



**EFFECT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA
1999-2021.**

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Abstract

Public expenditure is the essence of every government all over the world, Nigeria inclusive and this have prompted the need for this study to investigate the effect of public expenditure on human development in Nigeria, with three specific objectives and three null hypotheses which were tested to provide answers to the concerns of public expenditure on human development from 1999-2021. This study adopted ex-post facto design and data was sourced from CBN statistical bulletin 2021 and United Nations, 2019. This study made use of Multiple regression model with the aid of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 23. The findings revealed that, the three key proxies in this study do not have significant effect on HDI. We concluded that Public expenditure in education, health and economic and social services should be upgraded and judiciously deployed to achieve human development through these sectors of the economy.

Keywords: human development index, public expenditures.

1.0 Introduction

Literally, expenditure is an act of spending money. Private and public institutions are involved in expenditures at some points in their existence in order to remain functional and productive. However, public expenditure otherwise known as government expenditure may mean government spending on developmental and non-developmental projects for the collective benefits of the citizenry. Governments all over the world raise monies from diverse sources, and direct such fund so raised by means of expenditures to meet the budgeted and emergency needs and wants of the people. Worthy of mention is the fact that these expenditures of

government may be capital or recurrent in nature.

Aluthge, Jibir and Abdu (2021), opined that public or otherwise government expenditure remained a significant mechanism deployed in the process of development. The authors explained further that, public expenditure plays a pivotal role in the functioning of any economy at almost all stages of growth and development. Abdullah, 2010 cited in Odubuasi, Ifurueze and Ezeabasili, (2020), assert that government expenditure has constituted one of the important macroeconomic management instrument for controlling of the level of demand and supply of money in an economy. However, Ebipre

and Eniekezimene, (2020), in their study chronicled public expenditure from the point of both, Keynesian school of thought and the Classical school of thought thus; the authors argued that, Keynesian economics emphasizes the need for government intervention in the economy through expenditure programmes that would eventually engender the growth of the economy. These proponents are of the opinion that Government expenditure stands out as an indispensable task of governments for countries across the globe regardless of the economic system in practice. However, the Classical school and its followers believe that fiscal policy is ineffective in terms of ensuring macroeconomic growth on the grounds of crowding-out effects. According to this assumption, as government expenditure increases, the provision of public goods are substituted for private goods, hence causing decrease in private spending on basic infrastructure and other related services.

Other notable authors like Solow, 1956 cited in Patricia and Izuchukwu (2013), looked at public expenditure from the neoclassical school of thought and opined that; productive government expenditure may affect the incentive to invest in human or physical capital, but in the long-run this affects only the equilibrium factor ratios, not the growth rate. However, Human Development is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. Jin and Jakovljevic, (2023), affirmed that, national development is usually measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), which is considered to be a more comprehensive index than economic growth.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Human Development Index (HDI) is about the most important indicator of the heartiness of a country. The higher, the HDI the better the condition of the country's population and

vice versa. The Nigerian situation did not seem to reflect a healthy country judging from the harsh economic realities at the moment, HDI is laced with the components of health, education, economic and social services. Suffice it to say that, the Nigeria situation fall below the United Nations description of HDI, this is evidenced by a decay educational system that have seen mass exodus of Nigerians seeking education abroad, also medical tourism by Nigerians to foreign countries is also a testament to the failure of the health system that have no class boundaries between the rich and the poor. Economic and social services are either not adequate or close to non-existent, government over the years have announced bogus budgets capturing social services yet the Nigerian population lacking social services remain on the increase. Most studies in this area have been on public expenditure and economic growth, proxy by GDP. While public expenditure on human development have remained scanty. This glaring dearth of knowledge have triggered this research effort, with the aim of contributing to the existing body of knowledge.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The aim of the study is to examine the effect of Public Expenditure on Human Development Index. Specifically, the study sets to:

- i. Determine the effect of Education expenditure on Human Development.
- ii. Ascertain the effect of Health expenditure on Human Development.
- iii. Investigate the effect of Economic and Social Services expenditure on Human Development.

