between political soundness and financial development is positive and critical, particularly when changes in per capita pay and the political steadiness and peacefulness levels are noticed. Moreover, it is likewise affirmed that for a similar time span just nations with higher improvement levels will in general be steadier. Along these lines, it is contended that given the factors endogeneity, in the approach configuration to support financial development (or steadiness) there can't be a compromise that favors one goal by forfeiting the other, just as no friendly security strategy configuration should be made by forfeiting monetary recuperation and development components. Moreover, it is likewise viewed as that the requirement for the monetary arrangement configuration to be unequivocal rests in the need to reinforce the State foundations.

Keywords: Political Stability, Economic Growth and ARDL Model

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ÖZET.....	i
SUMMARY	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
ABBREVIATIONS	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
PREFACE.....	viii

CHAPTER ONE IMPACTS OF POLITICAL STABILITY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIA

1.1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.1. Statement of Problem	3
1.1.2. Objectives of Study	4

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical and Empirical Review	5
2.1.1. The Post-Keynesians Theory on Economic Growth	11
2.1.2. Argument of Post Keynesian	12
2.1.3. The Critics of Post Keynesian	12
2.1.3.1. Post-Development Theory on Economic Growth	13
2.1.3.2. Critics of Post-development	13
2.1.3.3. Marxian Concept of Economic Development	15
2.1.3.4. Argument of Marxism	15
2.1.3.5. Critics of Marxism theory	15
2.1.3.6. Role of Institutional Economics on Economic Growth.....	16
2.1.3.7. Critics of Institutional Economics	17
2.1.3.8. The Solow Growth Model	18
2.1.3.9. Critics of the Solow Growth Model	18
2.1.3.10. Rostow and the Stages of Economic Growth	19
2.1.3.11. Criticisms of Rostow's Model	20
2.1.3.12. Religious Tension and Economic Growth.....	21
2.2. Overview of Economic and Political Development in Nigeria from 1950-2020	23

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION OF RESULT

3.1. Variable Description/Sources	27
3.2. Model Specification.....	28
3.3. Financial from the earlier of the factors	28
3.4. Strategy for Evaluation	29
3.5. Post Estimation Tests.....	30
3.6. Descriptive Statistics	30
3.7. Unit Root Tests	31
3.8. Cointegration Test	32
3.9. Presentation and Discussion of Results/Congruence with Empirical Studies ..	34
3.10. Robustness Tests.....	37
FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION.....	39
REFERENCES.....	42

ABBREVIATIONS

RGDP_r	:Real GDP growth rate
DEMO	: Dummy variable for democracy
LEXB	:Life Expectancy at Birth
POPGR	:Population Growth Rate
LGEXP	:Government Expenditure (in logarithm)
GDP	:Gross Domestic Product
CBN	:Central Bank of Nigeria
ADF	:Augmented Dickey-Fuller
PP	:Philips- Perron

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 The Political economy of nigeria	25
Table 2 List of variables, their definitions and sources	27
Table 3 Result of the descriptive statistics	30
Table 4 Results of Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Philips- Perron (PP) Unit Root Test	32
Table 5 Result of ARDL Bounds Test	33
Table 6 ARDL Short run and long run results	34
Table 7 Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test	37



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Economic Growth in Nigeria.....	23
Figure 2 Residual Sample	37



PREFACE

I want to return all the glory to the Almighty God for His love and protection throughout my academic year. I want to sincerely appreciate my supervisor Professor Dr. İlker INMEZ for his guidance from the beginning to the end of my thesis. My warm appreciation goes to my fiancé for her support through thick and thin may the Almighty God bless her. I am thankful for my family; Emesowum whom God has used to bless me and to all my friends who supported me during my time in this great institution. My sincere appreciation goes to Associate Professor Kemal ERKISI, Associate Professor Andrew ALOLA for the positive impact they had on me. To all the Lecturers of Istanbul Gelisim University I say a very big thank you. May God Almighty be with you all AMEN.

CHAPTER ONE

IMPACTS OF POLITICAL STABILITY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIA

This page talks about the introduction, statement of problem and the objectives of this research

1.1. INTRODUCTION

A government is a framework or bunch of individuals overseeing an organized community, regularly a state oxford English dictionary. Max Weber (1991) characterized a state as a commonwealth that keeps up an imposing business model on the utilize of savagery is broadly utilized, as are numerous others. Portraying a nation or locale as unsteady proposes the nearness of political, economic, or social change. Nations experiencing political moves confront a tall hazard of instability. Stability can be characterized as the consistent normality of arranging and coherence. Economic stability can be conveyed as the upkeep of the coherence of economic arranging. The analyst has characterized economic stability with a few macroeconomics and financial factors. One of the imperative components to impact economic growth is political stability. Government unsteadiness has a definite backlash on the monetary development of any Nation and particularly emerging Nations.

Lipset (1960) characterized political instability as the nature of the absence of political stability, democracy, and opposition. Morrison's and Stevenson (1972) expressed that political instability has no such worldwide and definite meaning but it can be classified as the decline of national political framework in one particular Nation. Mbaki (1988) has characterized political instability as the insufficiency of all-inclusive attitudes and comparable arrangements utilized in numerous Nation. It has communicated that advancement and increase forms cannot be created in politically unsteady sub-Saharan Africa Nation especially Nigeria. Furthermore, Ake (1975) has voiced political actions and political framework in his description of political instability. Agreeing to this advice, political instability is utilized to precise the stages that precise rules and actions cannot be constituted in legislative issues and

legislation and act cannot keep up the arrangement. In his ponder which characterized the political stability and its sub-factors.

Morrison and Stevenson (1972) define political unsteadiness as a scenario through which the structure of political power breaks down and is replaced by political violence.

Feng (1997), Nigeria speaks to the leading and most noticeably awful of what African states offer to the world. It is made up of over 250 diverse ethnic bunches and dialects improved as a junction between different shapes of Christianity, Islam, and innate convictions, and Western, Middle Easterner, and local impacts. Its expansive range holds profitable agrarian arrive and colossal stores of oil and normal gas evaluated at 10th and 8th biggest, separately, in the world saves. Its populace of 174 million moreover makes it by the distance the biggest state in Africa and the 7th most crowded within the world. Nigeria's land is richly favored. Political strength guarantee improvement in work, ensure the essential right of residents, advance their way of life and solidarity, give fundamental foundation and administrations, power, water supply, medical care and thus guaranteed expansion in both nearby and unfamiliar speculation. The popular government encourages political dependability and upgrades financial development comparative with a non-democratic rule in a given country and political security paying little heed to the degree of vote-based system, has a huge impact on development in agricultural nations (Abeyasinghe, 2004).

National security could be introduced as federal monetary development and advancement of countries. These are often since quiet countries pull on outside investors whereas the household investors unreservedly work the financial system with small or without pressures and misgivings. Agreeing to Nwanegbo & Odigbo (2013), the defense is the column on top each significant advancement may well be accomplished and supported. Nigeria as a country state has seen exceptional arrangements of fomentation within the shapes of seizing and kidnapping equipped burglaries, bombarding, and havocs everything being equal and size within the previous ten years. One of the major issues facing the nation is the constant mayhem that is caused by some group of Islamists known as Boko Haram, which meant unfeeling, regarded as detestable in Europe. It's upsetting that unethical activities are

on the rapid rise in Nigeria and the fact that blameless citizens have lost their lives is troubling.

This investigation accordingly contrasts from existing examinations in that, it quantitatively researched the connection between political solidness and financial development in Nigeria utilizing time arrangement information over the time frame somewhere in the range of 1996 and 2017 which is viewed as later as far as information accessibility.

1.1.1. Statement of Problem

Studies on the impact of eco-political stability on economic advancement have pulled in the consideration of scientists both in create and agricultural nations. The impact of political stability, corruption, and religious disasters on economic advancement in Nigeria can't be overemphasized, in that it has specialist outcomes. Adewale (2011) sets that even though corruption is a general wonder, its extent and impacts are more extreme and profound seated in Nigeria. Tolu and Ogunro (2012) contended that the pointless endeavor by the public authority to battle the cankerworm comes from the way that the public authority itself is extraordinarily tainted with the infection and a normal Nigeria is viewed as bad in most pieces of the world. Corruption and religious disaster have gotten profound established in Nigeria because of the way that, individuals from different nations currently consider it to be important for the practice of the Nigerian culture. Almost no investigation has been done nearby assessing the connection between political stability, corruption, religious disaster, and economic development in Nigeria. It is against this foundation that this paper will in general fill the hole by tending to the accompanying inquiries:

1. To what extent has political instability impacted the economic growth in Nigeria?
2. To what extent has corruption caused the reduction of foreign direct investment in Nigeria?
3. How has religious disaster reduced economic growth in Nigeria

1.1.2. Objectives of Study

The patent justification of the investigation is to ascertain the aftermath of political stability, religious disasters, and corruption on Nigeria's economic growth.

The specific objectives are to:

1. The effects of religious disasters on economic development with a view to proffering lasting solution capable of confronting this avoidable problem.
2. Ascertain how corruption has caused the reduction of foreign direct investment
3. To provide a convenient environment for private investors and foreign direct investment to flow thereby improving economic growth

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This page is aimed at discussing the theoretical review of this research, various growth model were cited to explain the economic growth of Nigeria. However the subsections of the literature review discussed the religious tensions and economic growth of Nigeria and lastly the historical development of Economic and Political development in Nigeria.

