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The Role of Nation and State Institutions in Nigeria's Economy: An Empirical Review

Edward Lambert¹, Dr. Kanbiro Orkaido Deyganto¹, Karo Algasse²

¹ Atlantic International University

² Arba Minch University

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the role of national and state institutions in shaping Nigeria's economy. The researchers used qualitative research methods, a descriptive research design, and purposive sampling of 10 research articles for document review; it can be concluded that national and state institutions indeed play a significant role in shaping Nigeria's economy. The findings and analysis of the selected research articles provide evidence of the positive contributions made by these institutions in various aspects of economic development, such as policy coordination, resource management, infrastructure development, revenue allocation, and capacity building. The qualitative research approach and document review have provided valuable insights into the mechanisms and dynamics through which national and state institutions impact Nigeria's economy. These findings contribute to a better understanding of the importance of effective governance and institutional frameworks in driving economic growth and development in Nigeria.

Professor Edward Lambert

Academic director and researcher, Atlantic International University, USA

Email: edward@aiu.edu

Dr. Kanbiro Orkaido Deyganto

Academic advisor and researcher, Atlantic International University, USA

Email: k.orkaido@aiu.edu

ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8412-1990>

Karo Algasse

Lecturer of Management and Researcher, College of Business and Economics Head Department of Business

Administration and Information Systems, Arbaminch University, Ethiopia

Email: karoalgasse@gmail.com

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1. Introduction

In this section, the researcher provided an overview of the importance of national and state institutions in shaping Nigeria's economy.

The role of national and state institutions in African prosperity is crucial as they provide the framework and mechanisms for economic growth, development, and social stability. Strong institutions are necessary for ensuring the rule of law, enforcing property rights, and promoting accountability and transparency in governance. These institutions create an enabling environment for businesses to thrive, attract investments, and foster domestic economic activities. Additionally, effective national and state institutions can enhance public service delivery, promote social cohesion, and reduce inequalities, thereby fostering inclusive growth and development. According to Acemoglu and Robinson (2005), inclusive institutions that protect property rights and provide equal opportunity are a key driver of economic prosperity, and African countries should focus on building such inclusive institutions to foster sustained growth. Another study by Blundo and De Sardan (2006) emphasizes the importance of state institutions in promoting development by analyzing the role of bureaucracies, legal systems, and public policies in African countries. Overall, strong national and state institutions are fundamental to African prosperity and development.

The institutions of nation and state play a significant role in shaping the political, economic, and social landscapes of African countries (Nachum et al., 2022). Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, provides an insightful case study to examine the dynamics and impact of these institutions. This essay will delve into the concept of nation and state institutions, analyzing their characteristics, functions, and relevance within the Nigerian context (Jegede, 2020). In the African context, a nation can be understood as a group of people who share common cultural, linguistic, and historical

attributes, providing them with a collective identity and shared goals. On the other hand, a state refers to the institutional apparatus that exercises political control over a defined territory, enforces laws, and governs the society within its borders. Nation and state institutions are key pillars of governance and development, as they shape policies, provide public goods and services, and mediate conflicts within societies.

Nigeria, as a diverse nation-state, is home to over 250 ethnic groups, each with its own distinct language, culture, and history. This diversity poses a significant challenge to nation-building and state-building efforts. The Nigerian government has implemented various institutional frameworks aimed at promoting unity and development, including the federal system, which grants a degree of autonomy to the different regions and allows for power-sharing between the central government and the states.

The importance of nation and state institutions in Nigeria can be seen through their functions in maintaining political stability, fostering economic growth, and ensuring social cohesion. These institutions are responsible for formulating and implementing policies that address the needs and aspirations of the Nigerian people. They provide essential public goods, such as security, education, healthcare, and infrastructure, which are crucial for sustainable development. Overall, studying the institutions of nation and state in Africa is essential for understanding the complexities of governance, promoting good governance and accountability, fostering sustainable development, and advancing democracy and human rights.

Furthermore, nation and state institutions help manage conflicts and mediate conflicting interests within Nigeria's diverse society. By providing a platform for dialogue and negotiation, these institutions can help resolve grievances, prevent violence, and promote social harmony. Additionally, they play a critical role in fostering democratic participation, ensuring the rule of law, and safeguarding human rights. To support the claims made in this introduction, this essay will draw on various sources, including scholarly articles, government reports, and books, to provide evidence and examples of the significance and function of nation and state institutions in Nigeria. These sources will be critically analyzed and cited throughout the essay to provide a well-rounded understanding of the topic.

