



# **Nigerian Survivability, Sustainability and Reliability by 2030**

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### **Authors' contributions**

*This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

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## **ABSTRACT**

Nigeria had choose to embark on various reforms, policies, visions and strategic development programmes and plans, all channeled towards achieving a developed country. Seven point agenda in recent years and a considerable numbers of expeditions. Our government had conceived the vision 2020, which is aimed at giving Nigerian a chance to be one of the first 20 countries in global economics by 2020 and beyond.

This study used the critical research method to compare and analyze development indicators for Nigerian alongside the advanced countries, which Nigeria aspire to join.

On the contrary, the situation in high-income nations, a large number of Nigerians are having accommodation problems, feeding problem, some are uneducated, lacked the ability to behold clothing material, poor housing, sojourn in rural areas, undermined with massive underdevelopment. Abject poverty contributes to the lesser development of a country.

Nigeria's vision can't be said to be too forward or ambitious, if practical steps and pragmatic programs beside thorough supervision are put in place, stepping out of its lack of good leadership, poor management of resources and financial misappropriation.

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Recommendations include; reduction in overdependence in one means of generating income, commitment and restructuring of leadership to sufficient discipline via political will to enforce programmes which are realistic.

*Keywords: Resources; survivability; reliability; sustainability.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Vision is aimed at transforming a nation into a developed country, capable of sustaining its own development and improving the standard of living of its inhabitants and generations to come. Nigeria being one of the most developing country in Africa, considering its settings and well-endowed resources and geographical location has the tentative/capability to be one of the most leading countries in the world by 2030 [1].

Nigeria with several means of survival, energizing it people and judicious use of resources. In contrary to different problems faced by the country in terms of growth and development following the plans laid down to protrude a major breakthrough in becoming a strong and competitive economy by 2030 [2]. Realization of the vision are expansion of investments in critical infrastructure, fostering private sector ends into not oil producing to increase in developing a start for different form of investing in human effort and capital to ensure all round national development, competitiveness, changing the value system to encourage honesty, industry and eliminating the culture of worshipping money, Entrenching merit as a fundamental principle and core value, addressing threats to national security, restructuring the social sector, states, local government, balancing the inadequacy in sharing of revenue setup, going against corruption and laying down the root of free and fair elections.

After some considerable merited planning and visioning were not well executed, achieving only a little which is farfetched from the expected outcome. Nigeria has one of the countries having the potential of witnessing a competitive economics of which reforms are laid already. For the past years, the Government had intentions which are mitigated by changes in power, with each hand forbearing its own concepts and propositions [3].

But lately, Nigeria had been experiencing a slight growth and condition seems to be quiet improving, having found itself in a path of

sustainable, survivability and rapid growth path, unleashing its prowess has one of the developing countries in Africa. Nigeria with it vast oil wealth, large population, and strategic position in Africa and the global economy can, if it fails disappropriately can affect the global economy. As suggested, Nigeria will nearly rise to 250 million people by 2030.

Poor investment in the nation's critical infrastructure and underinvestment in healthcare, education, science and technology are factors affecting to achieving a better Nigerian by 2030 [1].

### 1.1 Objective of this Study

The main objective of this paper is to evaluate and analyse how evident Nigeria had execute it vision of placing Nigerian among the 20 largest economies in the world, for a reliable and a sustainable development. The ways it can be achieved by the year 2030 and analyzing the strategies to overcome challenges, population growth, to actualize its desired vision for survivability, reliability and sustainability [4]. This study endear to analyze the following;

- (i) Nigeria in context
- (ii) Source of income to the country
- (iii) Revenue Allocation
- (iv) Challenges facing development in Nigeria

### 1.2 Nigeria in Context

Nigerian as a country, since her independence has struggle to strike a balance in managing its Natural resources which can catapult its crawling state of economy, to a substantial peak alongside nurturing it rapid increase in population.

A federalism initiated country like Nigeria, embraced democracy as a way forward to put in place pragmatic plans and optimistic programmes, with the hope of being executed to achieve the desired aims and objective focused on a strategic phenomenon welcomed by every citizen.