2.1. Theoretical and Empirical Review

The government could be a wide and multidimensional theory. It portrays a medium by which state control it's worked out to oversee its economic and social factors (the World Bank 1994). Haaga & Ikechukwu (2012), believed governance to have advanced to structure the public towards the accomplishment of a common objective. The government is characterized as an establishment of the state and as a handle or craftsmanship of governance. Moreover, the establishment alludes to the government as a chunk of apparatus by which the ideas of the state are brought into existence with a significant essence on its government authority and procedures. The level of economic development of a Nation is impacted by numerous attributes. The business analyst prefers to spotlight the influence of economic factors paying significant attention to political stability and social factors which are essential to economic growth. One of the social factors we will be looking at is the religious tension in Nigeria.

Political stability according to encyclopedia Britannica political solidarity can be said to be the strength and astuteness of a present government ministry. Typically decided based on the volume of an act of affliction and mental fighting imparted inside the nation by the residents identified with the region. An unshaken community could be said to be a community that is satisfied with controlling parties and a framework of activities and isn't interested in dynamic or distortional considerations. However, in Sottilotta (2013), the idea of political stability could be exceptionally disputable. He contended that the first glance of description alludes to the nonattendance of household civil struggle and broad savagery. Moreover, a Nation

can be justified freed of instability when no orderly attack on people or property occurs inside its borders. Furthermore, classic elucidation compares stability with government lifespan. Therefore, political stability on the need for basic alters, that's the nonattendance of inside or visible induced alter within the fundamental set up of a commonwealth. Fosu (1992) characterized political instability as the entirety of the government, organization, administration, and country that there's an absence of stability. Agreeing to Alesina & Perotti (1993) political instability could be a bidimensional issue as social distress and political instability. Alesina (1996) characterized political stability as lacking the capacity to fulfill the transformation in both organized and disorganized areas. Margolis (2010) expressed that steadiness and unsteadiness have distinctive components with respect to the modern point of see and one idea cannot be characterized as the switch of it.

The correlation between financial development and political security has been said habitually within the writing since the primary effect on stability is on economic growth. In these writings, Feng (1997), although the meaning of political stability alters, generally it's conceivable to specify the long run and assured effect on stability measures on economic growth. Within the consider that took after a comparative point of see (Alesina et al 1996, Aisen & Veiga (2010), a negative oriented relationship that affects when political instability expanded, the development will be diminished. Williams (2014), characterized political instability as the tendency of a state crash throughout clashes and an uncontrolled contest involving diverse coalition and religion. During expansion, the event of an administration alters increments the probability of ensuing transformation. Political unsteadiness will, in general, be resolute. William's advance contended that economic growth of political steadiness is thoroughly related. Moreover, the instability related to an unsteady political region may dwindle venture and the pace of monetary development. However substandard financial system execution may result in state destruction and public turmoil.

Economic growth has been characterized by Uwakeme (2015) as an addition in the volume of that financial system to make items and organizations recognized through a period of an era to another. Monetary development can be calculated in ostensible agreement that incorporates expansion and in veritable agreement that is adjusted as a means of expansion. Jhingan (2011) characterized monetary

development as the computable supported increment in a nation per capital yield or proceeds attached in order to augment its work power, utilization, revenue, and the bulk of exchange. Dugger (2015) whereas attempting to recognize amongst monetary development and expansion admitted that the nation's monetary prosperity may, as a rule, be calculated by glancing at the nation's financial development and accession. Monetary development describes the increment within that nation's net GDP. GDP demonstrates esteem Nations production. It's the entire financial esteem of the goods and administrations created by that Nation over a particular period. Numerous past ponders has reported a negative and important acquaintance between monetary development and political unsteadiness.

We have two familiar contentions in writing around the influence of political unsteadiness on monetary development. First political unsteadiness improves scheme vulnerability influencing motivations of economic operators and so growth (Alesina, Ozlea, et al 1996). Second, the likelihood of government alter is more often related to political, economic, social, and organizational factors. With a tall affinity to official alterations comes political instability and conceivably dangers to property rights (Alesina and Perotti 1996), thereby influence growth (Barro 1991). Political instability also obstructs the foundation of property rights, which are vital in arrange to achieve gains related to a different trade. Moreover, political instability forges the vulnerability around the nation's future political and administration future inclinations which harms the investor's assurance on that economy. This is the major reason why it's accepted that political stability is essential for economic growth.

Olson (1991) presents a debatable foundation on the affiliation involving chaos and monetary development. He discussed exhaustively the government structure, referring to illustrations, for instance, the motivation of quotable pioneers to govern a steady financial system to take an interest in re-election. Olson contended that government precariousness is the agent responsible towards the creeping monetary development and the other way round, however, the interest for majority rule government climb with expanded pay. In the first article, the concept of instability supports its contention. Appropriately a tall affinity of government alters (specifically viewed as a level of government flimsiness), regularly prompts precariousness by the approaches concerning the modern regime. Truly speculators

may leave the financial system and prospective financial specialists may look for a steadier region. The subsequent article expresses that shakiness diminishes the return of both monetary and work. However, this will debilitate investors due to the expanded hazard of capital misfortune. Moreover, political crisis results in money rapidly flowing out of the country as well as cerebrum exhaust interferes with the foundation rights of ownership of assets which is fundamental to achieve efficiency pick up.

Numerous researchers have made endeavors to hypothetically build up the acquaintance between political strength, what's more, financial development. As indicated by Arthur, (1987), most friendly researchers basically accept that soundness has influential financial worth. They will in general trust it is a fundamental condition for development and thriving, yet seldom want to test this suggestion. The explanation is self-evident: individuals are urged to contribute and exchange when they are positive about the future, and not many things appear to be bound to subvert business and customer certainty than the possibility of political distress and abrupt changes in the monetary "rules of the game. Using the language of frameworks hypothesis, Holt and Turner contended that, one of the essential of monetary development, which has been talked about in the monetary writing from the hour of the old-style business analysts, is that government should look after the law, request, and a small amount of safety.

Mancur Olson's hypothesis of strength and development referred to in Arthur, (1987) unequivocally guaranteed that a complex relationship exists with monetary development. War, unrest, and other destabilizing occasions upset monetary exercises for the time being and made way for more quick development in the medium term. Over the long haul, anyway, the hypothesis attests that political strength can be monetarily broken and cause development to decelerate. Political security has these monetary impacts due to the selfish action of interest gatherings or distributional alliances. Drawing from his prior work on the individualistic premise of gathering conduct, Olson declares that, steady social orders with unaltered limits will in general aggregate more agreements and associations for aggregate activity over the long run. His significant decision is that these distributional alliances moderate down a general public's ability to embrace new advancements and to

redistribute assets in light of evolving monetary conditions, and in this manner lessen the pace of financial development.

Olson is mindful to abstain from proposing, in any case, that ongoing political flimsiness is helpful for financial development, notwithstanding the way that it may keep vested parties ceaselessly cockeyed. It merits citing his thinking at some length. Olson's hypothesis infers that political security and unsteadiness are dichotomous: flimsiness should arrive at an edge to disturb distributional alliances. Lesser levels of shakiness may not trigger this impact by any means. The intermittent character of soundness recommends a fourfold typology of political frameworks. Each type is required to have a trademark development design.

1. The tremendously rickety states should display steadily lethargic development.
2. The habitually stabilized ones ought to develop moderately rapidly however show a declining pattern over the long hauls.
3. The supporting political frameworks that are subsiding into another example of political request ought to go through a spray in development rate.
4. Lastly, some systems are getting less steady. Olson didn't make an express expectation about these destabilizing frameworks; however, the deduction is that their development rates would drop forcefully.

Drazen (2000) recognized two explanations behind which political unsteadiness influences financial execution. Right off the bat, it makes vulnerability about future get back from the speculation of firms and private specialists, which hinders the general public all in all to amass actual capital. Once more, there is an immediate impact of political shakiness on efficiency as it misshapes the elements of the market. Lower financial development because of lower human resources collection attributable to endemic political precariousness is the finding of Maloney (2002) for his investigation of Latin American countries. Yunis et.al (2008) researched the impacts of different political shakiness factors on financial development for chose Asian nations during 1990-2005. The investigation discovered a cozy connection between political security and monetary development and the outcomes showed that the part of political soundness is more significant than

monetary opportunity. Aisen and Veiga (2010) utilized GMM as a model for direct unique board information models on an example of 169 nations, and 5-year time frames from 1960 to 2004 to research the connection between political unsteadiness and monetary development and found that lower development is related to a more serious level of political unsteadiness.

The primary contention that holds that political soundness is an essential condition for the ideal working of the economy is, truth be told, extremely straightforward: in an entrepreneur economy, with private methods for creation, it is fundamental for governments and their organizations to ensure the option to claim and build the abundance of financial specialists. On the off chance that legislatures are not skilled to ensure the rights over private property and the yield of work, the venture choices will be affected by the vulnerability, lessening accessible total investment funds given the expansion in cash hoarding, capital flight, or by the increment in current utilization to beat possible deficiencies in products (Carmignani, 2003; Gupta, 1994; Gupta y Blee, 1998; Svensson, 1997). Moreover, governments go about as intermediaries for any current conflicts got from any type of agreement between two private specialists, regardless of whether property rights are not traded off, (Gupta, 1994). Then again, any supreme government can, through its fiscal and financial strategies, influence economic execution as an outcome of a decrease of the political soundness levels. In majority rules systems, political instability can incite notable changes in open consumption and tax assessment just as in the construction or appropriation of such use and tax assessment levels, other than changes in the financial arrangement or even varieties in the profundity of public deficit; either as measures to keep away from changes in the portions of a force of the decision political party or to force deterrents to the officeholders (Carmignani, 2003).

