

**PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL STUDIES ON STRATEGIES TO
ATTAIN INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF AGENDA 2063 IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Agenda 2063 according to African Union Commission (AUC) is a shared strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development and a global strategy to optimize the use of Africa's resources for the benefit of all Africans. This study explored the perspective of social studies on strategies to attain inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria. The cross-sectional survey design was used and lecturers and post-graduate students in the study area were used in the study. The purposive sampling technique was used to select samples for the study. A total of 384 respondents were used in the study in line with Krejcie and Morgan table of sample size selection. Questionnaire was designed through extensive literature review to attain the objectives of the study and was duly validated by relevant experts. The data analysis was done using percentages and frequency counts, arithmetic means, standard deviations and independent samples t-test. The study among others revealed that poor planning and monitoring, inadequate funding, pervasive corruption and mismanagement were among the perceived causes of development plans failures in Nigeria. It was also found that harmonization of the existing policies, efficient and consistent information dissemination, setting realistic goals, the need for accurate and non-politicised data and plan discipline were among the perceived strategies to attain Agenda 2063 in Nigeria. The study in the light of the foregoing made some policy recommendations which include; a need to fight corruption and indiscipline, a need for adequate grassroots mobilization, a need for purposeful and visionary leadership at all levels, a need to diversify the nation's economy, a need for public private partnership among others.

Key Words: Agenda 2063, Inclusive Growth, Social Studies, Sustainable Development & Strategies

Introduction

Development plans are government policies and programmes aimed at bringing development in all spheres of life for her citizens. Nigerian governments over the years have devised measures in the form of policies and programmes aimed at fulfilling their social contracts with the Nigerian populace by providing basic social services and to generally improve their lots. These development plans ranges from short-term, medium-term and long-term plans. Some of these plans introduced over the years include but not restricted to the following; Operation Feed the Nation, Green Revolution, Mass Mobilization for Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP), Family Support Programme (FSP), Better Life for Rural Women, National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS), The Seven Point Agenda, The Transformation Agenda among others. These policies and programmes hardly translate into practical reality as a result of some teething socio-economic and political challenges facing the country over the years (Salihu and Adamu, 2016).

Nigeria indulged in over ambitious policies either owing to the desire to establish support base and legitimacy for government to bring about economic development or to serve ideological ends (Eminue 2005). Such policies cannot work as they will lack adequate financial support, manpower, technical resources, institutional and organizational capabilities and the necessary political will for implementing such fundamental policies. Indeed, most policy making goals in Nigeria are subordinated to the personal rewards and interests of the political leaders and their colleagues with the result that a policy is judged more on its political merits with the real development need rarely factored into consideration. For these, most policies in Nigeria are either inappropriate or lack well defined objectives and programmes for their effective implementation. In this regard, Okoli and Onah (2002) state that implementation of policies in Nigeria take the form of “learning process” or “trial and error”. It is also observed that in Nigeria there are usually no comprehensive policy standards and objectives to guide the bureaucracy in its policy implementation activities and procedures (Makinde, 2005). Sometimes the implementation guidelines are rarely considered as a result of vested interest and lack of adequate monitoring and evaluation. The challenges facing Nigeria in her quest to attain development are slow growth prospects; resource constraints; lack of institutional reforms; inadequate capacity development; uneven income distribution; global economic situation; lack of political will and commitment; lack of an enabling environment to attract investment and encourage private sector development; and the lack of inclusive growth (Salihu and Adamu 2016).

It has been claimed that Nigeria has often formulated good policies but these get bungled at the implementation stage (Eminue, 2005). Universally, Nigeria is widely acknowledged for her effective planning in terms of policies and programmes but the problem has always been the implementation. Some of the Nigeria's policies and programmes have been accused of being imported and therefore lack direct bearing with the reality on ground. Examples of such programmes are the Vision 20:2020, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Some critics have considered these policies and programmes as diversionary tactics aimed at derailing Nigeria from the current situation and realities on ground by her detractors. Another brand new development plan that Nigerians are looking at with mixed feelings and reaction (hope and skepticism) is Agenda 2063. Agenda 2063 is an overarching strategic framework for Africa over the next 50 years. This agenda is developed by the African Union Commission (AUC) through a series of regional consultations with civil society and institutions, Agenda 2063 is touted as “a global strategy to optimize the use of Africa's resources for the benefit of all Africans” (Berhan 2014).