1.4 Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses are stated.

- i. There is no significant effect of Education expenditure on Human Development.
- ii. There is no significant effect of Health expenditure on Human Development.
- iii. There is no significant effect of Economic and Social Services expenditure on Human Development.

2. Conceptual Review

2.1 Education and Human Development

There is no gainsaying the fact that, quality education at all levels will lead to exposure and the concomitant effect therefore will improve human standard of living. Implying that, a highly educated country stands a better chance of turning in a highly developed population. Psacharopoulos, 1994 cited in Obi, Ogugua and Ejefobihi (2020). Opined that, education is both a private and social investment that is shared by individual students, their families, employers, government and other groups including international agencies. The authors argued further that, sharing arrangement varies considerably from country both in the proportion of public and private, However, the researchers opined that, education yields direct and indirect benefits both to individuals and to the society. Suffice to say that, direct or indirect benefits from education would ultimately improve human development generally.

Uruakpa, Ibekwe, and Nwachukwu (2022). Corroborated the above assertion, as they opined thus; it is generally accepted that education facilitates human capital development, stimulates improved economic productivity and helps to upgrade the general standard of living in a country. In fact, education is seen as a long and lasting solution to diverse problems faced by developing countries. However, Obi et al (2020), argued that in Nigeria, the decline in the quality of education at all levels has

become a fact of national life. Indeed, the most significant event in the sector in the recent past has been the continuing crisis besetting the educational system. Meanwhile, if this notable problem is allowed to continue unabated, the effect on human development may be unimaginable.

UruakpaIbekwe and Nwachukwu (2022). Argued rigorously that, it is well established in literature that education plays a fundamental role in economic prosperity of a country. The provision of quality education is a major policy ingredient that promotes productivity within an economic setting, as it enhances earnings of workers and augments individual skills and work performance. Globally and locally, studies have proven that education have numerous positive influences on economic wellbeing of a country. Also, CBN, 2011 cited in Ayeni and Omobude (2018), availed us data reported by the central bank of Nigeria from several volumes, making available a trend of educational spending and sectoral yield from 1987-2016 in Nigeria has been dropping. This far-reaching effect is attributable to array of problems amongst which include; poor funding, misappropriation, leakages, industrial action and regulatory capture. In all, Nigeria public expenditure especially on education to improve human development is key and sacrosanct. Judging from the point that, the concept of human capital refers to the abilities and skills of human resources of a country.

Novi, Nurtati and Syamsurizal (2022), corroborated our view that education is key to human development index, from the researcher's position, one of the benchmarks used in viewing the quality of human life is the Human Development Index (HDI) which is measured through the quality of education, health and economic levels (purchasing power). The importance of education on human development globally and indeed Nigeria, can never be overemphasized. Meaning that, for any country to grow and

attain its goals, then its educational system must be strong enough to support the developmental programmes of the country. Every strong economy in the world unarguably is a product of strong, qualitative and quantitative educational system, which is what separates the developed countries from the developing countries. Therefore, there is a strong link between education and human development world over, this is evidenced by the quality of workforce, inventions, innovation and initiatives of the populace that ultimately transforms to wealth, mentally and otherwise. Therefore, a strong educational system when in place in a country, serves as a catalyst to human development of the country.

2.1.2 Health and Human Development

There is an age long adage that, 'a healthy man is a wealthy man'. This also implies that; a healthy nation is a wealthy nation. It can be deduced from the foregoing that when a country maintains a strong and healthy health system, it impacts on the development of the country in almost all aspects of its economic life. There is no gainsaying the fact that, a healthy people in a giving society will trigger development, because of their physical and mental wellness. Ridhwan, Nijkamp, Ismail and Irsyad(2022). Support this position, and opined that, Human health is an essential part of any society and economic activity, the authors also assert that health occupies a prominent position on the Maslow hierarchical ladder of human needs. Again, World Bank 2021 cited in Ridhwan, et al (2022). corroborated the above assertion and affirmed that, when global health conditions are disrupted by a pandemic, a severe global economic crisis may emerge, true to this postulation the memories of COVID-19 pandemic since 2020 is in agreement. WHO, (2019). Argued that, despite the fact that global government healthcare expenditure is increasing at a faster rate, with an average of 6% in low and middle-income countries (LICs and MICs) and 4% in high-income