Then again, in non-democratic governments absolute degrees of political solidness can be ensured, in the short time frame, not just by higher use in law requirement all together to keep up the harmony yet additionally box redistributive is fiscal strategies or social and framework projects to attend the most earnest requirements of the populace. Consequently, as a result of political shakiness, or even as a result of conceivable social turmoil, governments adjust their financial approach choices that, thusly, have an effect on everyday financial execution. Hence,

there are two primary channels through which political security favors monetary development, both in the short and since a long time ago run: a) through the private specialists, because of the sureness got from political dependability and, b) through the public authority and its monetary arrangement choices. Gupta (1994) infers a multiplier for a "fundamental Keynesian macroeconomic framework" to show what political insecurity means for general balance. The investigation is gotten from the presumption that a person's pay isn't just conveyed among reserve funds and utilization and a third factor called cash storing is added and it relies upon the political flimsiness level. Less political solidness implies individuals expanding cash storing - more financial pay is held as money because of vulnerability since a compromise among pay and present utilization is supported, the last diminishing investment funds since there is no conviction of things to come.

However, straightforwardly, less political security lessens accessible loaning assets in the monetary framework and fewer ventures are made. Besides, contingent upon the kind and extent of the decreases in political dependability, a drop in the return pace of speculation is seen because of expanding vulnerability. With higher political insecurity levels the more prominent the likelihood of private financial specialists noticing a huge misfortune in their resources, yield, or incomes because of unlawful or ill-conceived confiscation, and in this manner speculation levels drop. At last, as indicated by Gupta (1994), a more slow financial development can likewise be derived from changes in total inventory that change balance yield levels as a result of political security varieties impacts on the work market: when political flimsiness shows up as strikes, revolting or antagonistic takeover of processing plants and creation offices, efficiency and the absolute degrees of creation fall.

2.1.1. The Post-Keynesians Theory on Economic Growth

The Post-Keynesians center around the more progressive parts of Keynes' thoughts, not normal for the Neoclassical Synthesis recently talked about, which center around the pieces of Keynes' investigation that are not straightforwardly in opposition to the Pre-Keynesian Neoclassical Theory. For the Post-Keynesians, Keynes' hypothesis demonstrated that the market instrument itself can't steer the

economy to full work harmony, and the inward highlights of a decentralized market economy are unsteady. In this way, the possibility of soundness in entrepreneur economies doesn't hold all in all, particularly due to the precariousness of the financial and money-related frameworks. Post-Keynesian hypothesis investigates the entrepreneur economy as one that is developing after some time, yet in a lopsided structure and subject to short-run changes in work and yield produced by speculation choices. Thus, the venture has a vital job in the Post-Keynesian financial aspects, since progress in innovation can occur if a critical measure of speculation is made. The Post-Keynesians base their examination on Keynes portrayals of a business visionary economy", in which vacillations in the total interest are the consequence of a money-related marvel. In this financial creation economy, cash should be presented as a feature of the creation cycle. Hence, Post-Keynesian examination centers around establishments and social connections, and on the conduct of gatherings and their capacities in entrepreneur economies.

2.1.2. Argument of Post Keynesian

Keynesians accept that, since costs are fairly unbending, vacillations in any segment of expenditure, utilization, speculation, or government consumptions cause the yield to change. On the off chance that administration spending increments, for instance, and any remaining burning through segments stay steady, at that point yield will increment.

2.1.3. The Critics of Post Keynesian

1. Borrowing causes higher interest rates and financial crowding out. Keynesian economics advocated increasing a budget deficit in a recession. However, it is argued this causes crowding out. For a government to borrow more, the interest rate on bonds rises. Higher interest rates discourage investment by the private sector (Minsky 1986).
2. Resource crowding out. If the government borrows to finance higher investment, the government is borrowing from the private sector, and therefore, the private sector has fewer resources to finance private sector investment.

3. Inflation. A problem of fiscal expansion is that it often comes too late when the economy is recovering anyway and therefore, it causes inflation (Lavoie 1984)

2.1.3.1. Post-Development Theory on Economic Growth

Post-development hypothesis emerged during the 1980s and 1990s through crafted by researchers like A. Escobar, G. Esteva, W. Sachs, S. Latouche, and Driving individuals from the post-development school contend that advancement was consistently treacherous, never worked, and now has fizzled. As per Wolfgang Sachs, a main individual from the post-advancement school, "the possibility of improvement stands like a ruin in the scholarly scene" and "the time has come to destroy this psychological structure. To refer to an illustration of this "psychological design", advancement scholars bring up how the idea of improvement has brought about the chain of importance of created and immature countries, where the created countries are seen as further developed and better than the immature countries that are considered as sub-par, needing help from the created countries, and craving to resemble the created countries. The post-advancement school of thought calls attention to that the models of improvement are regularly ethnocentric (for this situation Eurocentric), universalist, what's more, founded on western models of industrialization that are unreasonable in this universe of restricted assets and incapable of their obliviousness of the nearby, social and verifiable settings of the people groups to which they are applied. The issue post-advancement scholars see in advancement and its training is an unevenness of impact or on the other hand control by the west. Post-improvement scholars advance more pluralism in thoughts regarding improvement.

2.1.3.2. Critics of Post-development

1. Post-Development writing is profoundly affected by Foucault and the strategy for talk investigation: therefore, authority and force structures are being deconstructed. Be that as it may, what follows is the

obliviousness of how talks can be changed and opposed at the neighborhood level.

2. The festivity of neighborhood information and nearby obstruction prompts aromatization and an unchallenged have confidence in custom. The Local' is set similarly with genuineness and liberation. Be that as it may, power structures are, particularly in the use of crafted by Foucault, ever-present (Why at that point are grassroots developments underwriters for being comprehensive, non-hierarchic, and majority rule? Nearby types of abuse are disregarded. Nederveen Pieterse (1998) remarks, while the shift towards social sensibilities that goes with this viewpoint is an inviting move, the supplication for „people's way of life, native culture, nearby information, and culture, can lead if not to ethnochauvinism, to the reification of both culture and territory or individuals. It additionally services a one-dimensional perspective on globalization which is likened with homogenization" (Nederveen Pieterse 1998).
3. The crucial analysis on innovation and present-day science involves a dismissal of the advantages: for instance, the privileges of the person just as the methods of current medication are excused, in spite of the fact that they brought wellbeing security and a higher future (Ziai 2007). Nederveen Pieterse even orders Post-Development to have a place „to the neo-conservative response to innovation" (Nederveen Pieterse 1998). As he would like to think, Post Development is struck into an oddity: not appearance any respect for reformist ramifications and persuasions of advancement and yet managing issues like an enemy of dictatorship, democratization, liberation, that all emerged out of the Enlightenment and the cutting edge age, is exceptionally conflicting.
4. Global designs of disparity are not taken into concern. Story requests model how nearby entertainers should discover arrangements at the worldwide level (Story 2000).
5. In accentuating social variety and in dismissing universalism, Post-Development is condemned of being a social relativist. Subsequently,

Post-Development remains in doubt to acknowledge abuse and viciousness and to be uninterested towards the infringement of common freedoms.

2.1.3.3. Marxian Concept of Economic Development

In the Marxian hypothesis, creation implies the age of significant worth. Consequently, monetary improvement is the interaction of more worth creating, work produces esteem. However, an undeniable degree of creation is conceivable through increasingly more capital aggregation and innovative improvement. Toward the beginning, development under free enterprise, age of significant worth, and collection of capital went through at a high rate. In the wake of arriving at its top, there is a grouping of capital-related with falling pace of benefit. Thus, it decreases the pace of speculation and as such pace of financial development, joblessness increments, class clashes increment. Work clashes start and there are class revolts. At last, there is a defeat of private enterprise and ascent of communism. Marx guaranteed there are two significant imperfections inborn in private enterprise that lead to abuse: the tumultuous idea of the unregulated economy and excess work.

2.1.3.4. Argument of Marxism

Marx contended that private enterprise reliably just advantages a chosen handful. Under this financial model, he contended that the decision class gets more extravagant by removing esteem out of modest work given by the working people.

He anticipated that free enterprise would ultimately annihilate itself as more individuals get consigned to specialist status, prompting a transformation and creation being gone over to the state.

2.1.3.5. Critics of Marxism theory

1. One analysis centers around his utilization of the working hypothesis of significant worth, which he didn't start yet embraced from Smith and Ricardo Most non-communist business analysts believe that capital, just as work, is a genuine gainful factor. Similarly, as inactive machines

can't deliver a decent without a work input, work can't create much without instruments and different kinds of capital (Abrams 1999).

2. A more significant analysis of Marx's hypothesis is that the unavoidable fall in the pace of benefit isn't such a lot of a genuine hypothetical outcome as an augmentation of his supposition that the natural piece stays stable, and therefore the pace of benefit (Samuelson P.A 1971).

As per P. A. Samuelson, genuine paces of benefit really have been steady as time goes on in the mechanical nations.

2.1.3.6. Role of Institutional Economics on Economic Growth

There is extensive variety proof that institutions are significant and an incredible arrangement in deciding the degree of financial improvement of a country. Cross-country examinations use pointers, for example, level of assurance of property rights, law and order, and city freedoms and find that they have emphatically corresponded to financial execution. There is extensive variety proof that institutions are significant and an incredible arrangement in deciding the degree of financial improvement of a country. Institutions decide the expenses of financial exchanges, they prod improvement as agreements and agreement implementation, normal business codes, and expanded accessibility of data, all of which diminish the expenses of exchanges, hazard, and vulnerability. Institutions decide the level of appropriability of getting back to venture: assurance of property rights and law and order prod speculation and along these lines increment earnings. Organizations likewise decide the extension for persecution and confiscation of assets by elites: inconsistent establishments which permit the strength of amazing elites over financial trade firmly limit improvement, as can be found on account of numerous ex-pioneer nations.

Finally, institutions decide how much the climate is helpful for collaboration and expanded social capital; comprehensive and participatory organizations increment the progression of data and the degree to which assets can be pooled to lessen chance and guarantee supported degrees of riches.

