
BEARI FORMULA, AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**NJOKU, DAVIDSON***Department Of Public Administration
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ABSTRACT

The Beari formula is an administrative formula designed to stimulate and reinvigorate ailing economy to stabilize, grow and develop simultaneously in line with the planned economic objectives. The formula is a technique that is practically oriented. This is because there is an inherent monitoring, supervising and evaluation in the system. In conclusion therefore, the activities of Beari formula will transform the rural areas into urban cities.

Keywords: Beari Formula, Lead Sectors, Linkage effect, Collaboration, Intermediary, Producer – consumer and Gap in knowledge, Government expenditure, Deceit theory and Chain of Causation.

The present economic condition in Africa, particularly in Nigeria, shows that Nigeria is not only underdeveloped but in the true sense of poverty below the poverty line. This is because the administrative passengers in various political positions lack adequate administrative skills, knowledge and capacity to manage Nigeria's economy. The knowledgeable ones do not make themselves available and connected to the seat of power.

Davidson (2022:59) adds that administrative passengers lack administrative skill, knowledge, capacity, ability and willingness to operate within standard rules and regulations. More than that, the Administrative passengers introduce inhuman and inhibiting rules that limit creativity, rationalities, frustrate industrial harmony and encourage lockouts, picketing and long drawn strikes. The direct effect of Administrative passengers at the chief executive seat will include a failed agricultural sector, absence of energy and power supply, high inflation rate, adverse balance of trade and payment, capital flight, economic domination by multinational corporations (MNC), huge debt and debt burden, multiple policies, multiple failures, deceit in government expenditure and poverty in a wealthy Nigeria.

According to Davidson (2019:37) from the preceding survey of resources and Nigeria's wealth, it is very easy to conclude that Nigeria is wealthy enough to provide for all Nigerians because Nigeria is stinking rich and can satisfy basic needs of Nigerians, but the truth and what is on ground in Nigeria as at 2019 is characterized by:

Rivers of hunger;

Rivers of unemployment;

Rivers of economic suicide;

Rivers of public debt;

Rivers of unethical and immoral life;

Rivers of beggars.

It is a statement of fact that Nigeria's overdependence on oil is responsible for the above conditions.

Thus, majority of Nigerians are subjected and kept below the subsistence level. They way out of these economic challenges is the adoption and application of the Beari Formula. The Beari formula is a rational and objective approach that can stimulate an ailing economy to recover, stabilize and develop simultaneously in line with the national economic plan. Hence we state that Beari formula is an administrative formula designed to stimulate and reinvigorate, ailing economy to stabilize, grow and develop in line with planned economic objectives. That is the synchronization of budget, land transport system, infrastructure and industry in a systematic and integrated manner that each supports and sustains others to stabilize, grow and develop in line with the national budget and economic plan objectives. It means that each component sector is a producer and a consumer. The interaction in the economic system is that of producers, consumers of equal production, consumption strength and capacity. Therefore, the link between and among the component sector of Beari formula is that each sector is selling and buying at the same time and with this, each sector serves the collective economic interest of the Beari system and national economy because there is no idle or non-producing consuming sector. The Beari formula as a process provides a framework that mobilizes financial and material resources from the sector where it is surplus to sector where it is invested and utilized efficiently for the benefit of all cooperating sectors of the economy.

In other words, each sector of the economy is a major participant and an intermediary for the channeling of material and financial resources from the point of surplus to the points of consumption and production. Consequently, each sector makes available, its idle materials and financial resources to sectors that need it for stability, growth and development. Smooth and rapid flow of material and financial resources within Beari network prevents duplication of functions, conflict of interest between and among cooperating sectors of the economy on material and financial resources. In this way, the collaborative linkage of budget, energy, agriculture, railways, land transport system, infrastructure and industry will facilitate financial and technical assistance and optimum utilization of resources. The intermediary nature of Beari formula, facilitates the channeling of resources from one sector to the other for rational use of

available resources thereby bridging the gap between saving and investment. It is obvious that the rate of economic development depends on the rate of investment.

Another intermediary role of each segment of the Beari formula is that of revenue mobilization and generation, which quickens capital formation and spending for group benefits. Similarly, the producer-buyer structure of the Beari formula helps the economy to maintain adequate price stability by preventing inflation or deflation. More so, production consumption partnership of the formula prepares the economy for favourable balance of payment and balance of trade. It is also apparent that the collaborative linkages of the formula will ensure economy in the use of available resources, balance provision of goods and services, balance budget and overall improvement in savings and investment.