countries (HICs), it still pushes around 100 million people into extreme poverty each year as they have to spend more than 35% of their income to obtain healthcare services. Eneisik, (2021) opined that, health mirrors a state of complete wellbeing which lead to competent work force and improve human capital development through acquisition of skill and knowledge. More so, David, Alexander, Vadim, and Klaus (2020). Affirmed that, there is positive association between economic growth and human development outcomes, especially health, education, life expectancy, and fertility. However, WHO, 2016 cited in Aigbedion (2021). Assert that, a good health care system is a primary and essential part of human needs in any country. The World Health Organization, further assert that, fifty percent of economic growth gaps between developed and developing countries are attributable to ill-health and low life expectancy. While Akwe, (2014). Argued that, there is a growing concern about the economic impact of health care expenditure on households who face illness, particularly in areas where pre-payment mechanisms do not exist and households have to make out of pocket expenditures to use health services. In Nigeria, private expenditure accounts for almost 70% of total expenditure on health of which 90% is out-of-pocket. This high level of out-of-pocket expenditure implies that health care can place a significant financial burden on households.

2.1.3 Economic, Social Services and Human Development

Holik, Sinaga, and Novindra, (2017). Unequivocally argued that, the quality of life boils down to the recognition of human dignity. The authors assert that, human being is one of factors of production determining nation welfare, that is, if human beings are not taking care of natural resources will be worthless. While Song, and Tong, (2022), affirmed that, the real purpose of social development is human development,

enabling people to live fulfilling and creative lives, and to develop their potential. Also Akano and Adams (2019), opined that, the provision of social and community service by the Government is aimed at Human Development, and the researcher is of the opinion that economic development improves the quality of life, which generally calls for higher incomes. Jumare, Yusuf and Rafiat, (2016), postulated that, the federal government of Nigeria at different times through its annual budget and other funding channels displayed its willingness and readiness to finance the productive sectors with infrastructural and quality human capital investment in mind which should translate to economic growth and eventually, development in the long run.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 The Humanist Revolution

Human development is centered on the collective well-being of individuals in a giving society. In *A Theory of Justice* (1971), philosopher John Rawls' definition of individual well-being was the possession of "social primary goods" or things that rational humans need or desire, a concept similar to utility but his method of aggregating social well-being across individuals was revolutionary. Rawls' adopted two critical principles that are very relevant this study, first, that, "Each person has an equal right to a fully adequate scheme of equal basic liberties which is compatible with a similar scheme of liberties for all." And the second principle is that, "Social and economic inequalities are to satisfy two conditions. First, they must be attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity; and second, they must be to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged members of society. Rawls thoughts are appropriate in this study as they address the Nigerian peculiar situation, hence the choice of this theory.

2.3 Empirical Review

Ademola, Bright and Rotimi (2023), examined the effects of government sectoral spending on human development in Nigeria from 1986–2021. And found from the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model adopted that, in the short and long run, there exit no link between government sectoral spending and human development in Nigeria.

Edeme, and Nelson (2019), examined public expenditure in Nigeria in the last decade based on composition and distributional impacts on human development from 2007-2017, and found positive effect of capital expenditure as mitigated by increased recurrent expenditure. The combination of these factors strongly reduces the capability of public expenditure to foster human development.

Cordelia (2019), investigated the impact of government general spending on human development in Nigeria from 2003-2017. The results indicate that government's capital expenditure and inflation have insignificant negative influence on HDI, corruption does not have any impact on HDI but government recurrent expenditure has strong and significant positive impact on HDI.

Veronika (2020), examined whether government investment in areas that develop human capital can indeed aid its development in the Czech Republic. And found that in the Czech Republic, spending on recreation, culture, and religion had the largest influence on developing human capital for the period under review. Expenditure on education and health, which most studies cite as the main tools for cultivating human capital, placed only third or fourth regarding their contribution to developing human capital.

