INFLUENCE OF BUSINESS CYCLE ON THE COST OF EDUCATION ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF EDUCATION STUDENTS, UNIVERSITY OF JOS

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Abstract
The objective of this study was to determine the influence of the business cycle on the cost of education on the academic performance of Education students, University of Jos. The research adopted the survey design method. The research design for the study was a survey. The population of students is 1580. The data were randomly selected from this population. From the sample, all the students in the three (3) units of the department were randomly selected, andthe sample size of 120 students was chosen. The instrument for data collection that guided the study was a structured questionnaire titled "Influence of Business Cycle on Cost of Education Questionnaire" (IBCCEQ). The questionnaire consisted of 15 items. A four-point rating scale was used; it contains a list of statements to which the students respond. Findings revealed that economic recession has negatively impacted Nigeria's education system, particularly at the tertiary level. Most, if not all, inadequate and operational deficiencies point to one conspicuous causal factor: lack of resources as a result of the collapse of the economy. Furniture in most educational institutions is quite a challenge; desks, chairs, tables, and stools are broken. The study recommended that the government should provide the necessary funds to reduce the effects of the crisis on educational development, and concerted efforts and good attempts should be made by education stakeholders to maximize their allocated resources by the government.

Keywords: Education, Economic Recession, Inflation

Introduction

Education is also about culture; it is the primary vehicle for disseminating the accomplishments of a group of people. It encompasses general skills such as language, science, mathematics, and communication that provide the foundation for further education and training. Education also includes the development of values and attitudes necessary for meaningful contribution and participation in civic life. These multiple purposes make education a key area for human rights in all countries. The right to education is accepted internationally and enshrined in major international conventions and many national constitutions, including our own (Nigeria's) constitution (Obiakor, 2021).

In Nigeria, formal education is regarded as a birthright for every child. Most Nigerians, and all developed and developing nations, generally believe that good education is the gateway to success and the cornerstone of social emancipation, economic achievement, and national sustainable development. Tertiary education, on the other hand, is a key factor in a nation's efforts to develop a highly skilled workforce to compete in the global economy. There are important private and public benefits to participating in tertiary education. A tertiary education graduate also obtains non-economic benefits, including a better quality of life, improved health, and more significant opportunities for the future. The benefits of tertiary education extend to the larger society through the positive externalities that result from the aggregate outcomes of graduates, whether they be jobs created from increased entrepreneurial activity, prevention of brain drain, or other positive societal outcomes.

The education system is part of the general macro-economy; hence, whatever happens in the system will affect the schools. The education system cannot compromise standards and quality on account of poor funding. Most institutions in Nigeria are confronting economic constraints, which slow down the speed of achieving the institutions' activities. Since the funding of education is solely external at most levels (public or government schools), they are mostly affected by economic hardship (Devanshi, 2016). In Nigeria, formal public education is regarded as a birthright for every child. Most Nigerians, and indeed, all progressive nations, generally believe that good education is the gateway to success and the cornerstone of social emancipation, economic achievement, and national development. It can also be empirically argued that the failure to provide relevant and adequate educational opportunities to blacks by the successive colonial governments was one of the significant reasons that fueled the protracted armed struggle. The pre-independence era was characterized by discriminatory policies that marginalized and disadvantaged learners based on their race, colour, or creed (Obiakor, 2021). The provision of education for the majority of the population remained low at both the primary and secondary school levels. There were bottlenecks throughout the system.

It is the dream of every country, whether developed or underdeveloped, to experience even development in the standard of living of its citizenry. This development encapsulates all facets of human endeavours; however, the development hubs are around the economic sector of such a country. Moreover, the truth cannot be far-fetched as sectors such as health, agriculture, technology, education, and social, amongst others, depend highly on the economic sector for their survival. This is to say, when the economic sector fails, all other sectors follow suit. So, economic recession must be frowned upon. In Nigeria, the educational system is almost entirely dependent on government budgetary allocation. With the economic crisis, the sector will no doubt witness its fair share of budget cuts, which will affect not only the teachers but also students and families. Teachers' salaries represent around two-thirds of public expenditure on education, which explains why, in some countries, the first signs of a slowdown had a direct impact on pay (Coombs, 2015). When the economy is in crisis, and graduate unemployment is high, the teaching profession used to be a safer and more attractive choice than other occupations because of the respect given to the profession and the regular payment of teachers' salaries. However, nowadays, the contrary is the case.