In view of the above favourable economic conditions provided by the Beari formula there is a cyclical network of intermediary of the lead sectors that move surplus material and financial resources to scarce areas of profitable and productive investment through economic intermediaries. The ailing economy is adequately stimulated and reinvigorated to stabilize, grow and develop, by inherent coordination in the formula as shown in the working and operation of the network. For example, production consumer, and intermediary role of each sector prevents regular fluctuation in the output, pricing system and growth of the economy. The absence of economic fluctuation by extension will guarantee employment opportunities, living wages, and the basic satisfaction of basic human needs such as, food, shelter water and overall economic stability. More than that, the unity of purpose and direction between and among cooperating sectors; Energy, agriculture, transport and industry depends on the stable economy to increase production of economic goods and services from time to time.

According to Davidson (2019:60), the Beari formula is all about simultaneous investing and coordination of the four core sectors of the economy (Energy, Agriculture, rail ways and infrastructure) in a way that each sector supports and complements another to stimulate, stabilize and grow and develop Nigeria's sick economy, and in this way break the vicious circle of poverty. It means that the resource transmission power of Beari formula is enough incentive to savings and investment. This is because savings depends on flow from output and wealth, at the same time, investment depends on flow from savings. In other words, the investment in manufacturing and production will quicken industrial growth and development that will facilitate the production of goods, services, and employment opportunities, supporting the production of goods, services and employment capacity of Beari formula. Davidson (2022:154) states that the activities of Beari formula will transform the rural areas to towns and urban cities with the emergence of manufacturing firms and industries and consequently, create employment opportunities and better standards of living and welfare facilities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BEARI FORMULA

Implementation is the process of translating Beari formula into action so as to use budget, energy, agriculture railways/transport to achieve economic stability, growth and development. This is true because the Beari formula will remain an intention until it is used to achieve the objectives of the formula. According to Harrison (1980:24) implementation causes the chosen course of action to be carried out within the Organization. Hence, implementation refers to the process of disbursement of funds to acquire and coordinate resources to actualize set objectives. It is an action stage of the Beari formula. Implementation of the Beari formula is a collective responsibility of all that are concerned with budget, energy, agriculture, railways and industry. There is internal organization such that positions and responsibilities and work sub divisions are arranged to enhance cooperative efforts between and among lead sectors of the economy. The Beari formula objectives are clearly defined and determined. The channels of communication are open to all the concerned sectors to ensure feedback through foremen, supervisors, monitoring and evaluation units. In the words of Martin and Smith (1993:67) evaluation means assessing the value of activity, involving the measurement of performance and operation in the society in terms of its requirements. The Beari Formula operates Bank Model of operation because no work is carried over to another day.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

We are using the Beari formula because Nigeria has economic problems of how to satisfy the economic needs of Nigerians and reduce inequality and poverty. According to Davidson (2019:54) the way out of these economic challenges is for the administrative man to apply the Beari formula in Nigeria.

DETERMINATION OF ECONOMIC PLAN AND OBJECTIVES.

Administrators and project directors of development sources for fund for energy, agriculture, railways/roads and industry for respective states (36 states of Nigeria) for example;