Abdulkadir (2019), investigated the relationship between economic growth, government expenditure and financial development focusing on Nigeria for the period of 1981-2016. The study was analyzed using ordinary squares technique, and he

found all the disaggregated financial development and public expenditure indicators have significant effects on economic growth.

Ene, (2020), Investigated Human Development in Nigeria using the three main indicators which include education, life expectancy and income, and found that inequality gap in Nigeria is one of the highest in Africa. In comparison to other West Africa countries like Ghana, Togo and Mali which were studied, Nigeria is still low.

3.Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The research employed Ex-post facto research model. The choice of this model is the extent we made use of time series data that were not specifically meant for this particular research, but exists independent of the research endeavour. The sample size comprised public expenditure, to include expenditure on health, education and economic, and social services. Secondary data from 1999 to 2021, were sourced from CBN Statistical bulletin, 2021.and Federal Ministry of Finance, Office of the Accountant General, 2021. United Nations World Population Prospects 2022, World

Bank Group, 2021. However, this study adopted Multiple regression model with the aid of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 23.

3.2 Model Specification

$$HDI = F(EXH, EXE, EXS, OVS) \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Where:

HDI = Human Development Index

EXH = Expenditure on Health

EXE = Expenditure on Education

EXS = Expenditure on Social Services

OVS = Other Variables

$$HDI = B_0 + B_1EXH + B_2EXE + B_3EXS + B_4OVS + ut \dots\dots\dots 2$$

Where:

B₀ = Intercept

B₁-B₄ = Partial Regression

Ut = Error Term

4. Data Presentation Analysis and Discussion

Table1: Data Presentation

Years	Education	Health	Social & Community Services	Human Development IndexHDI
1999	43.61	16.64	11.12	0.456
2000	57.96	15.22	11.61	0.560
2001	39.88	24.52	24.52	0.463
2002	80.53	40.62	40.62	0.466
2003	64.78	33.27	33.27	0.452
2004	76.50	34.20	34.20	0.450
2005	82.80	55.70	55.70	0.460
2006	119.02	62.25	62.25	0.465
2007	150.78	81.91	81.91	0.473
2008	163.98	98.22	98.22	0.478

2009	137.12	90.20	90.20	0.448
2010	170.80	99.10	99.10	0.490
2011	335.80	231.80	231.80	0.482
2012	348.40	197.90	197.90	0.492
2013	390.40	180.00	180.00	0.500
2014	343.75	195.98	195.98	0.519
2015	323.19	257.70	257.70	0.523
2016	339.28	200.83	200.82	0.526
2017	403.96	245.19	245.19	0.532
2018	465.30	296.44	296.44	0.534
2019	593.33	388.37	388.37	0.539
2020	646.75	423.33	432.33	0.54
2021	620.59	386.24	386.24	0.54

Source: CBN Statistical Bulletin 2021 and United Nations, 2019. (N, BILLIONS)

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
HDI	.49513	.035686	23
EXH	158.94043	128.445455	23
EXE	260.80478	195.051784	23
EXS	158.93435	129.764209	23

Table 3: Correlations

		HDI	EXH	EXE	EXS
Pearson Correlation	HDI	1.000	.719	.732	.715
	EXH	.719	1.000	.987	1.000
	EXE	.732	.987	1.000	.986
	EXS	.715	1.000	.986	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	HDI	.	.000	.000	.000
	EXH	.000	.	.000	.000
	EXE	.000	.000	.	.000
	EXS	.000	.000	.000	.
N	HDI	23	23	23	23
	EXH	23	23	23	23
	EXE	23	23	23	23
	EXS	23	23	23	23

Table 4: Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	EXS, EXE, EXH ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: HDI

b. All requested variables entered.