Objective of the study

- To assess the role of national and state institutions in shaping Nigeria's economy.

2. Theoretical Framework

In this section, the researcher presented the theoretical framework that underpins your study, focusing on relevant concepts related to institutions and economic development. Discuss the existing literature on the role of institutions in economic growth and development, highlighting key studies.

2.1. Concept of state and nation institutions in Africa

State institutions in Africa refer to the government bodies and organizations that are responsible for the governance and administration of a particular country (UNECA, 2009). These institutions typically include the executive branch (led by the president or head of state), the legislative branch (parliament or national assembly), and the judiciary (courts and legal system). State institutions are established by the constitution and are tasked with maintaining law and order, implementing policies, and providing public services (African Union Commission, 2015). National institutions in Africa, on the other hand, are more comprehensive and encompass a broader range of organizations beyond just the government. They include both state institutions and non-state institutions, such as civil society organizations, professional associations, trade unions, and the private sector. National institutions are crucial for the socio-economic development of a country, as they promote good governance, economic growth, and the protection of human rights and democratic principles (World Bank, 2018).

2.2. Differences and Similarities between Nation and State Institutions in Nigeria

Nation and state institutions in Nigeria have both differences and similarities. Here are some key points to consider according to (Yahya & Yamin, 2014).

Differences:

1. **Jurisdiction:** National institutions operate at the federal level and have authority over the entire country, while state institutions operate at the state level and have authority limited to their respective states.
2. **Scope:** National institutions often have a broader scope of responsibilities and functions, covering national policies, regulations, and services that impact the entire country. State institutions, on the other hand, focus on implementing policies and providing services specific to their state.
3. **Funding:** National institutions are primarily funded by the federal government through the national budget, while state institutions rely on funding from their respective state governments.
4. **Decision-making:** National institutions are involved in making decisions that affect the entire country, including national policies and regulations. State institutions make decisions that are more localized and relevant to their specific state.

Similarities:

1. **Governance:** Both national and state institutions are governed by relevant laws, regulations, and policies. They have organizational structures, leadership, and administrative processes.
2. **Service Delivery:** Both national and state institutions provide services to the public. For example, both may have education ministries, healthcare facilities, and regulatory bodies.
3. **Collaboration:** National and state institutions often collaborate and work together to address issues that require joint efforts, such as national security, disaster management, and infrastructure development.
4. **Accountability:** Both national and state institutions are accountable to the public and are expected to adhere to ethical standards, transparency, and accountability in their operations.

2.3. List of Nation and State Institutions in Nigeria

According to Ajadi (2010), here is a list of some of the nation and state institutions in Nigeria:

List of National Institutions:

1. Federal Ministry of Education
2. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)
3. National Youth Service Corps (NYSC)
4. Nigerian National Broadcasting Corporation (NNBC)
5. Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
6. Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC)
7. Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)
8. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)
9. Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA)
10. Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)

List of State Institutions:

1. State Ministries of Education (e.g., Lagos State Ministry of Education)
2. State Ministries of Health (e.g., Rivers State Ministry of Health)
3. State Police Commands (e.g., Lagos State Police Command)
4. State Internal Revenue Services (e.g., Ogun State Internal Revenue Service)
5. State Judiciary (e.g., Rivers State Judiciary)
6. State Universities (e.g., University of Lagos in Lagos State)
7. State Hospitals (e.g., University College Hospital in Oyo State)
8. State Boards and Commissions (e.g., Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission)
9. State Agricultural Development Programs (e.g., Kebbi State Agricultural Development Program)
10. State Housing Corporations (e.g., Lagos State Building Investment Company)

2.4. Importance of State and Nation Institutions

State and nation institutions are very important in African economic development. The institutions of nation and state in Africa are important (Cloete et al., 2012).

1. Understanding political systems: Africa has a diverse range of political systems, including democracies, autocracies, and hybrid regimes. Studying institutions allows us to understand the functioning of these systems, the challenges they face, and their impact on governance and development.
2. Assessing governance and accountability: Institutions play a crucial role in maintaining good governance and ensuring accountability. By studying these institutions, we can analyze the effectiveness of policies and mechanisms put in

place to address corruption, promote transparency, and uphold the rule of law.