The directorate for energy and Power

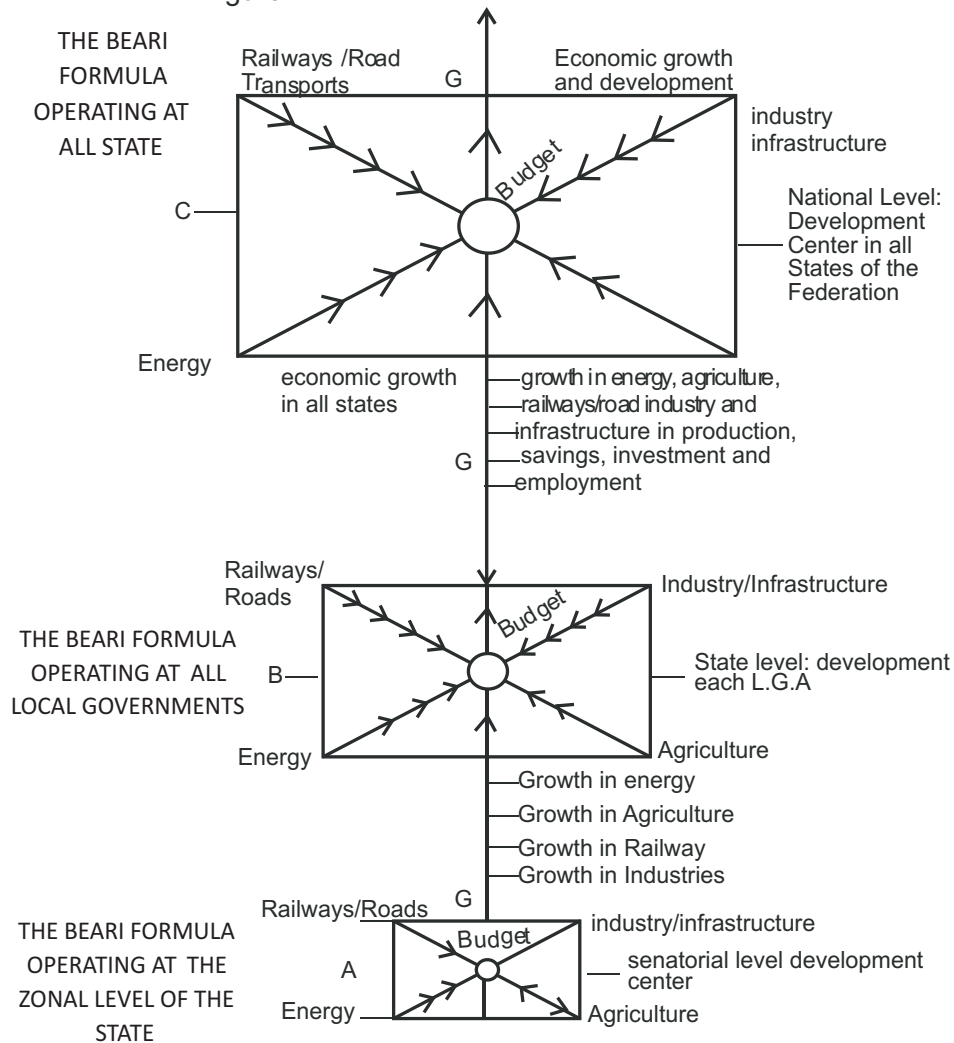
1. To mobilize and distribute adequate power and energy to support agricultural revolution in the state, to produce enough food, raw materials and revenue for self-reliance
2. The directorate for roads and railways, to ensure adequate construction and rehabilitation of rural roads and link roads for the movement of raw materials, and food stocks from the areas of production to areas of consumption and refinement .
3. The directorate for infrastructure and industry, to mobilize and ensure

adequate banking facilities, small and medium scale industries to process agricultural products.

The Beari formula feasibility study locates these directorates: energy, agriculture, railway and roads in three senatorial levels of government at inception stage and gradually spread to other zones of the state.

Administration of the directorate is not bureaucratic. It is a banking model because in the banking industry, no customer enters the bank without being served. Staff with outstanding jobs know that they will stay behind to complete the days assignment because duties are rationally and economically scheduled that no one is over-loaded and over-burdened. Thus, efficiency and profit maximization are the goals of each directorate. Their internal structure and performance indicators are peculiar to each directorate because of the specialized nature of each directorate and its contribution to the Beari formula objectives in terms of economic stability, growth and development. Most importantly, the political head at the center of Beari formula directorates is the president and at the state level is the governor and at the directorate is the administrative man. According to Davidson, (2019:9), the Administrative man has the quality and predisposition to coordinate both human and material resources. The Administrative Man is a man of today, well equipped, like Joshua and Gideon of the Bible for Nigeria's economic stability growth and development. He recruits the right men for the right job. His administration is equipped with requisite tact and tactics, skill, knowledge and ability to resuscitate, stimulate and rejuvenate the ailing and depressed economy with Beari formula. It is a step-by-step approach in development to cover all local governments of the states in terms of energy, agriculture, railways, roads, manufacturing, producing small, medium and large-scale industries. There is no doubt that, if all the states in Nigeria are economically developed, with the help of Beari formula, Nigeria will be developed. Hence, four years at most is enough for any governor or president to turn around Nigeria's economy for good. Davidson (2023:12), states that ...in summary, the Beari formula is a system, in which budget, energy, agriculture, railway, land transport and industry support the other as a producer and consumer to enable the system to stabilize, grow and develop the economy. This is shown in fig 1 below.