According to Obiakor (2021), the central objective of macroeconomic policies is to foster economic growth and to keep inflation at a low level. The word inflation rings a bell in the world's market economy. It is a problem that threatens all economies because of its undesirable effects. The problem of inflation, indeed, is not a new phenomenon. It has been a major problem for the country over the years. Inflation is a household word in many market-oriented economies. Although several people, producers, consumers, professionals, non-professionals, trade unionists, workers, and the like frequently talk about inflation, particularly if the inflation has assumed a habitual character, yet only selected a few mechanisms and consequences of inflation.

Contemporary macroeconomic literature increasingly recognizes that business cycles and economic growth are interrelated rather than independent phenomena. While earlier classical economists maintained that short-run cyclical fluctuations had little influence on the long-run growth trajectory of an economy, modern macroeconomic scholars argue that fluctuations in aggregate economic activity significantly affect investment, productivity, employment, and overall economic performance (Blanchard & Leigh, 2021). Business cycles, also known as economic cycles, refer to the recurrent expansions and contractions in macroeconomic activities, especially changes in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment, output, and income levels within an economy (Mankiw, 2022). These cyclical movements are commonly reflected in alternating periods of economic boom, recession, recovery, and depression across major macroeconomic indicators. Furthermore, persistent macroeconomic instability arising from severe business cycle fluctuations may hinder long-term economic growth by reducing investment opportunities, weakening productivity, and disrupting efficient resource allocation (Romer, 2023). Consequently, there is widespread agreement among economists, central bankers, and policymakers that one of the primary objectives of macroeconomic policy in both developed and developing economies is to achieve sustainable economic growth alongside price stability, particularly through the maintenance of low and stable inflation rates (IMF, 2024).

Economies follow cycles of economic activity. Periods of expansion are followed by periods of Contraction. Output and employment increase during periods of expansion. On the other hand, output and employment decrease during periods of Contraction. This pattern of real GDP rising and then falling is called a business cycle or trade cycle. This pattern, however, is not regular. The duration of business cycles and the rate at which real GDP rises or falls, vary considerably. A business cycle represents fluctuations in the level of economic activity (output or real GDP) over time around the economy's long-term trend rate of growth. A typical business cycle has four phases: The Peak, the Contraction, the Trough, and the Expansion phase.

Peak: A peak is defined as a period when aggregate demand reaches a peak, and output grows faster than its long-term trend. A peak is the point at which the economy is producing its maximum or optimal output. Employment during a peak period is at or above full employment. As output grows faster than its potential trend, it becomes unsustainable.

Contraction: A period when real GDP declines; a period of economic decline. During this phase, the aggregate demand falls, and it is accompanied by a decline in economic activity and rising unemployment. These factors lead to a recession. The contraction or downturn phase of the business cycle is associated with lower economic growth. An economy is said to be contracting when it records a decline in real output. This phase is characterized by decreased levels of consumer purchases, rising unemployment, the downward trend in inflation, and, subsequently, reduced production by businesses.

Trough: A trough is associated with a minimum level of economic activity in which consumption, production, investment, and employment are at their lowest. At this point, the economy has hit a bottom from which the next phase of the business cycle will emerge. It represents the phase when the level of economic activity is at its lowest point in the business cycle.

Expansion: The expansion phase of the business cycle is associated with rising economic activities in which the economy tends to operate at near or full employment. It is a period when real GDP increases, a period of economic growth. It represents the phase after a trough when aggregate demand increases. It results in an expansion in output and falling unemployment.

These phases of a business cycle are often collectively referred to as a 'boom-bust' cycle. The contraction phase of a business cycle leads to recession—a period of declining real income and rising unemployment (Wolla, 2023). A significant decline in general economic activity has extended over some time. A recession is commonly defined as a situation when the level of economic activity has fallen for at least two consecutive quarters (i.e., at least two three-month periods). The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER, 2014) defines recession as "a period of significant decline in total output, income, employment, and trade, usually lasting from six months to a year, and marked by widespread contractions in many sectors of the economy." A prolonged and severe recession results in depression – a period of sustained trough in the economy accompanied by high unemployment levels and, usually, falling prices resulting from a collapse in domestic and international demand.