This fits pleasantly with the finding of verifiable examinations that top-notch foundations today are established in more noteworthy uniformity, political rivalry, and agreeable standards in the removed past. Institutions emphatically influence the financial advancement of nations and act in the public arena at all levels by deciding the structures where monetary trade happens. They decide the volume of cooperation's accessible, the advantages from financial trade, and the structure which they can take. Institutions which are helpful for improvement guarantee more noteworthy self-articulation, permit the free progression of data and energize the development of affiliations and clubs. These structure prosperous social connections, which are helpful for more prominent monetary communication by expanding levels of trust and more extensive accessibility of data (Putnam, 1993). They permit more prominent sharing of assets through equitable organizations and the utilization of the state to lessen the danger connected to financial movement (Bardhan, 2006).

The government assistance state is an illustration of a foundation which pools assets to restrict the adverse consequences of business cycles on salaries and joblessness. Foundations helpful for improvement pool assets to give the interests in training, wellbeing and framework which lie at the premise of monetary connection and are important and integral to private venture. Casual establishments lie at the premise of an economy. They incorporate public organizations, worker's guilds, local area constructions and expert affiliations. They make up the texture which decides the reaction to laws and government choices. Regularly they shape these results themselves.

2.1.3.7. Critics of Institutional Economics

1. Pundits of institutionalism have kept up that the idea of "foundation" is so key for all sociology that it is silly to utilize it as a trendy expression for a specific hypothetical school. What's more, as an outcome, the slippery significance of the idea of "organization" has brought about a dumbfounding and endless debate about which researchers are "institutionalists" or not and a comparable disarray about what should be the center of the hypothesis. All in all, institutional financial matters

has become so well known in light of the fact that it implies everything to all individuals, which toward the day's end is the significance of nothing

2. Without a doubt, it very well may be contended that the expression "institutionalists" was lost from the earliest starting point, since Veblen, Hamilton and Ayres were engrossed with the transformative (and "generalizing") powers of innovation and organizations included an optional spot inside their hypotheses. Organizations were right around a sort of "against stuff"; their key concern was on innovation and not on establishments. Maybe than being "institutional," Veblen, Hamilton and Ayres' position is against institutional

2.1.3.8. The Solow Growth Model

The Solow Growth Model, created by Nobel Prize-winning business analyst Robert Solow, was the main neoclassical development model and was based upon the Keynesian Harrod-Domar model. The Solow model is the reason for the advanced hypothesis of financial development. The Solow Growth Model is an exogenous model of monetary development that examines changes in the degree of yield in an economy over the long run because of changes in the populace development rate, the investment funds rate, and the pace of technological advancement.

2.1.3.9. Critics of the Solow Growth Model

1. There is no development in the long haul. In the event that nations have a similar g (populace development rate), s (reserve funds rate), and d (capital devaluation rate), at that point they have a similar consistent state, so they will merge, i.e., the Solow Growth Model predicts restrictive combination. Along this intermingling way, a more unfortunate nation becomes quicker.
2. Nations with various saving rates have diverse consistent states, and they won't unite, for example, the Solow Growth Model doesn't foresee

outright union. When saving rates are extraordinary, development isn't generally higher in a country with lower starting capital stock.

2.1.3.10. Rostow and the Stages of Economic Growth

Rostow wrote his classical Stages of Economic Growth in 1960, which introduced five stages through which all nations should pass to get created: 1) conventional society, 2) preconditions to take-off, 3) take-off, 4) drive to development and 5) time of high mass utilization. The model attested that all nations exist someplace on this straight range, and climb upward through each stage in the improvement process:

1. Traditional Society: This stage is portrayed by a subsistent, farming based economy, with serious work and low degrees of exchanging, and a populace that doesn't have a logical point of view on the world and innovation.
2. Preconditions to Take-off: Here, a general public starts to create fabricating, and a more public/worldwide, rather than local, viewpoint.
3. Take-off: Rostow portrays this stage as a brief time of escalated development, wherein industrialization starts to happen, and laborers and foundations become concentrated around another industry.
4. Drive to Maturity: This stage happens throughout an extensive stretch of time, as ways of life rise, the utilization of innovation increments, and the public economy develop and expands.
5. Time of High Mass Consumption: At the hour of composing, Rostow accepted that Western nations, most strikingly the United States, involved this last "created" stage. Here, a country's economy thrives in an entrepreneur framework, portrayed by large scale manufacturing and industrialism.

These stages recommend that society moves from a customary stage which is portrayed by an absence of openness to Western culture, an absence of science or innovation, a reliance on horticulture, and an undeniable degree of destitution to a modernized, industrialized, and created economy. Rostow contends that through

expanded venture, expanded openness to modernized, Western culture, and changes in customary culture and qualities, social orders will turn out to be all the more exceptionally created.

2.1.3.11. Criticisms of Rostow's Model

As the Singapore case reveals, Rostow's model actually reveals insight into a fruitful way to monetary improvement for certain nations. Nonetheless, there are numerous reactions to his model. While Rostow outlines confidence in an industrialist framework, researchers have condemned his inclination towards a western model as the lone way towards improvement. Rostow spreads out five concise strides towards improvement and pundits have referred to that everything nations don't create in a particularly straight design; some skip steps or take various ways. Rostow's hypothesis can be delegated "hierarchical," or one that underlines a stream down modernization impact from metropolitan industry and western impact to build up a country in general.

Later scholars have tested this methodology, stressing a "base up" advancement worldview, in which nations become independent through neighborhood endeavors, and metropolitan industry isn't required. Rostow additionally expects that all nations want to create similar, with the ultimate objective of high mass utilization, dismissing the variety of needs that every general public holds and various proportions of improvement. For instance, while Singapore is perhaps the most financially prosperous nation, it additionally has one of the greatest pay inconsistencies on the planet. At long last, Rostow dismisses perhaps the most central topographical standards: site and circumstance. Rostow expects that all nations have an equivalent opportunity to create, regardless of populace size, regular assets, or area. Singapore, for example, has one of the world's busiest exchanging ports, this would not be conceivable without its invaluable topography as an island country among Indonesia and Malaysia. Regardless of the numerous evaluates of Rostow's model, it is as yet quite possibly the most broadly referred to improvement speculations and is an essential illustration of the convergence of topography, financial aspects, and legislative issues.

2.1.3.12. Religious Tension and Economic Growth

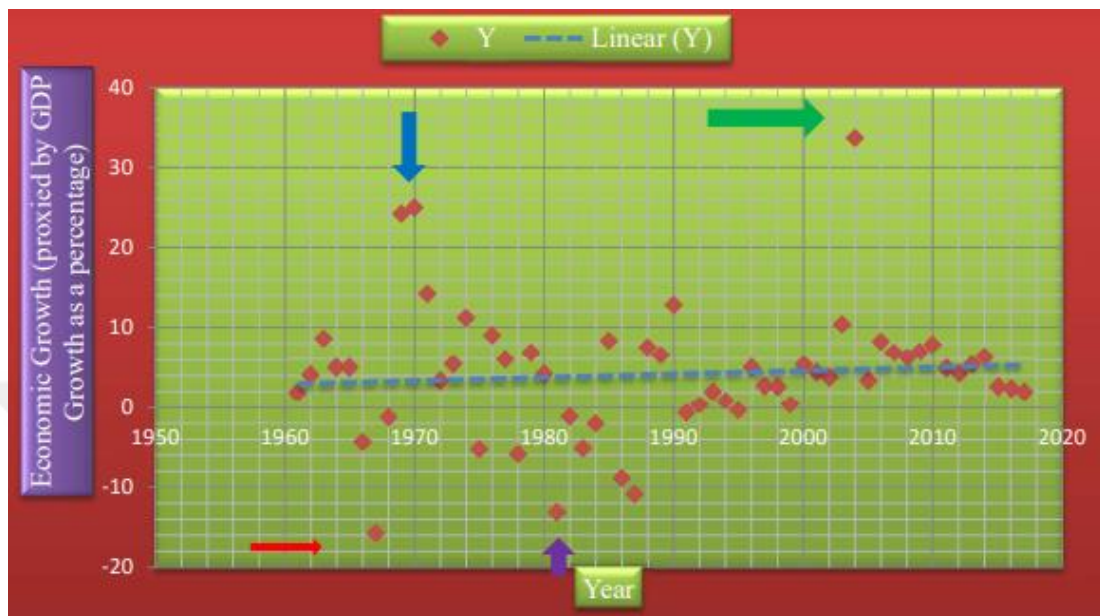
Since the beginning of the greater part rule government in 1979, thousands of Nigerians lost their existence in scuffling with religious tension. The figures of the citizens harmed increase exponentially the figures of the lifeless, where are those displaced are positioned in masses. This is why Umar (2009), Onabanjo (2011) watched that strain has, in addition, forestalled general money related improvement and the coordination of the nation. At the very least 45 years after Nigeria's self-scuffling along these lines raising certified targets on the solidarity of the country. It's perceived that strict strain had hindered progression, monetary success, and calm conjunction and by and large financial headway of the nation. Since of its grievous nature, the nation is involved by the pupil of Islamists, Protestants, and atheist believers. Regardless, the followers of these religions especially the Protestants and the Islamists have routinely secured calamity, heading to the setback of the lives of the citizens and belongings. It's almost impossible for one day to pass by unaccompanied by disaster between the Protestants and the Islamists. The disaster has brought about self-destruction bombarding, the misfortune of faultless residence and belongings (Amadu 1989). In Nigeria strains especially strict pressures has affected the development and headway of networks and residents in explicit and economies in like manner.