Figure I



In figure I, we illustrate the mechanism, operation, process and working of the Beari formula. Budget, energy, agriculture, railways, land transport, industry and infrastructure are the formula A B C G represent growth in energy, agriculture, transport, industry, infrastructure production, savings, investment and employment opportunities. The economy at this stage is depressed and ailing. The collaborating, cooperating and coordinating effect on budget, energy, agriculture, railways, land transport system, industry and infrastructure will stimulate and activate these sectors to action, production of goods and services and employment opportunities. Each

directorates has something to sell and buy. (Producer and consumer status for each directorate). Thus, directorates sell their products and buy what they did not produce. That is economic activities in action, production and consumption, buying and selling of goods and services between and among cooperating sectors and the general society. No doubt, fluctuations will exist at this stage because of the pattern of government and private sector expenditure, production levels of the directorates and existing employment situation, and demand and supply of goods and services in the economic cycle. However, it is obvious and constant, that the economy will recover because of producer consumer linkage effect among energy, agriculture, transport, infrastructure and industry and the role of each sector as an intermediary in mobilizing and channeling available resources from the areas of surplus to areas of need. These directorates also encouraged employment, savings, and investment in small and medium scale enterprises. More than that new link roads and major roads create towns and cities with higher consumption levels for refined and finished goods and services. Recovery from fluctuation stabilizes this economy because of stable Energy, availability of raw materials, food, banking industry, low cost of circulating goods and services, within the system and functional small and medium scale industries, improved employment opportunities, savings and investments, diffusion of materials, machinery, money, skills, knowledge and capacity. All these resources jerk up the economy to grow as labeled "G" in the diagram. In other words, the Beari formula is designed to channel surplus industrial outputs from areas of surplus to scarce areas of profitable and productive investment through a coordinated network of Beari to achieve economic stability, growth, and development. Finally, "G" represents benefits of implementing the Beari formula in terms of increased savings, investment, employment, potable water, healthcare facilities, good transport system, stable, improved production of economic goods and services. Thus, a mechanism for nation wealth creation and improved economic goods and services.

DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

The Beari formula feasibility study shows in three senatorial areas or zones of a state where Energy and power generation, supply and distribution will be located to meet the industrial and economic needs of the people. From here Energy needs for agricultural and small and medium enterprises, and domestic needs of the people will be served. Likewise, agriculture, such as industries that will process agricultural products to finished goods such as market and railways, land transport and banking industries. It means that each senatorial area or zone will house one key factor of the formula. For example, in Imo state, Nigeria, Okigwe should house Energy and power sector, because of Imo River for Dam. Orlu Zone should be used for agriculture because of the fertile Land of Ohaji Egbema farm land such as groundnut, cocoa,

poultry farming, palm oil, cassava, rice, rubber, cotton, timber, tomatoes, beans, plantation. Owerri Zone for small and medium scale enterprises because of the existing industrial Facilities in the area may produce matches, toothpick, sugar, leafteas, groundnut oil, vegetable oil, tin tomatoes, body creams, bottled water, tissue paper, tooth paste, air freshener, footmatch, shoes and polythene

A directorate like DFRI should have zonal offices to ensure rehabilitation of major and link roads and fleet of vehicles managed like the present Imo transport companies to ensure regular and steady movement of material and industrial assets within the zone and state. From these, Development centers will develop and expand to other parts of the zone and beyond the zone to the state. According to Davidson (2022:54) the Beari formula is all about rural development, and development centers are located and chosen from rural areas. Also, Davidson (2022:154) states that it is necessary to state that the improvement is gradual but steady and result will be feasible in all chosen development centres of Beari formula. It means that the formula with the help of four critical sectors of the economy, savings and investment, in eight years of an Administrative man as an executive governor and Administrative man as the directors of the four directorates. Each of the twenty-seven local government areas of Imo State will be growing in Energy, agriculture, transport, small and medium industries cooperating and competing in the state. The management of Beari formula is such that according to Davidson (2019:57) has an in-built mechanism for regular assessment of progress and improvement. It also monitors and evaluates the success and failure in terms of SME's in the 774 Local Government Areas to ensure that there is no political location, and discrimination by political actors.