Nigeria in the twentieth century emerge out of the British empire subjected to colonial rule in the late nineteenth century. Nigeria discovered oil in 1956 after her independence glows in optimistic, a future considered to be bright, plagued with corruption and poor government, which slander resources ineffectively. Nigeria consists of 350 ethnic groups, quiet much more than it neighboring African countries. Hausa and Fulani, Yoruba and Igbo which are the top ethnic group among others [5].

While English stands as Nigeria’s official language, three other market languages—Yoruba, Igbo, and Hausa—also tie the people together politically and economically.

The Fourth Republic was widely and enthusiastically embraced by Nigerians who were by this time completely frustrated, disenchanted and disillusioned with military rule. With the transition to the Fourth Republic, many Nigerians looked forward to the end of the authoritarian and tyrannical rule of the military, a constitutional democracy that would broaden popular participation in governance. More importantly, most Nigerians felt that with the experience, and track record of General Olusegun Obasanjo (retired) who was elected

president on the platform of the People’s Democratic party (PDP), Nigeria was set on a course of change for the better; and coupled with the fact that he was the Head of State that midwived the transition to civil rule that led to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Republic in 1979. In his inaugural speech on May 29, 1999, Obasanjo stated inter alia Nigeria is wonderfully endowed by the Almighty with human and other resources. It does no credit either to us or the entire black race if we fail in managing our resources for quick improvement in the quality of life of our people.. This is a challenge before us ... Let us rise as one to face the tasks ahead and turn this daunting scene into opportunities in the new dawn. Let us make this the beginning of a genuine Renaissance. Little did people know that Obasanjo would not match his word with action or practice, what he preached as Nigerians found themselves, in the eight years of his administration desperately plunged into patrimonial ruling system or another round of (civilian) dictatorship [6]. Obasanjo’s eight years of administration was characterized by ‘self-centred dis-position, deception, creating a few rich people, anti-masses programmes, lack of coherent policies, so much wealth coming to the hands of government out of which Nigerians received aggravated poverty and economic pain.

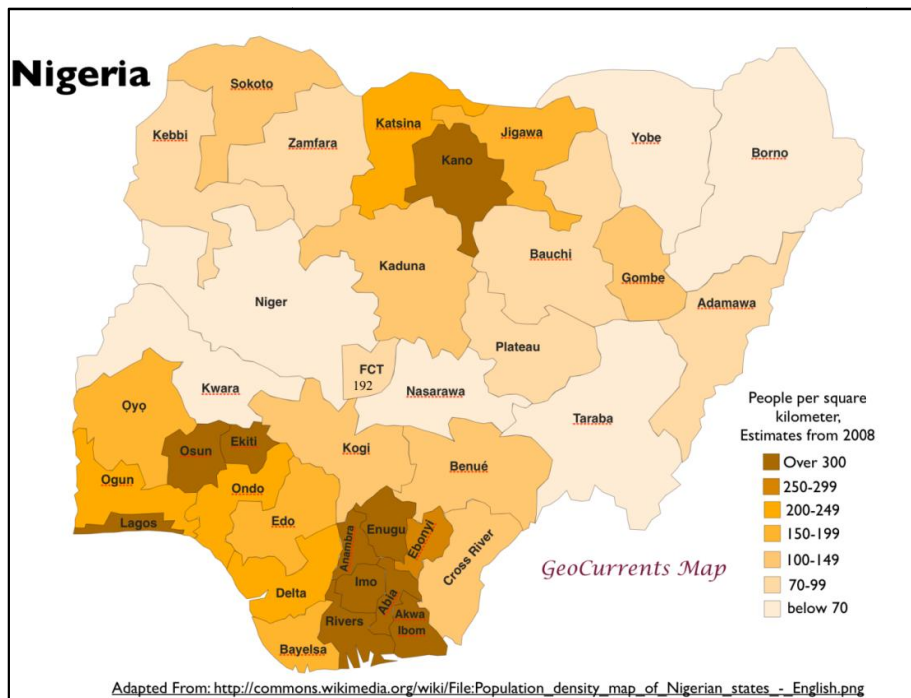


Fig. 1.