A large number of the citizen's existence has been shortened, belongings worth billions of naira are annihilated, exemplary citizens dispersed and reduced to pariahs in their dads' territory. The agricultural sector has been on pause because the laborers are scared of their lives as the casualty of instability and brutality is alarming as such most irrigation lands are empty. However, the trouble posed by the problems has harmed monetary activities and also suspend economic multiplication. The orderly impact of the unpleasant situation is evident in destitution, joblessness, low output, wage, and destitute infrastructure amenities. The government of the country embarked on a task in 1979 to remedy and advance solidarity among different strict ethnic gatherings in the country. The country went ahead to reconstruct some government associations and brought into existence the NYSC scheme to ensure attachment among its strict ethnic gatherings. Notwithstanding these different undertakings by the government administration can only boast of minute

accomplishment as far as calm concurrence among the distinctive strict gatherings and monetary turn of events. Concurring to Salawu (2010) a significant reason for what we directly observe as strict strain in the country is as a result of charges and confirmations of negligence, abuse, mastery, segregation, favoritism, bias, zeal. There is no outlined framework on how the riches, control, and wealth of the nation should be made freely available among the person and gatherings. The eventual effects of strict pressures in the nation are colossal. This also invades every bit and zones that are connected to the economy. Moreover, tensions produce frailty, separation, common doubt, and moderate financial turn of events. Therefore, the scenario in the country wherein development to superfluous killings and hurting a large number of individual belongings estimated in millions of dollars has been devastated. However such enormous hardships hold the nation from securing required work, administrations necessary for the development of wealth and resources of the nation. An extra significant aftereffect of the strict emergency on the financial expansion of the nation is the notoriety of the nation inside the universal community.

Numerous nations have begun seeing Nigeria as a fear-based oppressor nation which impacts our exchange gentlemen and ladies that make trips around the universe for trade. Onwumah (2014) guarantees that strict emergency delineates the nation at an extremely awful point all-inclusive. In a domain of harmony, the financial system floats to grow more as increasingly remote ventures and profit are pulled in via FDI and resorting. Onwumah (2014) proposed that Nigeria could be a guest asylum, however, the constant event of an emergency within the numerous pieces of the country found in different centers within the moment will refutably dishearten outside visitors. Its effects are that outside trader is necessary towards the steer advancement that may have been acquired by outsiders is lost.

2.2. Overview of Economic and Political Development in Nigeria from 1950-2020



Data Source: Central Bank of Nigeria (2018) & World Bank (2018)

Figure 1 Economic Growth in Nigeria

Nigeria's monetary accomplishment since her freedom (from the British pioneer rule) has been positively unremarkable as displayed by a practically level (blue, dashed) pattern line in the chart above, in spite of Nigeria's bountiful asset enrichments – particularly natural gas and oil. From the mid-1960s and up to the mid-1980s, the government of Nigeria was engaged with effective exercises while empowering private area venture. Expecting to rush the financial development measure, the Nigerian government assumed responsibility of the economy. Insights, as shown in the chart above, uncover that at autonomy in 1960, Nigeria had a financial development pace of roughly 4.1%. For the decade 1960 – 1970, monetary development stayed hindered except for the years 1969 and 1970 where financial development grew up to 24.2% and 25% individually as displayed by the blue arrow in the chart above. Nonetheless, this is the decade during which financial development in Nigeria hit everything, as low as - 15.7% in 1967 as displayed by the red bolt in the chart above. The disappointment of the economy over the time 1960 – 1966 could likewise be ascribed to macroeconomic misuse by Nigeria's first non-military personnel system. In 1970 – 1980, monetary development tumbled down to -

5.8% in 1978. This is as a result of the 1966 – 1979 civil conflict. The purple bolt in the diagram above demonstrates another most exceedingly awful display of the economy of Nigeria in 1981 when it reported a - 13.1% development. The terrible showing of the economy proceeded until 1987 when it came to - 10.8%, after which grew up to 12.8% in 1990. The helpless development of the economy of Nigeria that portrayed the period 1962 – 1985 could be credited to the government association in practically all areas of the economy, in what policymakers of that time, alluded to as "establishing an empowering climate". It additionally follows that the four public improvement designs that were dispatched, in particular; the primary public advancement plan (1962 – 1968), the second public advancement plan (1970 – 1974), the third public improvement plan (1975 – 1980), and the fourth public improvement plan (1981 – 1985); failed to accomplish their expected objectives of speeding up Nigeria's monetary development.

The public authority's "significant" association in the economy ends up being pointless as displayed by poor development. In 1986, the Nigerian economy was "reformed" by the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP); with the point, of advancing private area development and improvement which was required to invigorate monetary development. Lamentably, the much-anticipated financial development didn't occur as plainly displayed in the chart above. In 1990 – 2000, monetary development stayed restricted, with a high account of 5.3% in the year 2000. From that point forward, monetary development in Nigeria; developed at a quicker rate and arrived at a record-breaking high of around 33.7% in the year 2004 as displayed by the green bolt in the chart above. This could be credited to the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) which was presented in 2004. Nonetheless, from that point forward; financial development has remained enormously restrained, with a scope of 2.1% – 8.2% between 2005 and 2017. Presently, the financial diagram motto is "Vision 2020", and is fundamentally pointed toward making Nigeria one of the 20 greatest economies on the planet in the year 2020. Investigation gotten from the diagram above infers that this vision is probably going to flop actually like some other past macroeconomic strategies, correctly because of gross macroeconomic misuse right now occurring in Nigeria. Indeed, vision 2020 sounds excessively aggressive. Nigeria ought to just assume her legitimate position on the world stage instead of attempting to outshine other African

nations given her plentiful human and regular asset blessings. The Nigerian political economy can't be neglected, particularly with regard to issues to do with financial development.

Table 1 The Political economy of nigeria

Political Regime	Period of Leadership	Average annual economic growth (proxied by GDP growth as a percentage)
Nnamdi Azikiwe	1960- 1966	2.9
Yakubu Gowon	1967- 1975	6.8
Olusegun Obasanjo	1976- 1979	4
Shehu Shagari	1980- 1983	-3.8
Muhammadu Buahri	1983- 1985	3.2
Ibrahim Babaginda	1985- 1993	1.1
Sani Abacha	1993- 1998	2.2
Abdulsalam Abubakar	1998- 1999	0.5
Olusegun Obasanjo	1999- 2007	9.5
Umaru Musa Yardua	2007- 2010	7
Goodluck Jonathan	2011- 2014	5.2
Muhammadu Buahri	2015- date	----

Data Source: Author's calculations derived from data taken from the Central Bank of Nigeria (2018) & World Bank (2018)

Table 1 shows that previous president; Abdulsalam Abubakar's regime was the most limited and obviously because of its short period of time; neglected to yield a lot. The most financially productive system was the one driven by the previous president Olusegun Obasanjo in his subsequent stretch (1999 – 2007) in charge of the national government, during which the economy of Nigeria developed at a decent rate of 9.5% per annum and this sort of monetary presentation legitimizes the significance of political stability. Political vulnerability, as indicated by Nyoni and Bonga (2018), speeds up arrangement vulnerability; which is extremely destructive to useful monetary choices. Of the multitude of political systems since Nigeria's

autonomy, previous president; Shehu Shagari's administration was the most noticeably awful, with a financial development pace of roughly - 3.8% each year. By and by, for his second stretch in charge of the national government; His Excellency Honorable Muhammadu Buhari is required to change the financial circumstances of Nigerians. Shockingly, under his initiative, financial development has up until now; tumbled from 2.7% in 2015 to 2.5% in 2016 and; worse to roughly 2.1% in 2017 as displayed in figure 1 above. Nigeria needs genuine policies approaches with clear destinations, sensible systems towards execution, and quantifiable targets not the current ones which are simple explanations of living in fantasy land. Note that the national government's arrangement reaction, particularly as far as macroeconomic changes; with the desire for further developing financial development actually stays frustrating and upsetting. In this manner, there is a need to experimentally check the determinants of financial development in Nigeria to propose more practical monetary strategies.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION OF RESULT

This section is divided into two subsections. The first section deals with the development of the model, the methodology adopted and the definition and sources of data for the study. While the second section deals with data analysis, the results of the ARDL bounds test, Presentation and Discussion of Results/Congruence with Empirical Studies

The system received in this exploration is simply econometrics, applying Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model technique. The decision of ARDL is guided by the way that it is reasonable to little examples; the example size for this investigation is little (1996 – 2020). The decision of this period is guided by the information accessibility on defilement recognition record for Nigeria; the thorough information for Nigeria began in 1996. It is additionally applied regardless of the request for joining of the factors, I (0) or I (1) (Pesaran, Shin and Smith, 2001). Above all, ARDL has the upside of producing since a long time ago run and short run outcomes all the while.

3.1. Variable Description/Sources

Table 2 List of variables, their definitions and sources

Variable	Definition	Sources
RGDP_r	Real GDP growth rate	Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin, 2020
CORRPUT	Corruption proxied by corruption perception index (CPI).	Transparency International, 2020
DEMO	Dummy variable for democracy; DEMO = 1 from 1999 – 2017 and 0 for other years	Constructed by the author

LEXB	Life Expectancy at Birth	CBN Annual Report (Various Issues)
POPGR	Population Growth Rate	CBN Annual Report (various issues)
LGEXP	Government Expenditure (in logarithm)	CBN Statistical Bulletin, 2020

3.2. Model Specification

This examination received the debasement Growth Model by Meon and Sekkat (2005). In the model, this examination utilized debasement, majority rules system and association term (corruption* vote based system) as determinants of genuine GDP development rate to distinguish whether popularity based security helps in moderating the effect of defilement on financial development in Nigeria. The since quite a while ago run connection between monetary development (RGDP_t) and free factors is indicated beneath. $RGDP_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 CORRUPT_t + \beta_2 DEMO_t + \beta_3 LEXB_t + \beta_4 POPGR_t + \beta_5 LGEXP_t + \beta_6 CORRUPT_t * DEMO_t + \mu_t$... 3.1 Where, RGDP_t, CORRUPT, DEMO, LEXB, POPGR and LGEXP are as characterized above and CORRUPT*DEMO catches the communication impact of debasement and majority rules system sham. β_0 is the steady block, while $\beta_1 - \beta_6$ are the coefficients of the factors separately. μ is the mistake term and t is the timeframe.