MANAGEMENT OF BEARI FORMULA

The political head of every Beari formula project or institution is the president at the central level, at the state level the Governor and at the Local Government level is the chairman. The political head has the duty to

- ✓ Generate policy guideline for Beari projects, and provides a solid foundation for the policy take off.
- ✓ to set policy standard
- ✓ Create national interest in the Beari project
- ✓ Most importantly the executive has the duty to approve these appointments of Beari directors.

The directors are the risk bearers of the Beari directorates because adverse or deficit

balance sheet will not be accepted by the formula. Therefore, the director has an obligation and responsibility to make up the difference or forfeit his collateral security and subsequently pay for the difference. Salary and wage administered by Beari formula is by the principle of ability to pay determined by the performance based on the balance sheet and financial reports of the directorate.

CONTENDING ISSUES IN BEARI FORMULA

A careful study of some of the theories of development such as big push theory by Professor Paul N. Rosentain Rodan requires large comprehensive programme and huge sum of money to investment as to break the iron gate of developing and underdeveloped economy. The big Push Theory requires high technology and huge sums of money. The technology and capital are not available in Nigeria. But according to Davidson (2019:55) we are using the Beari formula because Nigeria has a problem of how to make maximum use of available scarce resources to satisfy general needs of Nigerians and reduce the ever-growing inequality in Nigeria. It means that for the Beari formula, huge capital or borrowing for the Beari project is not necessary unlike Big push theory that requires huge capital and high technology.

Balanced growth theory was popularized by Rosentain Rodan and Ragnar Nurkse (1953). The Balanced growth theory suggests that investment in the economy takes place simultaneously in all sectors of the economy in a harmonized manner that manufacturing industries will grow at the same rate with agriculture and consumer goods. Balanced growth theory is good in theory but not in practice because of its holistic nature. The theory is not specific, and achievable, not realistic, not time controlled. Therefore, Nigeria and other African countries will depend on developed countries for financial aids and huge technology, unlike the Beari formula that is specific, measurable, realistic, time controlled and that requires funds available in Development fund and indigenous technology.

GROWTH THE CENTRE APPROACH

Growth centre approach to rural development was introduced in 1958 by Francois Perroux. The growth centre approach to rural development states that growth and development takes off from urban cities because of the available facilities such as infrastructure, health and education housing water facilities that attract industries that later expand to other areas and consequently develop a new city. According to Abah (2000:159) if growth is generated in the growth centres, it will be spread to their hinterlands. The spread mechanisms take the form of stimulation of production for urban industrial markets. Increased production of industrial raw materials for processing industries. An investigation into the content of growth centre approach to

development the economic aspect is not adequately explained only influencing or stimulating is emphasized but the relevant structure or institutions such as energy, power agricultural, transport, infrastructure and industries and their respective roles were not properly highlighted and fixed, hence a big gap closed by Beari formula through the directorates and respective roles as a producer consumer and intermediary role of channeling resources from scarce areas to areas of investment and processing for final consumption.

EXPORT LED GROWTH THEORY

Major writers on export led growth theory are Balass (1985) Khan and Saqib (1993). Some of the countries that succeeded with theory include China, Japan, India, South Korea, Singapore and Hongkong. The theory states that growth depends on export. That is, for an economy to grow it must be export driven because it is export that will induce optimal use of surplus labour, land and other resources that are not put into use.

According to Abah (2000:160) the opening of world market through international demand for the products of less developed countries will ultimately lead to fuller utilization of previously underutilized land and labour in these countries. No doubt export led growth theory is more of economic policy that depends on protectionist policy of the government through tariffs on the imported goods to induce industrialization. The export led growth theory did not place appropriate importance to agriculture and raw materials in the growth of an economy. The neglect of agriculture to emphasize export is an omission that cannot be over looked, especially for African countries such as Nigeria, Ghana, Sierraleone, Gambia, Cameroun, Sudan and Libya. This gap is closed by the Beari formula with the directorate of agriculture and other directorates in the formular. Export led growth theory is for those countries that have strong economic base and goods and services that have comparative advantage, unlike, Nigeria and other African countries it means export led growth theory is for now beyond the capability of African countries. It is this gap on strong financial and technological base of export led growth theory that Beari formula closed with the interaction and interdependence among the directorates of the formula, and producer consumer and intermediary roles of these directorates. No doubt, the place of insecurity in Nigeria will affect economic growth but the formula placed emphasis on agriculture to place food on the table of the majority of the people and gradual recovery of forests and bushes with agriculture and farming will surely give people food and employment and disengage them from counter social behaviours. It is also a fact that Schuterial theory, the big Push theory, Keynesian theory, Rostows stages of economic growth, all the above and others are good to the extent that they serve the organized and rich nations of the world that have strong