**Fig. 2. Illustrating Nigeria population in graphical form**  
 Source: [www.tradingeconomics.com/](http://www.tradingeconomics.com/) national Bureau of statistic of Nigeria

In 2007, when the president as at that time Alhaji Musa Yaradua emerged as winner under the umbrella of PDP, came up indeed a good project planning towards transforming Nigeria into a better nation tagged 'seven point agenda' Despite an election conducted with lot of irregularities, president elected Yar'Adua conceive innovative strategy, which entails stabilization of power in terms of supply, standardization of food and agricultural products and improved economy, construction of modern roads, rail networks, proper supervision of used and unused land productions for commercial farming, national security protection. He also creates special attention towards improving the level of educational sector to meet with international standard requirements as well as developing modern day technology skills for teaching science. Which were proven fruitful in 2015. Vision had been primarily hampered by changes in power to foresee the accomplishment of these project as there tenure are already over in a bleak of an eye with merely a little to show for it [7].

Taking a look at vision 2020 which is focused on making Nigerian one of the top 20 largest economies in the world. Quiet easier said than done, focused on roads, improving it epileptic power supply, good roads, create employment opportunity, agriculture, quality education, good health and so on. Consequently, a project as huge and demanding as the vision 2020 should be make effective and efficient using the best materials in the country to execute it and should not be seen as an opportunity to compensate politicians, individuals and party members. All we need is a good planner, an economic analysis, a

civil engineer, a town planning analyst, an educationist, an industrialist, an agriculturist and health personnel all working handy. Combining all this quality and able hands will definitely give a positive result, but on the contrast, Nigeria had been plagued by corrupt leaders who only knows their pockets, poor management of resources, overdependence on oil, security challenges, inadequate power supply, poor health services, inadequate infrastructures and so on [8].

Nigeria is blessed with natural resources, a land blessed with oil discovered in 1956 was said to have arrived, decided to decline and deviate from the maximization of the other tremendous resource deposited on our land. Considering the fact that the price of oil has crashed and still deteriorating in the international market. Therefore it is high time Nigeria needs to shy away from it overdependence on oil in other to ensure sustainability, survivability and reality in the country as the vision 2020 can be extended to 2030 [1].

## 2. SOURCE OF INCOME TO THE COUNTRY

Nigeria as a country, blessed with numerous mineral resources like fossil fuel (crude oil, natural gas, coal and lignite) metallic mineral (lead, zinc, gold, columbite, tin), non-metallic minerals (feldspar, clay, shale, gravel, limestone, marbel) radioactive minerals (Zinc, uranium and Monazite) and arable land. Laws were made by british colonial government divesting communal and private owners of the rights to mineral found in their lands and enact the same when Nigeria got her independence. After the independence in

1960, the Nigerian Federal Government replaced the British Crown in (this and all) enactments in Nigeria [9,10,11].

Before the discovery of oil, Nigeria was famous for her agrarian economy through which cash crops like palm produce (oil and kernel), cocoa, rubber, and timber, groundnut, e.t.c was exported, thus making her a major exporter in that respect. Indeed, agriculture was the bedrock of Nigeria's economic development which employed over seventy percent (70%) of the labour force. It also provided the basic food requirements for Nigerians, as well as raw materials for local industries. The exportation of the agricultural products also culminated in the development of infrastructures, particularly in the health and educational sectors; with the establishment of universities and world class hospitals. Early indications of the occurrence of crude oil in Nigeria was witnessed when oil seepage were seen at Araromi in the present Ondo State. Encouraged by this development, a German company, "Nigeria Bitumen Corporation" was contracted to explore for oil in 1908. This pioneering effort was interrupted by the outbreak of World War (1914-1918) but after the war, nothing was heard of the oil industry [12,13].

In 1937, an Anglo Dutch consortium Shell D' Archy, the fore-runner of Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) of Nigeria embarked on another exploration. Unfortunately like the predecessor, its activities were interrupted by yet another war, the Second World War (1939-1945) and exploration did not resume in Nigeria till ten years later. After many years of search and an initial investment of over 30 million naira, oil was discovered in 1956 in commercial quantity at Oloibiri, in present day Bayelsa State by Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC). The Niger Delta region quiet not known until the discovery of quality commercial oil in Oloibiri, a crucial role was played by Niger Delta in Nigeria economy. It caters for water as a medium of transportation with ports and rivers provide British an access into Nigeria, an avenue for slaves, exportation of commodities such as rubber, timber, palmoil, groundnut e.t.c. from the northern parts of Nigeria [14].