3.3. Financial from the earlier of the factors

The coefficient of defilement (β_1) is relied upon to be negative; an expansion in debasement lessens monetary development and the other way around. The coefficient of popular government (β_2) is required to be sure; majority rule government advances financial development. The coefficient of future at Birth (β_3) is relied upon to be certain; sound laborers add to high profitability and hence, higher development. The coefficient of populace development rate (β_4) is relied upon to be sure; the higher the populace development, the higher the monetary development and the other way around. The coefficient of government consumption (β_5) is relied upon

to be certain; the higher the administration spending, the higher the development. The coefficient of association impact of debasement and majority rules system (β_6) is required to be certain; when β_1 is negative and β_6 is sure, vote based system mitigates the negative impact of defilement on development.

3.4. Strategy for Evaluation

One of the conditions required for the utilization of ARDL is that none of the factors is incorporated into request two, I (2). Henceforth, Augmented Dickey – Fuller (ADF) and Philips – Perron (PP) unit root tests were directed before the use of ARDL way to deal with cointegration. Following Pesaran et al (2001), the ARDL organization of condition 3.1 above becomes; $\Delta RGDP_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta RGDP_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta CORRUP_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta DEMO_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta LEXB_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta POPGR_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta LGEXP_{t-p} + \lambda_1 RGDP_t + \lambda_2 CORRUP_t + \lambda_3 DEMO_t + \lambda_4 LEXB_t + \lambda_5 POPGR_t + \lambda_6 LEXP_t + \lambda_7 CORRUP_t * DEMO_t + \Sigma_t \dots$ 3.2 Where, t is timespan, Δ is first contrast administrator, β_0 is the steady catch, $\beta_1 - \beta_7$, with summation signs, speak to the short-run elements, while $\lambda_1 - \lambda_7$ speak to the since quite a while ago run coefficients. Ps are the individual explicit ideal slack requests and Σ is the mistake term. At the point when cointegration between the needy and autonomous factors exists, the mistake revision models (ECM), which portrays the short run elements or change of the cointegrated factors towards their harmony esteems, must be assessed.

The general blunder remedy portrayal of condition 3.2 is introduced as: $\Delta RGDP_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta RGDP_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta CORRUP_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta DEMO_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta LEXB_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta POPGR_{t-p} + \sum_{p=1}^p \beta_p \Delta LGEXP_{t-p} + \lambda_1 RGDP_t + \lambda_2 CORRUP_t + \lambda_3 DEMO_t + \theta ECM_{t-1} + \Sigma_t \dots$ 3.3 The slacked remaining term (ECM) above shows the disequilibrium in since quite a while ago run relationship (μ_t in condition 3.1). In evaluating condition (3.3) over, the invalid speculation of no cointegration among the factors, characterized by; $H_0 : \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = \lambda_6 = \lambda_7 = 0$ is tried against the other option: $H_1 : \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = \lambda_6 = \lambda_7 \neq 0$ F-test was led to test for cointegretion. This test has two

arrangements of basic qualities; one set accept that all factors are of request $I(0)$ and the other set expect that they are $I(1)$. On the off chance that the processed F – measurement falls over the upper limits basic worth, which compares to $I(1)$ factors, the invalid theory of no cointegration is dismissed. In the event that the registered F – measurement falls underneath the lower bound, which compares to $I(0)$, the invalid speculation of no cointegration isn't dismissed. In the event that the figured F – measurement falls between the two limits, the outcome is uncertain. The sets of the slacks are chosen by the Akaike data Criteria. The coefficient of ECMt-1 is relied upon to be negative and fragmentary. It gauges the speed of change in accordance with balance after a stun.

3.5. Post Estimation Tests

Robustness remaining tests, for example, Ramsey Reset test (for Model detail), Jarque-Bera typicality test, Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey heteroscedasticity test and Lagrange multiplier (LM) test for sequential connection were directed. Econometric programming utilized in the estimation is E-see, variant 9.

3.6. Descriptive Statistics

Table 3 Result of the descriptive statistics

Variable	Mean	Media	Maximu m	Minimu m	Std.De v	skewne ss	Kurtos is
RGDPR	5.7272 73	5.8500 00	14.60000	- 1.60000 0	3.6650 45	0.19107 2	3.2134 81
CORRU PT	2.0500 00	2.2000 00	2.800000	0.70000 0	0.6185 62	- 0.58506 5	2.2491 77
DEMO	0.8636 36	1.0000 00	1.00000	0.00000 0	035125 0	- 2.11925	5.4912 28

						2	
LEXB	49.072	49.100	53.80000	42.5000	3.0555	-	2.1415
	73	00		0	46	0.16379	89
						4	
POPGR	3.0909	3.1000	4.900000	2.80000	0.4385	3.31206	14.529
	09	00		0	14	2	45
LGEXP	7.6053	7.6868	9.024263	5.82073	0.9447	-	1.9282
	35	11		5	96	0.36772	04
						2	

Source: Author's computation from E-view, version 9

The consequence of the engaging measurements introduced in table 3 above shows that life expectancy during childbirth (LEXB) has the most elevated mean of 49.07. This is trailed by government use (LGEXP) with the mean of 7.61; genuine GDP development rate (RGDP) with the mean of 5.73 and populace development rate (POPGR), which has the mean of 3.09. Majority rule government (DEMO) has minimal mean of 0.86 followed by defilement with the mean of 2.05. RGDP has the best quality deviation; the higher the standard deviation, the higher the fluctuation of the arrangement. Majority rules system and defilement have minimal changeability with the standard deviations of 0.35 and 0.62 separately. RGDP, POPGB and LEXB are emphatically slanted while debasement and majority rule governments are adversely slanted, which suggests that they are falling more than different factors. The estimations of the kurtosis are not the same as 3, which means that non-ordinary dissemination for a portion of the arrangement.

3.7. Unit Root Tests

Unit root tests, applying Augmented Dickey – Fuller (ADF) and Philips-Perron (PP), were directed. This is to guarantee that none of the factors is I (2), which is the condition for the utilization of ARDL method.

Table 4 Results of Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Philips- Perron (PP) Unit Root Test

Variables	ADF Statistic (with trend & Intercept)		PP Statistic (with trend & intercept)		Order of Integration
	Level	First difference	Level	First difference	
RGDPr	-1.89296	-5.418327	-2.813090	-9.9208383	I (1)
CORRUPT	-3.229651	-5.76375	-3.427872	-5.055897	I (1)
POGR	-4.160877	-7.018123	-4.160877	-18.46702	I (0)
LEXB	-6.343930	-30.20406	-3.724279	-9.131202	I (0)
LGEXP	-2.897553	-7.435472	-2.813090	-9.920838	I (1)

Source: Author's computation from E-view, version 9.

MacKinnon critical values are: - 4.498307 (1%), -3.658446 (5%) and -3.268973 (10%) for RGDPr, CORRUPT & LGEXP – 4.467895 (1%), -3.644963 (5%) and 3.261452 (10%) for POPGR & LEXB

The aftereffects of the unit root tests from both ADF and PP show that populace development rate (POPGR), which speaks to the development of work, and the future during childbirth (LEXB), which speaks to the wellbeing result, are fixed at levels. This implies they are I(0) factors, which suggests that they don't contain unit root. Then again, the development pace of genuine GDP, debasement and government use are fixed from the outset contrast, that is, they are I(1) factors. In this manner, they contain unit root. The presence of unit root in a portion of the factors requires the test for cointegration. This is so as to see if a straight mix of non-fixed factors could yield fixed over the long haul.

3.8. Cointegration Test

The aftereffects of the unit root tests above show that the arrangement contain a blend of I(0) and I(1) factors. In this way, ARDL approach is viewed as the most proper for testing for cointegration between the reliant and free factors. The consequence of ARDL, applying the limits test, is introduced in Table 5. beneath:

Table 5 Result of ARDL Bounds Test

ARDL Bounds Test

Date: 07/01/19 Time: 12:03

Sample: 1996 2020

Included observations: 21

Null Hypothesis: No long-run relationships exist

Test statistics	value	k
F- Statistics	6.302938	5

Critical Value Bounds

Significance	I0 Bound	I1 Bound
10%	2.26	3.35
5%	2.62	3.79
1%	3.41	4.68

Source: Author's Computation from E-view, version 9

The consequence of the Bounds test shows that the estimation of F-measurement is 6.302938, which is higher than the upper limits [1(1)] basic qualities at 5 percent and 1 percent separately. This infers there is cointegration between monetary development (the needy variable) and autonomous factors, which are debasement, majority rule government, future during childbirth, populace development rate and government use. Subsequently, there is for some time run connection between financial development and autonomous factors. Since cointegration between the factors has been built up, the following stage is to test for the short run and since a long time ago run effect of defilement, popular government and other control factors (future during childbirth, populace development rate and government use) on financial development in Nigeria.