Macroeconomic shocks, such as oil price shocks, money supply shocks, currency devaluation, technological advancement, and changes in government policy, alter the actions and plans of economic agents, thereby giving rise to equilibrium behaviours" that symbolize a business cycle" (Daniel &Olaniran, 2017). The effects of these shocks affect output performance in Nigeria.

Over the years, Nigeria has witnessed periods of booms and recessions. In the 1970s, the economy was expanding due to the large inflow of crude oil income, and between 1981 and 1985 (when there was a falling oil revenue), the economy declined, causing a rapid deterioration in the living standard of Nigerians (Chukwuemeka, 2014). This, in turn, led to a decline in the performance of the economy as government revenue fell, the standard of living worsened, and debts (both domestic and external) rose, followed by a decrease in the GDP.

Different types of business cycles have been discovered over time in the literature. The major ones are the Kitch in the inventory cycle of 3-5 years, identified by Joseph Kitch in 1923, Kuznets infrastructural investment cycles of 15-25 years proposed by Simon Kuznets (1958), the Kondratiev wave cycle of 45-60 years identified by Nikolai Kondratiev (1922) and the Jugular fixed investment cycle of 7-11 years popularized in the 1860s by Clement Jugular. The Jugular cycle is the most recognized cycle of all others as it relates to the modern concept of the business cycle. The global economic meltdown of 2007, the great depression of the 1930s, and the events of the 1920s (to mention a few) depict business cycles. However, the great misery is of a higher magnitude, and this event triggered a new wave of intellectual and economic thinking.

Causes and Effects of Economic Recession

An economic recession is a significant decline in economic activities across the economy, lasting longer than a few months. It is visible in a decline in industrial production, employment, real income, and wholesale-retail trade (Osalor, 2016).Chad (2012) gives the following as the causes of economic recession: War, high interest rates, poor fiscal policies, rising oil prices, and housing bust. Thus:

a. War: In a country like Nigeria, the religious War (Boko Haram insurgency), tribal wars, Niger Delta restiveness, and kidnapping are some of the related issues to War that affect the country's economic growth in Nigeria.
b. High interest rates: Most banks in Nigeria charge exorbitant interest rates of double digits (26-27%), which discourages investment in the country, especially for foreign investors. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) is doing little or nothing to salvage the situation.
c. Poor fiscal powers: unending poor implementation of set programmes that have to do with economic development, and even when steps are taken, corruption takes the day at the detriment of the less privileged, where perpetrators go scot-free.
d. Rising oil price: Though this is a global issue, the Nigerian government has failed to save for the rainy days. This has also created a problem for the economy.
e. Bursting of housing: only a few Nigerians can burst out of where to put their heads, and even if there are any, the majority live in overcrowded apartments beside dilapidated structures with very poor social amenities.Enejeta (2016) gives the following as the effects of economic recession on the common man:

i. Job loss: This affects the stability of families and individuals; with unemployment rates running extremely high during a recession period, families and individuals will always struggle to find jobs, no matter how menial, to pay bills.
ii. Lifestyles change; reduced incomes lead to reduced entertainment, dining, and extracurricular activities. At this time, most people will always go for cheaper substitutes, from expensive to less expensive ways of living.
iii. Credit and debts: Many strive hard to get out of debt, thereby collecting loans and credits to offset bills, for instance, leading to bankruptcy.

Looking at the two authors' assertive approach to the causes and effects of economic recession, one can boldly say that recessions lead to unemployment, debt, budget deficits, low taxation, lower wages, reduced lifestyles, a fall in government bond yield, and increased government spending. In all these, their effects on education cannot be ignored.

Concept of Inflation

Inflation is one of the most frequently used terms in economic discussions, yet the concept is variously misconstrued. There are various schools of thought on inflation, but economists have a consensus that inflation is a continuous rise in prices. Simply put, inflation depicts an economic situation where there is a continuous general rise in the prices of goods and services. It could be defined as a continuing rise in prices as measured by an index such as the consumer price index (CPI) or by the implicit price deflator for Gross National Product (GNP). Inflation is frequently described as a state where "too much money is chasing too few goods". When there is inflation, the currency loses purchasing power.