Nigeria joined OPEC in 1971, of which most oil producing companies had been granted license earlier. These companies were into mutual partnership with the Nigerian Government (NNPC), 60% interest goes to the government of Nigeria and 40% goes to the oil producing

companies. Nigeria possesses four main refineries, in 1965, the first refinery with 3,500 bpd in Eleme close to Port-Harcourt, followed by the one built in Warri, Delta state. In 1981, the third refinery was built in Kaduna, in the Northern part of the country, with the last one built in Alesa-Eleme near Port-Harcourt in the River state [15].

Nigeria has an annual growth rate of 3.2% and for her population to thrive; great demand is placed on energy. The importance of energy e.g. fossil fuel (Crude oil) derives from their dual role of providing the underpinnings for economic activity and human well-being while acting as the driving force behind many environmental concerns. It is a versatile energy source which also raises environmental concern. The environment is very vital for the sustenance of life and can be conceptualized in different ways. Coastal and lowland areas, wetlands, natural grassland have been particularly affected or destroyed. Additional threats confronts fragile aquatic habitat, including fresh water habitat which face an array of assaults from land-based pollution, it can be seen that environment of all kinds are under pressure worldwide.

The coming of the multinational oil companies to Nigeria has affected the country in a number of ways. Oil production generates the greatest proportion of foreign exchange, and internal revenue earning for the Federal government. The overall contribution of the oil sector to the National economy grew from an insignificant 0.1 percent in 1950 to 87% in 1976 [16, 17, 18]. In the foreign-exchange earnings, crude oil sales income moved from 2.5% of all such revenues to 58.1% in 1970 and sky-rocketed to 98% in the first half of 1980s. This is a trend that remain unchanged over the years, in 1997 oil revenue constituted 88% of the federal government's foreign exchange earnings as could be verified in the 1998 budget and 83.5% of the total gross revenue for the year 2000.

### **3. REVENUE ALLOCATION**

The allocation of revenue serve as a means of meeting up the needs of the Nigerian federating units to run their expenditures. After Nigeria got its independence in 1960, the government is task with obligation amidst of unchanged responsibilities except during the military regime, the federal republic of Nigeria reassign it functions such as , some functions accorded to the federal government only, specific duties are

**Table 1. Representing Nigeria source of income in 2015 in Tabular form**

| DESCRIPTION                          | 2015 Proposed Budget (N bn) | % of Expenditure | 2014 Appropriation Act (N bn) | % of Expenditure |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| FGN GOVERNMENT REVENUE               | 3,602.96                    |                  | 3,731.00                      |                  |
|                                      |                             |                  |                               |                  |
| RECURRENT EXPENDITURE                |                             |                  |                               |                  |
| STATUTORY TRANSFERS                  | 411.84                      | 9%               | 408.69                        | 9%               |
| DEBT SERVICE                         | 943.00                      | 22%              | 712.00                        | 15%              |
| PERSONNEL COST (MDAs)                | 1,836.73                    | 42%              | 1,769.04                      | 38%              |
| OVERHEADS & OTHER SERVICE WIDE VOTES | 547.87                      | 13%              | 498.40                        | 11%              |
| CRF PENSIONS                         | 231.41                      | 5%               | 187.45                        | 4%               |
| TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE          | 3,970.85                    | 91%              | 3,575.58                      | 76%              |
|                                      |                             |                  |                               |                  |
| <b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>           | <b>387.15</b>               | <b>9%</b>        | <b>1,119.62</b>               | <b>24%</b>       |
|                                      |                             |                  |                               |                  |
| FGN EXPENDITURE                      | 4,358.00                    |                  | 4,695.20                      |                  |
|                                      |                             |                  |                               |                  |
| FISCAL DEFICIT                       | 755.04                      | 17%              | 964.20                        | 21%              |
|                                      |                             |                  |                               |                  |
| SURE-P                               | 245.53                      |                  | 268.37                        |                  |

also given to the state government. 35% of revenue belongs to the government. Changes in various form of tax had favour the federal government at the expense of the regions. Adverse changes in government administration had create a fair chance to modify and adjust the sharing of revenue.