economic bases to rely on to launch these theories to succeed. It is a fact that Nigeria is rich as a country with human and material resources but bear the burden of lack of knowledge and political will to do the right things, Notwithstanding what has been written in the past on economic development, research gap exist. That is the reason the Beari formula focuses on such lead areas like budget, energy, agriculture, infrastructure, railways and industries to activate an ailing economy to stabilize and grow. More so, the major thrust of the Beari formula is economic development of Nigeria, which by Beari management design is for eight years to get the Nigerian economy growing stronger and stronger because of collaboration between and among Beari formula lead sectors.

The Beari formula closed the gap in knowledge on relationship and extent of operation among the lead sectors and economic growth. In terms of practical relevance of Beari formula, the mechanism of producer – consumer, intermediary role of the lead sectors and their linkage effects participating and penetrating roles on national economic development of a country makes Beari formula unique and useful for stimulating the ailing economy to stabilize, grow and develop. More than that, it solves the insecurity problem, by reclaiming the forest, the home of insecurity for farming and farm settlements. Hence, the Beari formula scores higher and above all other theories and models of economic and rural development.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE USE OF BEARI FORMULA

The Beari formula is a rational approach that will stimulate an ailing economy to its recovery path because of the inherent producer-consumer value chain in the formula. Furthermore, the intermediary role of the directorates in this formula, to mobilize financial material and human resources in this formula are easily mobilized and channeled from areas of surplus to scarce areas of investment. These encourage increase in number and types of small and medium enterprises to boost production of goods and services. The demand and market for produced goods and services in the formula is guaranteed because of the producer-consumer status of the directorates. More than the above, the interaction and interdependence among the different parts of the formula guarantees the diffusion and smooth exchange of knowledge and capacity among the corperating and collaborating organs of the formula. Most importantly, the objectives of Beari formula are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely because each directorate has scheduled assignments to execute in the interest of other directorates. Failure of each directorate to its responsibilities manifest in less than six hours because each directorate plays a complementary and supporting role in the system.

The formula as a technique is action driven because there is inherent monitoring,

supervision and evaluation in the system. Therefore, the activities of Beari formula will transform the rural areas and urban cities with the emergence of manufacturing firms and industries and consequent employment opportunities. It is obvious that the economic sector cannot develop independently. It must be mutually cooperative to induce investment as shown in Beari formula producer consumer linkages and intermediaries of the directorate. The Beari formula is, unlike other theories, that failed because of corruption, exploitation, abuses of office, injustice and oppression, but for the formula accountability and responsibility is fixed on the directors of the directorates and ability to pay principle determined by the performance of the balance sheet and financial reports of directorates.

CONCLUSION

The Beari formula, with its strong tools of producer-consumer and intermediary role of mobilizing resources and channelling it from surplus areas to investment and manufacturing areas offers more enormous potentials to industrialization, employment opportunities, inequality and poverty reduction. No doubt all these are not possible under the present insecurity in Nigeria. That is the reason, the Beari formula suggests that all elective positions in Nigeria should be rotated so that every group and subgroups in a constituency should have a chance to be elected and occupy the seat of power. According to Davidson (2022:169) one of the ways that African leaders will stop spending money to unite the country, is by rotation of all political offices. Also, executive positions such as president, governor and chairman should be for a single term of five years. This would reduce democratic costs. Also, decentralization of the system will answer the Nigerian political questions or balkanization because the more we fight agitators, the poor gets poorer and the rich gets richer.

In conclusion therefore, the producer – consumer, intermediary role and diffusion of resources, sector participation, penetration to the rural communities and interaction and interdependence of the directorates, ranks Beari formula over other approaches to national economic development, because budget, energy, agriculture and industry are standing shoulder to shoulder and management united, focused and committed to economic development of Nigeria, there must be a turn-around for good in the economy.

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