3.9. Presentation and Discussion of Results/Congruence with Empirical Studies

Table 6 ARDL Short run and long run results

A) ARDL Short Run Result

ARDL Cointegrating And Long Run Form

Dependent Variable: RGDPR

Selected Model: ARDL(1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1)

Date: 07/02/19 Time: 20:10

Sample: 1996 2020

Included observations: 21

Cointegrating Form

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
D(CORRUPT)	-6.706663	23.441377	-0.286104	0.7801
D(DEMO)	-15.519750	43.428974	-0.357359	0.7276
D(LEXB)	-0.039441	0.458357	-0.086049	0.9330
D(POPDR)	-0.116649	0.975291	-0.119604	0.9070
D(LGEXP)	5.077642	2.448644	2.073654	0.0624
D(CORRUPT * DEMO)	5.353352	23.358550	0.229182	0.8229
CointEq(-1)	-0.683618	0.115333	-5.927313	0.0001

Cointeq = RGDPR - (-9.8105*CORRUPT 22.7024*DEMO3.7332*LEXB -
0.1706*POPDR + 7.4276*LGEXP + 13.7803*CORRUPT*DEMO+
146.8624)

B) ARDL Long Run Result

Long Run Coefficients

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CORRUPT	-9.810549	34.202233	-0.286839	0.7796
DEMO	-22.702388	63.338449	-0.358430	0.7268
LEXB	-3.733235	0.874375	-4.269603	0.0013
POPDR	-0.170635	1.427838	-0.119506	0.9070
LGEXP	7.427606	3.616708	2.053692	0.0646
CORRUPT*DEMO	13.780327	34.076757	0.404391	0.6937
C	146.862405	71.338795	2.058661	0.0640

Source: Author's Computation from E-view, version 9.

The aftereffects of the short run and long run of ARDL above show that defilement has negative effect on monetary development in Nigeria during the period secured by the examination. This negative effect of defilement on financial development concurs with the discoveries of the experimental investigations by Mauro (1995), Mo (2001), Isse and Abdiweli (2003), Omenka (2013), and Aliyu (2017). Hence, the consequence of this examination underpins the speculation that defilement sands the wheels of organization in Nigeria. The coefficient of sham variable association with debasement (CORRUPT* DEMO) is sure in both the short run and since a long time ago run. Since the coefficient of defilement is negative and the coefficient of sham variable collaboration term is sure, majority rule solidness in Nigeria helps in moderating the negative effect of debasement on financial development in the nation. This finding concurs with the consequence of the experimental examination by Shabbir (2007), who finds that popular government assumes a basic job in deciding the debasement development relationship.

On account of majority rules system, its effect on monetary development is negative both in the short run and since quite a while ago run. The negative indication of majority rule government strays from the from the earlier desire. This outcome isn't unexpected in Nigeria in light of the fact that the appointive procedure doesn't permit the residents to oust the lawmakers who participate in degenerate practices. The negative indication of the coefficient of majority rule government concurs with the experimental discoveries by Aminu, Gbenga, and Bolaji (2014), whose outcome shows that adjustments in vote based system decrease yield in the

economy in Nigeria. Future has negative effect on monetary development in both short run and since quite a while ago run. Over the long haul, its effect on development is negative and noteworthy, with the likelihood estimation of 0.0013, which is under 0.05 critical levels. The negative indication of the coefficient of future goes amiss from the earlier desire since future encourages monetary development. Populace development rate has negative effect on financial development in Nigeria in both the short run and since quite a while ago run. This is a deviation in the desire. The ramification of this finding is that the higher the pace of populace development, the more the number going in the process of childbirth advertises. In this way, for a given degree of venture, every specialist will in general have less capital stock which prompts low efficiency level and thus, hinders financial development. Government use has positive and genuinely noteworthy effect on monetary development in Nigeria. The likelihood esteems are 0.0624 and 0.0646 in the short run and since a long time ago run individually, which are critical just at 10 percent levels. The positive signs are in accordance with the earlier desire in light of the fact that there is accentuation on private area improvement in Nigeria. This brings down tax assessment and energizes private venture which advances development. Government consumption has a positive and genuinely critical effect on monetary development in Nigeria.

The likelihood esteems are 0.0624 and 0.0646 in the short run and since a long time ago run separately, which are critical just at 10 percent levels. The positive signs are in accordance with the earlier desire in light of the fact that there is an accentuation on private segment advancement in Nigeria. This brings down tax assessment and supports private venture which advances development. The blunder amendment term mistakenly marked; it is negative and fragmentary. It's worth is - 0.683618, with the likelihood estimation of 0.0001, which shows that it is noteworthy. It shows that 68.4 percent of earlier year stun is come back to harmony in the present year. This suggests roughly 68.4 percent of any disequilibrium in monetary development (RGDP_r) is remedied by the free factors yearly. This shows a rapid of change in accordance with balance after a stun.

3.10. Robustness Tests

The demonstrative tests directed for strength of the model incorporate Jarque-Bera test for ordinariness, Breusch-Godfrey sequential relationship LM test, Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey test for heteroscedasticity and Ramsey Reset test for model detail.

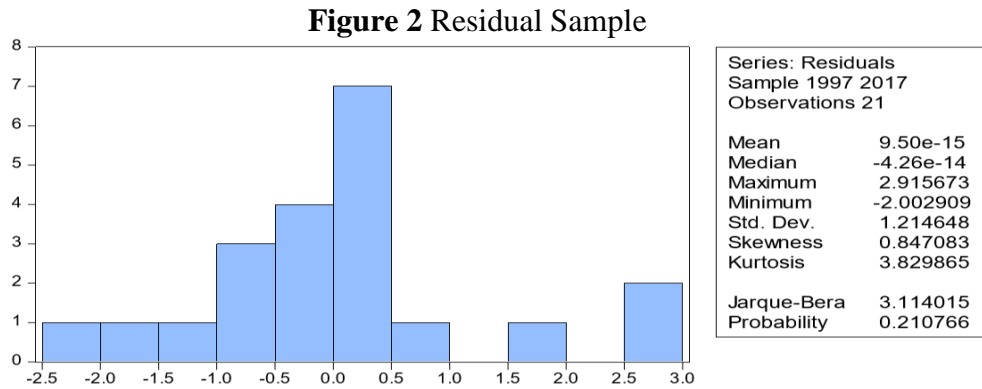


Table 7 Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F -statistic	0.948136	Prob. F(2,9)	0.4230
Obs*R-squared	3.654617	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.1608

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F -statistic	0.490953	Prob. F (9,11)	0.8525
Obs*R-squared	6.018076	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.7381
Scaled explained SS	2.336362	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.9850

Ramsey RESET Test

Equation: UNTITLED

Specification: RGDP R RGDP(-1) CORRUPT DEMO LEXB LEXB(-1)
POPDR LGEXP CORRUPT*DEMO CORRUPT(-1)*DEMO(-1) C

Omitted Variables: Squares of fitted values

	Value	df	Probability
t-statistic	1.775054	10	0.1063
F-statistic	3.150817	(1, 10)	0.1063

Source: Author's Computation from E-view version 9.

The likelihood estimations of the different indicative tests above are more noteworthy than 0.05 individually. This suggests the residuals are typically

dispersed, there is no sequential relationship issue and that the residuals are homoscedastic. It likewise suggests that the utilitarian type of the model is very much determined. The previous shows that the consequences of the parameter gauges are substantial and can be utilized for conjecture and arrangement details.



CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

This section talks about the results and the findings of the study, as well as conclusions and various policy recommendations

The examination was completed with the principle to econometrically break down the connection between political solidness and financial development in Nigeria. Utilizing time series information on GDP at market value, net capital arrangement, joblessness rate, list of political soundness, file of government adequacy and system; the bound testing way to deal with cointegration was utilized. The outcome uncovered a positive and critical connection between political solidness and financial development both over the long haul and short run. The examination infers that a stable world of politics is a vital component for monetary development and accordingly, the legislature of Nigeria ought to as an issue of need, distinguish the main drivers of unstable world of politics also, and attempt to alleviate its belongings to guarantee supported monetary development in Nigeria. It was also found that instability has negative impact on economic growth in Nigeria during the period covered by this study. The result also shows that democratic stability in Nigeria helps in mitigating the negative impact of instability on economic growth in Nigeria.

From the proof introduced, it is feasible to advance a bunch of moves that nations should make into thought in the event that they need to accomplish a longitudinal economic development. In any event, when the particular strategy configuration can fluctuate from one country to another it is feasible to distinguish certain basic elements among countries that take into consideration the detailing of some approach suggestions. Especially, the significance of having an extent of use bound to fortify the Governance Indicators of the World Bank should be featured. Henceforth, to increment political stability, and subsequently, add to the expansion of financial development rates, over the long haul, interest, government viability, administrative quality, and law and order markers should be improved. The fundamental thought is that, since the start, a solid will to expand the administration pointers should manage the entire approach-making measure. Satisfactory strategies

that improve the conditions that saturate in all of the viewpoints referenced above will assist with diminishing any adverse consequence on economic development through the decrease of the chance of adjustments in the key financial factors that could lessen per capita income (or its development rate). The latter defending changes in policymaking. Inferior political stability levels and their adverse consequences on economic development would be achieved by making the accompanying moves which are associated and not fundamentally unrelated:

1. Fortify the Rule of Law so the essential components exist for specialists to consent and confide in the public eye's standards and, specifically, the quality in agreements execution, property rights, law requirement, and the courts; just as lessening the likelihood of crime and viciousness
2. Fortify government structure to decrease the likelihood of the public authority getting precarious or ousted by unlawful or savage methods, including savagery politically filled and psychological oppression.
3. Strategy plan that maintains a strategic distance from the execution of public force for private advantage, including huge and little types of corruption just as the "overthrow" of the State by private premium and elites.
4. Strategy configuration coordinated to build the nature of taxpayer-driven organizations, nature of public assistance and the level of autonomy from political pressing factors, quality in the detailing and execution of approaches, and the validity of the public authority's obligation to such arrangements.
5. Activities coordinated to community investment while picking the public authority, opportunity of articulation, opportunity of get together, and press opportunity.
6. Fortify the capacity of the public authority to form and execute strong arrangements and guidelines that permit and advance private area improvement.