#### 4. CHALLENGES FACING DEVELOPMENT NIGERIA

The domestic context of a country's foreign policy portrays a lot about the country and how it will be respected in the international system. Taking a look at the various administrations in Nigeria, it has been observed that not too much effort have been directed at the domestic environment while so much have been invested in improving her international image. As it was when Obasanjo stepped down, Nigeria is still buffeted by myriad of challenges like corruption, environmental issues, insecurity, militancy, leadership ineptitude, sabotage, poverty, poor health facilities, poor education, infrastructural decadence, lingering ethnic crisis, poor level of research and development. Other challenges include violent power struggles, injustice, election rigging, group agitation, unemployment, capital flight, food scarcity, poverty, infant mortality and maternal deaths, disease, bombing, arson, and repeated failures of state projects like census,

national identity card and privatization, the weakness of state security forces like the police, religious fundamentalism by groups like Boko Haram and Ansaru and other forms of insurrection. These challenges confronting Nigeria are diverse and interwoven. A few of them will be discussed [19,20].

##### 4.1 Corruption

Corruption is a national menace and a bane of development. It is observed that public officials are corrupt and corruption is also official. Corruption takes different forms in Nigeria like looting or siphoning of state fund into personal pockets, inflation of budgets and contract, wrecking of state owned enterprises, awards of contract to incompetent people in the name of ethnicity and other forms of ties. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) of the Transparency International shows that Nigeria is still one of the most corrupt countries in the world. In 2011, it ranked her as number 143 most corrupt country of 183 countries, in 2012 she earned 35th most corrupt country and in 2013, the 8th most corrupt country in the world. From the reports it is clear that corruption is on the increase in Nigeria. It still remains an obstacle to achieving national progress and a problem which the governments have to respond [21,22,23,5].

## **4.2 Insecurity**

Insecurity in the fourth republic has been rampant. This has been exacerbated by religious fundamentalism, insurrections and other acts of terrorism which are hindrances to national transformation. According to the 2011 Failed States Index of the United States-based Fund for Peace, Nigeria was rated 14th position out of 177 countries. Nigeria led countries like Somalia and Sudan, Chad, democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Zimbabwe amongst others. It is essential to mention that the ranking is based on indicators like security, state legitimacy, factionalism and group grievances. Also, another report of Fund for Peace corroborated by World Bank reports published in 2006 and 2007 as well as the report by The American Bipartisan Centre on May 12, 2011 which shows that Nigeria is among the 15 fragile states in the world. These rankings therefore call attention to the insecure and unsafe national condition as well as the need to take immediate measures to address the situation [24,25].

## **4.3 Weakening of State Institutions**

Happenings in Nigerian are pointing towards the weakening, deteriorating and malfunctioning state, of state institutions in regards to their ability to properly discharge their functions). Instances of this claim are evident in institutions like National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), the Nigerian Prisons Service, the Nigerian Civil Defense Corps and Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). Also, security institutions like the police are finding it hard to fight crimes and terrorism. The Nigerian judicial system is not left out. Ensuring the rule of law and punishing offenders have remained a demanding task for the institution.

## **4.4 Ethnicity**

Nigeria's national development is hunted and bedeviled by ethnic politics. It is a visible trait of social relations and noticeable everywhere like church, market, mosques, associations, clubs and the academia. This point to the fact that social relations in Nigeria are becoming sour. It is worthy of mention that ethnicity feeds terrorism, ethnic conflict and political instability. The root of ethnic politics is violence, unemployment, poverty, loss of the culture of compromise and

accommodation as well as stereotypes. Ethnicity discourages national transformation in Nigeria. This is because the national good founded on merit, genuine qualification and competences have been traded for ethnic affiliations. The effects of ethnicity have negative effects on Nigeria's international image.

## **4.5 Economic Challenges**

There is no doubt that Nigeria is endowed with enormous human and natural resources which if harnessed will yield plenty wealth for her. Despite the resource blessings, unemployment and poverty are predominant characteristics of the citizens which have breed immoral behaviour, negative norms and values amongst citizens. A good number of the labour force in Nigeria is unemployed and most of her citizens are poor. Their economic statuses make them vulnerable to picking up arms, engage in bunkering, being used as political thugs and terrorist attacks.