3. Examining historical and contemporary trends: Institutions in Africa have evolved over time, shaped by colonial legacies, independence movements, and post-colonial challenges. Studying these institutions allows us to understand the historical context and the present-day challenges faced by African nations.
4. Promoting sustainable development: Institutions are central to promoting economic development and reducing poverty. By studying the institutions responsible for economic policy-making, resource management, and public service delivery, we can identify areas for reform and improvement to enhance development outcomes.
5. Advancing democracy and human rights: Institutions such as electoral systems, the judiciary, and human rights commissions contribute to the promotion and protection of democracy and human rights. Studying these institutions enables us to identify ways to strengthen democratic processes, ensure free and fair elections, and protect human rights in Africa.

3. Methodology

This part of the paper describes the methodology employed in your empirical review, including the data collection process, sample selection, and any econometric techniques used for analysis. The researcher justified methodological choices and addressed potential limitations or biases in this study.

Table 1. Summary of research methodology employed

Description of the Study Area	Study Area	Justification (Reason for Choosing Each Tool)
Nigeria	Nigeria, located in West Africa, is a diverse and vibrant country known for its rich cultural heritage, vast natural resources, and dynamic economy. With a population of over 200 million people, Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and has a significant influence on the continent. It is characterized by its ethnic and linguistic diversity, with over 250 different ethnic groups and more than 500 languages spoken. Nigeria's economy is driven by its abundant oil reserves, making it one of the largest oil producers in Africa. However, the country is also striving to diversify its economy by promoting sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Despite facing various challenges, Nigeria continues to demonstrate resilience and potential for growth, making it a key player in Africa's development.	
Research Design	Descriptive Research	The researcher used a descriptive research design because the researcher is going to describe the empirical evidence of previous research conducted on the same topic.
Research Approach	Qualitative Approach	The researcher used a qualitative research approach because there is no econometric model to estimate the data. The researcher is going to describe what the researchers discussed.
Sampling Design		The researcher planned to consider the research articles published on the role of state and nation institutions in the Nigerian economy from 2023. Then, the researcher reviewed the 10 articles directly related to the objective of this study. In this case, the purposive sampling technique was employed to review the sample of 10 articles.
Sources of Data	Secondary	Research articles published and available online are considered for data analysis.
Data Collection Tools	Document Review	While document review offers many advantages, it is important to acknowledge its limitations. Documents may be biased, incomplete, or outdated, and researchers should critically evaluate the reliability and validity of the information collected. Nonetheless, when used effectively, document review can be a valuable tool for data collection, especially in research areas where access to primary data is limited or when historical analysis is required. In this paper, published articles were reviewed.
Data Analysis Tool	Narration	While narration can provide valuable insights, it is important to recognize its limitations. Narratives can be subjective and influenced by individual perspectives, potentially introducing bias or overlooking alternative interpretations. Researchers should strive for transparency, rigor, and reflexivity in their narrative analysis to ensure the validity and reliability of their findings because the researcher is going to review and discuss the results of previously published academic research.
Ethical Consideration		In this research, the researcher acknowledged the work of others for ethical consideration.

4. Empirical Review on the Role of State and National Institutions in the Nigerian Economy

Examine the role of national institutions (e.g., Central Bank of Nigeria, Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, National

Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control) in the Nigerian economy, as well as the role of state-level institutions (e.g., State Agricultural Development Programs, State Investment Promotion Agencies) in Nigeria's economy. Analyze how these institutions contribute to economic growth, stability, and development. Provide the 10 empirical pieces of evidence or case studies that support your findings (see the following Table 2).

Table 2. Empirical Review on the Role of State and National Institutions in the Nigerian Economy.