It could be defined as ‘a continuing rise in prices as measured by an index such as the consumer price index (CPI) or by the implicit price deflator for Gross National Product (GNP)’. Inflation is frequently described as a state where “too much money is chasing too few goods”. When there is inflation, the currency loses purchasing power. The purchasing power of a given amount of naira will be smaller over time when there is inflation in the economy. Broadly, inflation can be grouped into four types, according to its magnitude.

1. Creeping Inflation: This occurs when the price rise is very slow. A sustained annual rise in prices of less than 3 per cent per annum falls under this category. Such an increase in prices is regarded as safe and essential for economic growth.
2. Walking Inflation: Walking inflation occurs when prices rise moderately, and the annual inflation rate is a single digit. This occurs when the rate of rise in prices is in the intermediate range of 3 to less than 10 per cent. Inflation of this rate is a warning signal for the government to control it before it turns into runaway inflation.
3. Running Inflation: When prices rise rapidly at the rate of 10 to 20 per cent per annum, it is called running inflation. This type of inflation has tremendous adverse effects on the poor and middle class. Its control requires strong monetary and fiscal measures.
4. Hyperinflation: Hyperinflation occurs when prices rise very fast at double- or triple-digit rates. This could lead to a situation where the inflation rate can no longer be measurable and absolutely uncontrollable. Prices could rise many times every day. Such a situation brings a total collapse of the monetary system because of the continuous fall in the purchasing power of money.

Basically, two causes of inflation have been identified, namely, demand-pull and cost-push.

i. Demand-pull inflation is caused by an increase in the conditions of demand. These could either be an increase in the ability to buy goods or an increase in the willingness to do so.
ii. Cost-push inflation arises from anything that causes the conditions of supply to decrease. Some of these factors include a rise in the cost of production, an increase in government taxation, and a decrease in the quantity of goods produced.

Influence of Business Cycle on Education in Nigeria

Unfortunately, the educational system in Nigeria is not left out of the heat of the economic recession, especially when government-owned institutions are shielded under the guise of TSA (treasury single account), which leads to shortfalls in the payments of teachers/lecturers' salaries, non-payment of annual increment and accumulated promotion arrears for many years, poor infrastructure, among other factors would definitely cause much harm to the sector. Where students incur some direct schooling costs, however small, poorer students may have to forego schooling. And since the crisis could lead to tighter credit markets, households (and schools) will have fewer resources to buffer themselves, and students, especially in universities, may not be able to obtain the student loans necessary to stay enrolled. Moreover, the pressure for more household members to earn income may increase demand for children and youth to substitute for adults in home production, and for youth to find work outside the home. These effects could reduce school attendance, driving down student performance and increasing dropout rates. For this reason, the majority of parents and stakeholders are afraid of poor-quality delivery services in this sector, as the majority of them cannot afford their children's school fees. Most especially, those parents whose wards attend private schools are left with no option but to withdraw them to public schools.

UNESCO (2009) gives the following as some of the effects:

1. Education financing: Before the financial crisis or economic recession, it had really affected the educational sector. This is because money from the economy is supposed to be channeled into the development of education. However, owing to economic recession, the money needed in the educational sector is diverted to other sectors.
2. Employment trends in the educational sector: The number of teachers has reduced due to the economic recession.
3. Changes in migration and mobility patterns: Teacher-teacher migration has become an increasing feature of cross-border flows of highly skilled professional workers during an economic recession. This will lead to brain drain; it is very glaring today in Nigeria, where teachers migrate to neighbouring countries for better-offered jobs.
4. Changes in other benefits (pension, health, other social protection concerns have been expressed that social security programs, including the sustainability of education sector pension funds, would be negatively affected by the economic recession
5. Others,such as corruption, over-dependency on oil, laziness, poor implementation of agricultural programmes, and poor leadership, to mention a few, are some of the lingering factors.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The study sought to establish the influence of the business cycle on the cost of education on the academic performance of University of Jos students. Specifically, the study intends to examine the following:

1. The influence of economic recession in Nigeria on the state of infrastructural facilities at the University of Jos.
2. Influence of inflation on the cost of tertiary education amongst education students of the University of Jos.
3. Strategies for the eradication of the challenges of economic recession on teaching and learning in the University of Jos.