## **4.6 National Value Orientation**

National core values geared at all round advancement include self development, honesty, accountability, patriotism, respect and love for their fellow citizens. The behaviour of the leaders also contributed to the drives of positive change. Countries like Indonesia and Malaysia among others have transformed their countries with these principles. The national value orientation of Nigerians have negative connotations for national transformation in that most of the leaders and followers are concerned with sharing the national cake that is the wealth of the country rather than baking it or working out modalities for the sustainable wealth generation. Frankly speaking, Nigerians have known too many developmental agendas and strategies like SAP, National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), Jonathan's Vision 20:2020, Vision 2010 by Abacha, and Yar'Adua's 7-Point Agenda, but the administrations have had little results to show from their proposed policies. The limited results achieved can be attributed to lack skills, passion, visionary and effective leadership as well as effective followership.

## **4.7 Power and Energy**

The power sector is crucial for the achievement of the objective of Vision 20:2020 and beyond.

The sector is characterized by low generating capacity relative to installed capacity. Currently, electricity generation is in the region of about 3,000 megawatts, while the current estimated national consumption need is not less than 25,000 megawatts. The potential demand for electricity in Nigeria has been estimated at 100,000 megawatts. With this present state of the power sector, no meaningful development can take place in the country. If the present administration wants to achieve its bit of the Vision20:2020, it must focus on both power generation and distribution. Hydro thermal and solar sources of energy generation should be exploited. Also, communal policy of power lines, grids and equipment maintenance, to prevent theft and vandalization should be exploited. Significant deregulation of the power sector should equally be pursued. States should be encouraged to venture into energy generation. The 20 companies issued licences by the National Electricity regulatory Commission (NERC) to build power plant under the independent power plan should be given early deadline.

Lack of proper investment had resulted into inefficient power supply. Power is the bedrock of any modern economy. The late president Umaru Yar' Adua attempts to declare a state of emergency on the power sector towards reinvigorating and purporting through seven point Agenda. Companies such as Unilever, PZ, Cadury had threatened to close down as a result of inconsistent power supply. The federal government's plan must be implemented and developed to generate sufficient megawatts of power in years to come.

## 5. AREAS TO BE DEVELOPED

Rebranding Nigeria should include proper orientation of people towards a desired national entity, promoting people's welfare to hasten improved standard of living. The United Nation advise population census should be done once in every 10 years, which should be carried out with no lapses. Voter's registration exercise should be shifted to more local rural area of the country, death registration and certificate of birth should be issued out to involved individuals. Ensuring adequate health care services is available to both women and children with proper welfare. Acquisition of national identity card should be mandated for every citizen staying in Nigeria. More emphasis should be laid on fertility limitation and the essence of family planning

services. There should be a substantial balance between population and its environment. Striking a balance in exchange rate for naira and foreign currencies, ensuring low inflation rate and macro-economic stability. Technological support should be made available through importation from Europe, while having it at the back of our minds that total reliability on importation should not be given top priority. Small and medium scale enterprises should thrive through patronage from engineers, sociologist and computer scientist among others. Opportunities should be carved out from the present global economy meltdown challenges [23,24,25,26].

Total reliability on petroleum should be reduced to the minimum level has rampage in the Niger Delta region and some other part of the country further intensify the need to create a substitute for the generation of revenue. Increment in taxes, cannot provide a long term development as the burden wears out citizens. As entrepreneur are already groaning as a result of heavy taxes imposed by both the local and the state government. Availability of sea shores in the country should pave room for developed water transportation system. Furthermore, modern day railway and road should be constructed and maintained properly. Planting of trees and flowers should be encouraged to provide a good looking environment. Plantation of trees serve as a ready replacement of those being used for wooden planks in notifying houses, burnt for fuels due to high rate of kerosene and gas, it also prevent desert encroachment in the Northern part of Nigeria. Wood consumption must be replaced with gas and kerosene for cooking at avoidable cost. Plant fibers such as tree backs and banana leaves are used for manufacturing textile that could be used and generates tangible income. Local researchers should be encouraged and provided with necessary facility and their findings and inventions should be sponsored by the government for appropriate use. Importation of refined product should be forfeited as the government should take pragmatic steps in refurbishing and operating our refineries at maximum capacity. License granted Enterprise should start producing for general consumption. Developed plans should be enact to justify the basic needs of the ever increasing Nigerian population. The government should ensure proper means of renewableng resources of energy suitable in our environment, substitutes means of power supply like wind, solar, coal, should be established to replace of not totally the inconsistent power supply in Nigeria [27].