Table 5: Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.763 _a	.583	.517	.024812	.583	8.837	3	19	.001	2.114

a. Predictors: (Constant), EXS, EXE, EXH

b. Dependent Variable: HDI

Table 6: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.016	3	.005	8.837	.001 ^b
	Residual	.012	19	.001		
	Total	.028	22			

a. Dependent Variable: HDI

b. Predictors: (Constant), EXS, EXE, EXH

Table 7: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	.454	.010		45.438	.000	.433	.475

EXH	.004	.003	13.931	1.420	.172	-.002	.010
EXE	.000	.000	.759	.836	.414	.000	.000
EXS	- .004	.003	-13.963	- 1.440	.166	-.009	.002

a. Dependent Variable: HDI

Table 2 represent the output of descriptive statistics of the mean sum of .49513 for Human Development Index (HDI), 158.94043 Expenditure on Health (EXH), 260.80478 expenditure on Education (EXE) and 158.93435expenditure on Social Services respectively (EXS), with their corresponding standard deviations of .035686, for HDI, 128.445455 for EXH, 195.051784 for EXE, and 129.764209 for EXS respectively. The mean of the research as revealed from the regression result, represents the convergence of the variables, that is how the variable in the research are converged, while the corresponding standard deviation represents the dispersion of the data, that is how the variables of the research are dispersed from the mean. Table 4 as can be observed reveals the model fitness of this research, ‘R’ denotes the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, which is here represented here at .763% EXH, EXE, EXS and HDI. ‘R Square’ as revealed from the regression result here presented at .583%, stands for coefficient of variation, that shows the extent to which the independent variable predicts a change or variation in the dependent variable. From the model therefore, EXH, EXE, and EXS triggered .583% variation in HDI at a standard error of .024812 with the ‘Adjusted R Square’ of .517% implying that the independent variables have explained the dependent variable over .517% and the model specified for the study is fit at 0.001 level of significance, is deemed statistically fit for this study. Table 6 shows the coefficients of the independent variables, the coefficient of 13.931for EXH, reveals that a one Naira (₦1) increase in EXH will cause 13.931 increase

in HDI, also the coefficient of .759 for EXE, implies that a one Naira (₦1) increase in EXE will cause .759 increase in HDI. And in like manner, the coefficient of -13.963 for EXS means that a one Naira (₦1) increase in EXS will cause -13.963 increase in HDI. and further proves that there is mixed coefficient of 13.931, .759 and -13.931 for EXH, EXE and EXS to HDI. An Anova value in table 5 significant at .001 which is less than the test significance level of @ 0.05 affirmed that the research is statistically viable and fit. However, the Durbin-Watson revealed at 2.114meaning there is a negative autocorrelation, indicating that a fall on the expenditures on health, education and social services of previous period, would signal a likelihood that, it will rise in the current period. The pearson correlation in Table 2, of .719%, .732% and .715% with a significant value of 0.00, at 0.05 level represent a positive relationship between HDI and EXH, EXE and EXS respectively.

4.3 Test of Hypotheses

1.H₀₁ There is no significant effect of education expenditure on human development index.

Decision Rule

Accept H₀: if calculated T-statistics value <Tabulated T-Statistic value

Reject H₀: if calculated T-statistics value >tabulated T-Statistics value.

From the regression result,

Calculated T-statistics value = .836

Tabulated T-Statistics critical value = 1.714

Since the calculated T-Statistics value of .836 is less than the tabulated T-statistics value of 1.714 at 5 percent level of significance, we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis. It therefore means

that, public expenditure on education does not have a significant effect on human development index in Nigeria.

2. H_{02} There is no significant effect of Health expenditure on Human Development.

Decision Rule

Accept H_0 : if calculated T-statistics value < Tabulated T-Statistic value

Reject H_0 : if calculated T-statistics value > tabulated T-Statistics value.

From the regression result,

Calculated T-statistics value = 1.420

Tabulated T-Statistics critical value = 1.714

Since the calculated T-Statistics value of 1.420 is less than the tabulated T-statistics value of 1.714 at 5 percent level of significance, we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis. It therefore means that, public expenditure on health does not have a significant effect on human development index in Nigeria.