At long last, even though the clear nonpartisanship of public use coordinated to the advancement of state and administration foundations, assessed that this sort of use would not upset the sort of consumption that do have direct duplicating impacts on the economy, the last since, in all actuality, it isn't costly for governments to deal

with the improvement of their capacities and in light of the fact that it is viewed as that a significant perspective for political dependability and harmony is better correspondence among government and society.



REFERENCES

- Abeyasinghe, R. (2004). Democracy, Political Stability and Developing country Growth: Theory and Evidence. Illinois Wesleyan University. Honours Projects. Paper 17.
- Abrams, D., & Hogg, M. A. (Eds.). (1999). Social identity and social cognition (pp. 196-229). Oxford: Blackwell.
- Adewale SB. The crowding-out effects of corruption in Nigeria: An empirical study. E3 Journal of Business Management and Economics. 2011;2(2):059-068.
- Aisen, A., & Veiga, F. (2010). J.(2010) How Does Political Instability Affect Economic
- Ake, C. (1975). A definition of political stability. Comparative Politics, 7(2), 271-283.
- Alesina, A.& Perotti, R . (1996). Income distribution, political instability, and investment. European Economic Review, Vol. 40, pp. 1203-1228
- Alesina, A., Ozler, S., Roubini, N. and Swagel, P. (1996). "Political Instability and Economic Growth." Journal of Economic Growth. Vol. 1: pp 189–211.
- Aliyu, S.U.R (2017). Revenue Reforms, Corruption and Economic Growth: The Nigerian Experience (1999 – 2016). Paper Presented at the FAAC Technical Workshop held in Mina, Niger State, Nigeria on the 6 th – 7 th November, 2017.
- Amadu, I. M. (1989). Education and Nationalism in Nigeria: A Religious Perspective. Religion
- Aminu, G. A. & Bolaji, EK (2014). Democracy and the Performance of the Nigerian Economy. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 4(10).

- Arthur, A. G. (1987) Does Political Stability Hinder Economic Development? Mancur Olson's Theory and the Third World . Comparative Politics. Vol. 19, No. 4: pp 471-480
- Bardhan, P. (2006). The economist's approach to the problem of corruption. World Development, 34(2), 341-348.
- Carmignani, F. (2003). Political instability, uncertainty and economics. Journal of Economic Surveys, Vol. 17, pp. 1-54
- Central bank of Nigeria (2020). Annual Report, 2020.
- Central Bank of Nigeria (2020). Statistical Bulletin, 2020.
- Dickey, D.A.&Fuller,W.A.(1979).Distribution of the Estimators for Autoregressive Time series with a unit root. Journal of the American Statistical Association,74,427-431.
- Drazen, A. (2000). Political Economy in Macroeconomics. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Dugger, W. M., & Peach, J. T. (2015). Economic abundance: An introduction. Routledge.
- economics, 106(2), 407-443.
- Esteva, G., & Escobar, A. (2017). Post-Development@ 25: on 'being stuck'and moving forward, sideways, backward and otherwise. Third World Quarterly, 38(12), 2559-2572.
- Feng, Y. (1997). Democracy, political stability and economic growth. British Journal of Political
- Fosu, A. K. (1992). Political instability and economic growth: evidence from Sub-Saharan
- Growth. IMF Working Papers, WP/11/12. growth. Journal of Economic growth, 1(2), 189-211.

- Gupta, D., (1994). *The economics of political violence: The Effect of Political Instability on Economic Growth*. New York: Praeger.
- Gupta, D., and Blee, A. (1998). Democracy, economic growth and political instability: An integrated perspective. *Journal of Socio-Economics*, Vol. 27, pp. 587-611.
- Haaga, P. T., & Kanu, I. A. (2012). *The Implications of Hubert Hart's Concept of Political*
- Isse, S.H & Abdiweli, M.A (2003). Determinants of Economic Corruption: A Cross Country Comparison, *Cato Journal*, 22 (3).
- Jhingan, M. L. (2011). *The economics of development and planning*. Vrinda Publications.
- Latouche, S. (2004). Degrowth economics. *Le Monde Diplomatique*, 11(1-5), 2004.
- Lavoie, M. (1984). The endogenous flow of credit and the post Keynesian theory of money. *Journal of Economic Issues*, 18(3), 771-797.
- Lipset, S. M. (1960). Party systems and the representation of social groups. *European Journal of Sociology/Archives Européennes de Sociologie*, 1(1), 50-85.
- Maloney, W. (2002), "Missed Opportunities: Innovation and Resource-Based Growth in Latin America", *Economía*. Vol. 3 No. 1: pp 111-167.
- Margolis, J. E. (2010). Understanding political stability and instability. *Civil Wars*, 12(3), 326-345
- Mauro, P. (1995). Corruption and Growth. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 110 (3), 681-712.
- Max Weber (1991), the legitimacy of the modern state. *Analyse & Kritik*, 13(1), 34-45.
- Mbaki, M. (1988). De saint Dominique à saint Thomas d'Aquin: comment parler de la spiritualité

- Meon, P.G. & Sekkat, K. (2005). Does corruption Grease or sand the wheels of Growth? *Public Choice*, 122, 69-97 doi; 10. 1007/ 511127- 005-3988-0.
- Minsky, H. P. (1986). The evolution of financial institutions and the performance of the economy. *Journal of Economic Issues*, 20(2), 345-353.
- MO, P.H (2001). Corruption and Economic Growth. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 29 (1), 66-79
- Morrison, D. G., & Stevenson, H. M. (1972). Integration and instability: Patterns of African political development. *American Political Science Review*, 66(3), 902-927.
- Nwanegbo, C. J., & Odigbo, J. (2013). Security and national development in Nigeria: The threat The threat of Boko Haram. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 3(4), 285- 291.
- Nyoni, T., & Bonga, W. G. (2018). What determines economic growth in Nigeria?. *Dynamic Research Journals (DRJ) Journal of Business & Management*, 1(1), 37-47.
- Olson, M. (1991). Autocracy, Democracy, and Prosperity. in Zeckhauser R., ed., *Strategy and and Choice*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- Omenka. I.J. (2013). The Effect of Corruption on Development in Nigeria. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSE – JHSS)*, 15(6), 39-44.
- Onabanjo, D. (2011). Boko Haram: Is Nigeria on the Road to Sudan?.
- Onwumah, T. (2014). Communal and Ethno-Religious Crises and their Implications for National Development in Nigeria. *Developing Country Studies*, 4(17).
- Perotti, R. (1996). “Growth, income distribution, and democracy: what the data say.” *Journal of Economic Growth*. Vol. 1: 149–187
- Pesaran, M.H., Y. Shin and R. Smith (2001): Bounds Testing Approaches to the Analysis of level Relationships. : *Journal of Applied Econometrics*. Vol. 16 No. 3: pp 289-326.

- Philips, P.C.B. & Perron, P. (1988). Testing for a unit root in time series regression. *Biometrika*, 75,335-346.
- Pieterse, J. N. (1998). My paradigm or yours? Alternative development, post-development, reflexive development. *Development and change*, 29(2), 343-373.
- Putnam, R. (1993). The prosperous community: Social capital and public life. *The american prospect*, 13(Spring), Vol. 4. Available online: <http://www.prospect.org/print/vol/13> (accessed 7 April 2003).
- Sachs, W. (2017). The sustainable development goals and Laudato si': varieties of post-development?. *Third World Quarterly*, 38(12), 2573-2587.
- Salawu, B. (2010). *Ethno-Religious Conflicts in Nigeria. Causal Analysis*.
- Samuelson, P. A. (1971). Understanding the Marxian notion of exploitation: a summary of the so-called transformation problem between Marxian values and competitive prices. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 9(2), 399-431.
- Shabbir, G. (2007). Corruption, Democracy and Economic Growth: Does conditionality matter? *Pakistan Economic and Social Review*, 55 (1), 99-117
- Solow R. A contribution to the theory of economic growth, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 1956; 70:65-94.
- Sottilitta, C. E. (2013). *Political Stability in Authoritarian Regimes: Lessons from the Arab Uprisings. A Working Paper 13*.
- Story, C., Peng, P., Heubeck, C., Sullivan, C., & Lin, J. D. (2000). Liuhua 11-1 Field, South China Sea: A shallow carbonate reservoir developed using ultrahigh-resolution 3-D seismic, inversion, and attribute-based reservoir modeling. *The Leading Edge*, 19(8), 834-844.
- Svensson, J. (1997). Investment, property rights and political instability: Theory and evidence. *European Economic Review*, No. 42, pp. 1317-1341.

- Tolu, L., & Ogunro, K. V. (2012). Combating corruption in Nigeria. *International Journal of academic research in Economics and Management sciences*, 1(4), 2226-3624.
- Transparence International (2020). *Corruption Perception Index*
- Umar, M. S. (2009). Islam and the Public Sphere in Africa: Overcoming the Dichotomies. *Islam and the Public Sphere in Africa*, 17-19.
- Uwakaeme O. S. (2015), *Economic Growth in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation of Determinants and Causal Relationship (1980 – 2012)*. *American Journal of Economics*. 5(1), 9-20.
- Williams, H. T., Okonkwo, J. M., & Abolore, O. R. (2014). The impacts of financing public utility with bonds in a developing economy (a Co-Integration approach). *Global Journal of Management and Business Research*.
- World Bank (1994). *Development Report*. World Bank, Washington. D. C.
- World Bank. (2018). *World development indicators*. Retrieved from wdi.worldbank.org
- Yunis M, Lin, Y. Sharahili, S. Selvarathinam (2008), “Political Stability and Economic Growth in Asia”, *American Journal of Applied Sciences*. Vol. 5 No. 3: pp 203-208.
- Ziai, A. (2007). *Exploring post-development: Theory and practice, problems and perspectives*. Routledge.