Quality housing should be made available as well as the processing of certificate of occupancy should be made easy at avoidable cost and gotten in due time.

Efforts should be put in place to frustrate all corrupt practice among the government officials in both the local and state government as institution such as ICPC and EFCC should further hasten and intensify the task accorded to them. More funds should be channeled into education to provide graduates with tools and skills needed either as self-employed or as employees.

Finally, individuals should be task with putting efforts in achieving a better Nigerian as the change starts from our respective homes, from the grass root level to the top alongside every government official living up to the responsibility of the office they hold and accountable for all the activities obliged to show a remarkable improvement in political, social and economic trends [28].

## **6. PROPOSED FUTURE MODE OF NIGERIA BY 2030**

Nigeria had the chance to go beyond being among the first 20 top strong economic country by 2030, if its infrastructure and policy are being executed and supervised properly, using carrot and stick method. With every stakeholder responsible to each level, from the federal level to the grass root level needed to affirm responsibility to their office. Desisting from self-centeredness and corrupt practice. Law makers should enforce the law, with nobody trying to elude the law if found guilty of misappropriating resources and capital allocated to it jurisdiction. The overdependence on oil should be reduced to the minimum level to prevent the risk of Nigeria becoming a failed state, if it cannot meet its normal provision of its crude oil imports by 2030.

Nigeria have a good chance of recording success, if appropriate and fruitful medium is taken towards investing in it youthful citizen and subdue total independence on oil, as the number of it youth increase day in day out. 20 years to come, the number of Nigerian youth is bound to increase in the economy, proper inculcation of values, education and provision of suitable employment will launch Nigeria economy into a substantial height, repowering it political and cultural fortunes. If all these is not embraces could lead to pandemonium in future to come,

according to researchers, it has been proposed that Nigeria could reach a population of 300 million by 2030. Positive growth in the Nigerian economy ensure a complete bask in improved health scheme and increasing skillful workforce, tripling the average income of each individual by year 2030 reducing the number of poverty.

## **7. RECOMMENDATIONS**

In view of this, these recommendation is given based on research findings thus, we must therefore put the following into consideration

1. Government should ensure standard health care service is given a primary consideration, enabling judicious use of funds gotten from oil to provide supportive infrastructural facilities for low health standards of primary health care catering for maternal and child health care.
2. Vocational training should be made available nationwide to provide the skill needed to increase the number of workforce and reduce illiteracy in the society.
3. Nigerian should find a unique way of creating employment opportunity to reduce the increase in number of unemployed youth in the country.
4. Shy away from dependence on oil and ensuring a balance in it GDP taking away all barrier to private enterprise and growth in the economy.
5. Nigeria should ensure development of it crawling industries such as in communication, manufacturing (clothing, footwear, textiles, automobiles). Preparing well for the next generation to come, creating space for innovative and entrepreneurial skills for the young minds to come, using it resources to nurture the youths to develop their respective ideas.

It is equally possible for Nigeria to become one of the world's largest economies by 2030 if efficient use of our abundant resources is in proactive mode and our leaders are ready to leave behind their selfish interest embracing service to humanity.

## **8. CONCLUSION**

This research work had put into consideration, how well Nigeria's vision 2020 had been achieved, the hitches and the setbacks. It is good for a country to have in mind the best strategic

plans towards achieving a greater purpose for good governance, being one of the top countries in Africa. It is crystal clear that the government should awake from their slumber and take up their responsibility to the fullest rather than making empty promises which are never kept. Vision comes in handy with faith, but faith without work is nothing than building a hope in a castle. Areas such as technology, standard education, good road network, quality healthcare services, consistent power supply, among others are greatly improved.

### COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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