3. H_{03} There is no significant effect of Economic and social services expenditure on Human Development.

Decision Rule

Accept H_0 : if calculated T-statistics value < Tabulated T-Statistic value

Reject H_0 : if calculated T-statistics value > tabulated T-Statistics value.

From the regression result,

Calculated T-statistics value = -1.440

Tabulated T-Statistics critical value = 1.714

Since the calculated T-Statistics value of -1.440 is less than the tabulated T-statistics value of 1.714 at 5 percent level of significance, we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis. It therefore means that, public expenditure on economic and social services does not have a significant effect on human development index in Nigeria.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

This research is specifically important given the current economic situation in Nigeria and how human development have become a subject of discuss even in international arena.

The research focuses on how public expenditures especially expenditures on health, education and economic and social services impacts on human development index in Nigeria. From the above analysis it can be deduced that, public expenditures in these key government expenditure framework does not significantly impact on human development (the proxy for human development in Nigeria). Suffice it to say therefore, that our findings conform with previous studies like; Ene (2020), Ademola et al (2023) and Cordelia, (2019). Whose research in the past relates to human development in Nigeria, and found human development to be very low. Observe that the mean of the research as revealed from the regression result, represents the convergence of the variables, that is how the variable in the research are converged, while the corresponding standard deviation represents the dispersion of the data, that is how the variables of the research are dispersed from the mean. Table 4 as can be observed reveals the model fitness of this research, 'R' denotes the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, which is here represented here at .763% EXH, EXE, EXS and HDI. 'R Square' as revealed from the regression result here presented at .583%, stands for coefficient of variation, that shows the extent to which the independent variable predicts a change or variation in the dependent variable. From the model therefore, EXH, EXE, and EXS triggered .583% variation in HDI at a standard error of .024812 with the 'Adjusted R Square' of .517% implying that the independent variables have explained the dependent variable over .517% and the model specified for the study is fit at 0.001 level of significance, is deemed statistically fit for this study. Table 6 shows the coefficients of the independent variables, the coefficient of 13.931 for EXH, reveals that a one Naira (₦1) increase in EXH will cause 13.931 increase in HDI, also the coefficient of .759 for EXE,

implies that a one Naira (₦1) increase in EXE will cause .759 increase in HDI. And in like manner, the coefficient of -13.963 for EXS means that a one Naira (₦1) increase in EXS will cause -13.963 increase in HDI. and further proves that there is mixed coefficient of 13.931, .759 and -13.931 for EXH, EXE and EXS to HDI. An Anova value in table 4.2.5 significant at .001 which is less than the test significance level of @ 0.05 affirmed that the research is statistically viable and fit. However, the Durbin-Watson revealed at 2.114 meaning there is a negative autocorrelation, indicating that, a fall on the expenditures on health, education and social services of previous period, would signal a likelihood that, it will rise in the current period. The Pearson correlation in Table 3, of .719%, .732% and .715% with a significant value of 0.00, at 0.05 level represent a positive relationship between HDI and EXH, EXE and EXS respectively.

5. Summary of Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

The research was carried out to examine the Effect of Public Expenditure on Human Development in Nigeria. Specifically, the study sets to; Determine the effect of Education expenditure on Human Development. Ascertain the effect of Health expenditure on Human Development. And to Investigate the effect of Economic and Social Services expenditure on Human Development. We, therefore, conclude from our finding that, government public expenditures on the three key proxies used in this research have no significant effect on human development, proxy by human development index. Here presented thus; public expenditure on education does not have a significant effect on human development index in Nigeria., public expenditure on health does not have a significant effect on human development index in Nigeria. And of course, public expenditure on economic and social services does not have a significant effect on human

development index in Nigeria. Though the outcome of this research may be worrisome, it's certainly not surprising owing to the economic realities at the moment. From the results of the analysis, the following recommendations are made:

- (i). Public expenditure on education should be improved upon, and judiciously deployed to achieve human development result in this sector of the economy.
- (ii). The government public expenditure on health should be improved to meet the health needs of the general public, thereby achieving health goals to usher in human development.
- (iii). Also, Economic and social services of government should be targeted at the general public for human development, perhaps not to a privilege few.

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