Research questions

1. To what extent has the economic recession in Nigeria affected the state of infrastructural facilities at the University of Jos?
2. How has inflation in Nigeria affected the cost of tertiary education amongst education students of University of Jos?
3. What are the strategies for the eradication of the challenges of economic recession on teaching and learning at the University of Jos?

Methodology

The research design adopted for the study was a survey design. In this design, a questionnaire is used to elicit information from different individuals on a particular issue relating to the population. This survey design was adopted because the data collected from a few members of the population is used to generalize and refer to the population. This method is easy and cheap to conduct.The population comprises the Social Science Education Department students. The population of students is 1580. The data were randomly selected from this population. From the sample, all three (3) units in the department were randomly selected, andthe sample size of 120 students was chosen using Yamane's (1964) statistical formula, which was employed for sample size determination,making the total number of respondents 120.

The instrument for data collection that guided the study was a structured questionnaire titled "Influence of Business Cycle on Cost of Education Questionnaire" (IBCCEQ). The questionnaire consisted of 15 items. A four-point rating scale was used; it contains a list of statements to which the students respond. The questionnaires were designed by the researcher to get information from the respondents. The response options to the items were a four-point rating scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

To ascertain the validity of the instrument, the questionnaires were submitted to two experts, one in test and measurement in the Department of Educational Foundation and one in the Economics education unit of social science education, all in the University of Jos. This was done to ensure that the items measured what they were designed to measure. The decision rule was to reject an item whose mean fell below 2.50 since it used a 4-point rating scale. The reliability of the instrument was tested through the results of the pilot study conducted, and using the Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient, which is 0.71, with the use of SPSS version 27.0. Thus, the data collected were subjected to descriptive statistical analysis. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research question.

Results and Discussion

Research Question One: To what extent has the economic recession in Nigeria affected the state of infrastructural facilities at the University of Jos? Table 1 shows the results of how economic recession in Nigeria affected the state of infrastructural facilities at the University of Jos.

Table 1 shows the results of how economic recession in Nigeria affected the state of infrastructural facilities at the University of Jos.

S/N	Statements	Mean	SD	Decision
1.	It has affected the maintenance of buildings, classrooms and hostels	2.75	1.29	Agreed
2.	It has affected the availability of electricity and water supply, and other essential utilities on the campus	3.72	1.30	Agreed
3.	It has halted the renovation and ongoing projects on the campus	3.65	1.36	Agreed
4.	Constant maintenance should be a top priority of the government	3.32	0.90	Agreed
5.	The school transport system is not functional	3.07	1.12	Agreed

Source: (Field survey, 2026)

Cumulative mean: 3.30

The result in Table 1 showed the mean scores and standard deviation of items constructed to answer research question 1. From the result presented, it is observed that the mean ratings of the responses were 2.75, 3.72, 3.65, 3.32, and 3.07, respectively, with the corresponding standard deviation of 1.29, 1.30, 1.36, 0.90, and 1.02. All the items'mean ratings were above 2.50.

Research Question Two: How has inflation in Nigeria affected the cost of tertiary education amongst Education students of University of Jos? Table 2 shows the results on how inflation in Nigeria affected the cost of tertiary education amongst Education students of University of Jos.

Table 2 shows the results on howinflation in Nigeria affected the cost of tertiary education amongst Education students of University of Jos

S/N	Statements	Mean	SD	Decision
6.	School fees haveincreasedsignificantly as a result of inflation	3.69	1.40	Agreed
7.	Inflation has increased my living expenses	2.98	1.41	Agreed
8.	Inflation has affected my access to scholarships, student loans, and financial assistance from family members	2.77	1.23	Agreed
9.	Learning materials, such as the cost of textbooks, have increased due to online learning	3.76	1.29	Agreed
10.	I have cut down my studies due to rising educational costs	2.29	1.31	Disagreed

Source: (Field survey, 2026)
Cumulative mean: 3.10

The result in Table2 showed the mean scores and standard deviation of items constructed to answer research question 2. From the result presented, it is observed that the mean ratings of the responses were 3.69, 2.98. 2.77, 3.76, and 2.79, respectively, with the corresponding standard deviation of 1.40, 1.41, 1.23, 1.29, and 1.31. Items 1-4 mean ratings were above the cut-off point of 2.50, except item 5, which is below 2.50.