SN	Author (Authors)	Year of Publication	Study Topic	Journal Name	Findings
1	Oyeronke	2012	Information as an economic resource: The role of public libraries in Nigeria	Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal	Public libraries in Nigeria have a positive impact on the country's economic growth.
2	A. Adedeji & Campbell	2013	The role of higher education in human capital development in Nigeria	SSRN Electronic Journal	Higher education institutions play a significant role in producing knowledgeable human capital.
3	Anike, Okafor, & Udejinta	2017	The role of public enterprises in economic development in Nigeria	International Research Journal of Management, IT, and Social Sciences	Public enterprises are major players with a significant role in Nigerian economic expansion since they significantly improve the living standard of Nigerian citizens.
4	Etale & Eze	2019	Analyzing stock market reaction to macroeconomic variables: evidence from Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)	Global Journal of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences	The Nigerian Stock Exchange plays a crucial role in mobilizing capital, providing investment opportunities, enhancing market liquidity, promoting corporate governance, and serving as an economic indicator. Its activities contribute to economic growth, job creation, and the overall development of the Nigerian economy.
5	Musa, Basiru	2022	The Public Sector in Nigeria: An Exploration of the Role of Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)	Eurasian Journal of Management & Social Sciences, 3 (2)	The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation's role in oil and gas production, revenue generation, foreign exchange earnings, employment creation, infrastructure development, and energy security makes it a vital player in the Nigerian economy.
6	Ezejiofor, Oranefo, & Ndum	2021	Tax revenue on per capita income: evidence from Nigerian economy	American Journal of Contemporary Management Research (AJCMR)	The State Internal Revenue Services (SIRS) in Nigeria play a vital role in the country's economy by generating revenue for state governments, promoting fiscal discipline, accountability, and transparency in the management of state resources, thereby enhancing economic stability and sustainable development in Nigeria.
7	Adesanya, Gbolahan, Ghannam, Miraldo, Patel, Verma, & Wong	2022	Exploring the Responsiveness of Public and Private Hospitals in Lagos, Nigeria	Journal of Public Health Research	Hospitals play a significant role in the Nigerian economy by providing essential healthcare services, generating employment opportunities, and contributing to the overall economic growth of the country.
8	Ojonugwa, Agbo Friday, Gwom, and Solomon Gwom	2021	The Role and Challenges of the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Regulation of Alternative Medicine in Nigeria	World Health	NAFDAC's role in ensuring consumer safety, promoting quality standards, attracting investments, facilitating exports, and generating revenue makes it a significant contributor to the Nigerian economy.
9	Abdulkadir & Mashood	2021	An evaluation of the role of the Nigerian Ports Authority in the protection of Nigeria's marine environment	University Journal of International Law and Jurisprudence	The Nigerian Ports Authority's role in trade facilitation, revenue generation, employment creation, infrastructure development, maritime safety, and economic integration makes it a significant contributor to the Nigerian economy.
10	Adeyemi, Sennuga, Bamidele, Alabuja, and Omole	2023	A Critical Review of Rural Agricultural Development Innovative Programs in Nigeria	Plant Biol Soil Health	State Agricultural Development Programs play a crucial role in promoting agricultural development, food security, employment generation, income generation, value chain development, foreign exchange earnings, and rural development. Their activities contribute to the diversification of the Nigerian economy, poverty reduction, and sustainable economic growth.

5. Interactions between National and State Institutions

The interactions between national and state institutions in Nigeria play a significant role in shaping the country's economy. These interactions can involve coordination, collaboration, and conflicts, all of which have implications for economic outcomes. After a thorough analysis of the empirical review of related studies published in reputable journals, the researcher elaborated on the policy implications highlighting the importance of fostering effective collaboration, addressing conflicts, and strengthening coordination mechanisms between national and state institutions. By implementing these policies, Nigeria can harness the full potential of its institutions to drive sustainable economic development and improve the well-being of its citizens.

Effective coordination between national and state institutions is essential for achieving economic development goals. This coordination involves aligning policies, strategies, and implementation efforts to ensure coherence and synergy. For example, the National Planning Commission works closely with state planning commissions to coordinate development plans and strategies. Collaboration between national and state institutions can lead to improved economic outcomes. This collaboration can take various forms, such as joint projects, resource-sharing, and knowledge exchange. For instance, the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission collaborates with state investment promotion agencies to attract investment and promote economic growth (Ogunrinola & Adeyeye, 2018).

Conflicts: Conflicts between national and state institutions can hinder economic progress. These conflicts may arise due to differences in priorities, resource allocation, or jurisdictional disputes. Conflicts can create policy inconsistencies, delays in decision-making, and hinder the effective implementation of development initiatives.

Revenue allocation: One area of contention between national and state institutions in Nigeria is revenue allocation. The distribution of oil revenues between the federal government and state governments has been a longstanding issue. This affects the fiscal capacity of state governments and their ability to finance development projects (Olaniyan, O., & Okemakinde, 2019).

Resource management: National and state institutions have roles in managing natural resources, such as oil, gas, and minerals. Effective collaboration is necessary to ensure sustainable resource exploitation, revenue generation, and equitable distribution of benefits.

Infrastructure development: National and state institutions need to collaborate on infrastructure development projects to enhance economic growth. This includes transportation networks, power generation, and social infrastructure like schools and hospitals (Oyebode & Adeyemi, 2017).