Research Question Three: What are the strategies for the eradication of the challenges of economic recession on teaching and learning in the University of Jos? Table 3 shows the results ofthe strategies for the eradication of the challenges of economic recession on teaching and learning.

Table 3 shows the results of the strategies for the eradication of the challenges of economic recession on teaching and learning.

S/N	Statements	Mean	SD	Decision
11.	There should be a significant increase in funding for universities to reduce the impact of the downturn	3.32	0.88	Agreed
12.	The use of online and digital tools can be used toreduce the cost of transportation to school for students	3.09	0.99	Agreed
13.	Expanding scholarship and grand programs to support students financially	2.69	1.43	Agreed
14.	Alumni supports, donations, and endowment	3.28	1.64	Agreed
15.	Cost-effective teaching strategies should be encouraged	3.43	1.05	Agreed

Source: (Field survey, 2026)
Cumulative mean: 3.16

The result in Table 3 showed the mean scores and standard deviation of items constructed to answer research question 3. From the result presented, it is observed that the mean ratings of the responses were 3.32, 3.09, 2.69, 3.28, and 3.43, respectively, with the corresponding standard deviation of 0.88, 0.99, 1.43, 1.64, and 1.05. All the items were above the mean rating of 2.50.

Discussion of Findings

The results of analysis for research question one, which sought to examine the extent to which the economic recession in Nigeria has affected the state of infrastructural facilities at the University of Jos. The result revealed that the average mean of items agreed was 3.30, which is above the criterion mean of 2.50. From the study, the respondents agreed thateconomic recession has affected the state of infrastructural facilities at the University of Jos. This agrees with Chad (2012), who gives the following as the causes of economic recession: War, high interest rates, poor fiscal policies, rising oil prices, and housing bust.

The results of analysis for research question two, which sought to examine how inflation has affected the cost of tertiary education amongst students of University of Jos. The result revealed that the average mean of items agreed was 3.10, which is above the criterion mean of 2.50. From the study, the respondents agreed that inflation has affected the cost of tertiary education amongst students of University of Jos. This agreeswith Lekwa and Anyaogu (2016) that Economic recession has drastically affected educational development. Teachers are owed months of salaries; their children go and hawk to help make ends meet; parents cannot pay their children’s school fees or buy learning kits for them. In consequence, many children are dropping out of school. As a result of these dropouts from school, more illiterates and potential criminals are raised in the states.

The results of the analysis for research question three, which sought to examine what are the strategies for the eradication of the challenges of economic recession on teaching and learning at the University of Jos? The result revealed that the average mean of items agreed was 3.16, which is above the criterion mean of 2.50. From the study, the respondents agreed with thestrategies for the eradication of the challenges of economic recession on teaching and learning in the University of Jos. This agreeswith Hughes (2009) had observed this trend during economic recession and said that child abuse rises in the period of economic hardship. Street hawking appears to be an easy means of sustaining the family during economic hardship and has been embraced by parents as a panacea for economic hardship.

Conclusion

The respondents in this study revealed that the economic recession has negatively impacted Nigeria's education system, particularly at the tertiary level. Most, if not all, inadequate and operational deficiencies point to one conspicuous causal factor: lack of resources as a result of the collapse of the economy. Furniture in most educational institutions is quite a challenge; desks, chairs, tables, and stools are broken. In most institutions, there are heaps and heaps of broken furniture stacked in various locations, while learners have inadequate facilities to use for sitting and writing. The state of buildings is even more deplorable. Classrooms and other teaching/learning rooms are inadequate; those available are dilapidated and, in some cases, in a state of disrepair. The effects of budget cuts can be seen in declining quality in terms of low teacher morale and reduced expenditure on books and materials. In many cases, University success rates have also declined as students' performance has reduced and attrition rates have increased in our universities. Many lecturers have left the education system to work outside the country, and those who remained joined better-paying sectors within the country.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. There is a need for diversification of Nigeria's revenue sources through improvement in the solid minerals, agriculture, and tourism sectors to boost the economy.
2. The government should provide the necessary funds to reduce the effects of the crisis on educational development.
3. Concerted efforts and good attempts should be made by education stakeholders to maximize their allocated resources by the government.

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