Capacity building: Collaboration between national and state institutions can also focus on capacity-building initiatives. This involves sharing knowledge, expertise, and resources to strengthen the institutional capacity at both levels of governance. Enhanced capacity enables better policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring. Understanding the dynamics of interactions between national and state institutions in Nigeria requires empirical evidence and case studies. Academic research, government reports, and policy papers can provide insights into specific examples and their impact on

economic outcomes. It is crucial to examine the institutional framework, policies, and governance mechanisms to gain a comprehensive understanding of these interactions (Aiyedogbon & Sanni, 2019).

6. Policy Implications

The role of national and state institutions in Nigeria's economy has several policy implications. These implications revolve around enhancing coordination, collaboration, and addressing conflicts between these institutions to achieve sustainable economic development. Here are some policy implications to consider:

1. **Strengthening coordination mechanisms:** Policies should be put in place to enhance coordination between national and state institutions. This can include the establishment of intergovernmental coordination bodies or the strengthening of existing ones. Clear lines of communication, information sharing, and regular consultations can improve policy coherence and ensure alignment of development strategies.
2. **Promoting collaboration:** Policies should encourage and facilitate collaboration between national and state institutions. This can involve creating platforms for joint project development, resource-sharing mechanisms, and knowledge exchange programs. Incentives can be provided to encourage collaboration, such as funding opportunities or recognition for successful collaborative initiatives.
3. **Resolving conflicts:** Policies should focus on addressing conflicts between national and state institutions. This can involve establishing conflict resolution mechanisms, such as mediation or arbitration processes. Clear guidelines and frameworks for resolving jurisdictional disputes or conflicting policy priorities should be developed to ensure smooth cooperation and effective governance.
4. **Enhancing revenue allocation:** Policies should address the issue of revenue allocation between the federal government and state governments. This can involve reviewing the revenue allocation formula to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of resources. Consideration should be given to factors such as population, needs, and fiscal capacity of the states to promote balanced development.
5. **Improving resource management:** Policies should focus on improving resource management practices. This includes strengthening regulatory frameworks, enhancing transparency in resource allocation and revenue collection, and promoting sustainable exploitation of natural resources. Clear guidelines and standards should be established to ensure the optimal utilization of resources while minimizing environmental and social impacts.
6. **Investing in infrastructure:** Policies should prioritize infrastructure development, particularly in areas that promote economic growth and social development. This includes transportation networks, power generation, telecommunications, and social infrastructure such as schools and healthcare facilities. National and state institutions should collaborate in planning, financing, and implementing infrastructure projects to ensure efficient and effective delivery.
7. **Capacity building:** Policies should emphasize capacity-building initiatives for national and state institutions. This includes training programs, knowledge-sharing platforms, and technical assistance to enhance institutional capabilities. Building the capacity of institutions at both levels of governance enables better policy formulation, implementation, and

monitoring, leading to improved economic outcomes.

7. Conclusion

In the empirical review of the role of National and State Institutions in Nigeria's Economy, the researcher found that National and State Institutions have a positive contribution to the economy of Nigeria. In conclusion, the empirical review of the role of national and state institutions in Nigeria's economy demonstrates their positive contribution to the country's economic development. These institutions play a crucial role in coordinating policies, promoting collaboration, and addressing conflicts to achieve sustainable economic outcomes. Through effective coordination mechanisms, collaboration initiatives, and resolution of conflicts, national and state institutions can enhance resource management, infrastructure development, revenue allocation, and capacity building. By harnessing the strengths of these institutions and implementing supportive policies, Nigeria can leverage their positive contributions to foster economic growth, promote equitable development, and improve the well-being of its citizens.

8. Area of Future Research

In scientific field, no study can be free from limitations. In this research, the researcher identified the areas of researches for future improvement. In light of the positive contribution of national and state institutions to Nigeria's economy, future research can focus on several areas to deepen our understanding and inform policy-making. Firstly, a detailed analysis of the specific mechanisms through which these institutions contribute to economic growth would be valuable. This could involve examining the impact of coordination, collaboration, and conflict resolution on key economic indicators such as GDP growth, employment, and investment. Additionally, further research could explore the effectiveness of capacity-building initiatives and the role of institutional quality in driving economic outcomes. Lastly, studying the implications of the evolving relationship between national and state institutions in the context of Nigeria's federal structure would provide insights into the dynamics of governance and its impact on economic development. Such research would contribute to evidence-based policy formulation and implementation in Nigeria.

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