Agenda 2063 according to African Union Commission (2014) is a shared strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development and a global strategy to optimize the use of Africa's resources for the benefit of all Africans. Nigeria is a bonafide member of the African Union and an active partner in the formulation of Agenda 2063. Agenda 2063 is both a Vision and an Action Plan. It is a call for action to all segments of African society to work together to build a prosperous and united

Africa based on shared values and a common destiny. According to Berhane (2014) Agenda 2063 is a roadmap that is supposed to guide Africans and their half a century old organization towards a realization of an old but enduring pan-African vision of unity. It was agreed upon by the African Union leaders on Golden Jubilee Anniversary of AU held in May 2013 on which the AU rededicated itself to the Pan African vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.”

The Agenda 2063 is designed into seven aspirations. These are: a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development; an integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism; an Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; a peaceful and secure Africa; an Africa with a strong cultural identity, values and ethics; an Africa whose development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its youth and women; and Africa as a strong, resilient and influential global player and partners (AU Commission 2014). The thrust of Agenda 2063 is a programme of social, economic and political rejuvenation that links the past, present and the future in order to create a new generation of Pan Africanists that will harness the lessons learnt and use them as building blocks to consolidate the hope and promises of the founding parents for a true renaissance of Africa. It is against this background that this study explores the perspective of Social Studies on the strategies for attaining inclusive growth and sustainable development in Nigeria through Agenda 2063.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to determine the perspective of social studies on strategies to attain inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria. The study is guided by the following specific objectives:

1. To determine the causes of development plan failure in Nigeria;
2. To find out the strategies for attaining inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria.

Research Questions

The study answered the following questions:

1. What are the causes of development plan failure in Nigeria?
2. What are the strategies for attaining inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria?

Null Hypotheses

In the light of the foregoing, it is hypothesized thus:

H01: There is no significant difference on the causes of development plan failure in Nigeria due to respondents' gender;

H02: There is no significant difference on the strategies for attaining inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria due to respondents' gender.

Theoretical Leanings

The study used theories/ideological leanings to serve as a plank and a reference point. These are Dependency theory and Pan-Africanism.

Dependency theory is the notion that resources flow from a "periphery" of poor and underdeveloped states to a "core" of developed states, enriching the latter at the expense of the former. It is a central contention of dependency theory that poor states are impoverished and rich ones enriched by the way poor states are integrated into the unjust .

Dependency theory holds that “the condition of underdevelopment is precisely the result of the incorporation of the Third World economies into the capitalist world system which is dominated by the West and North America” (Randall and Theobald 1998:120). The third world countries are the

economically underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America, considered as an entity with common characteristics, such as poverty, high birthrates, and economic dependence on the advanced countries. The term therefore implies that the third world is exploited, and that its destiny is a revolutionary one.

The theory arose as a reaction to modernization theory, an earlier theory of development which held that all societies progress through similar stages of development, that today's underdeveloped areas are thus in a similar situation to that of today's developed areas at some time in the past, and that, therefore, the task of helping the underdeveloped areas out of poverty is to accelerate them along this supposed common path of development, by various means such as investment, technology transfers, and closer integration into the world market. Dependency theory rejected this view, arguing that underdeveloped countries are not merely primitive versions of developed countries, but has unique features and structures of their own; and, importantly, are in the situation of being the weaker members in a world market economy.

Over the years, African political and development scholars, writers and commentators have blamed the Europeans for the underdevelopment of African. This has necessitated the evocation of Dependency theory in explaining Africa's cum Nigeria's underdevelopment situation, hence Africa's underdevelopment has been linked to two categories of factors: internal and external. The internal factors, Nnadozie said, fan the ember of the external factors and therefore require and deserve more attention hence the connivance of African elites with the Europeans elites to impoverish the continent.

Pan-Africanism literally connotes to all-Africa (n) movement that embraces the ideology of liberation for continental and Diaspora Africans in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Pan-Africanism has a rich but complex tapestry that dates back to the 18th century. The proponents of this movement believed that there cannot be any real development in a colonized environment. Hence, the first step forward in establishing real development must be putting in place an enabling environment for it and that enabling environment is decolonization (Ikechukwu, 2016). Pan-Africanism is therefore a reaction to colonial enslavement in Africa and racial discrimination against the descendants of African slaves in America; it is an ideological and political means of fighting racialism and colonialism.

Therefore, in relation to the issue at stake, Agenda 2063 is Afro-centric and African-based development plan for inclusive growth and sustainable development of African continent by the Africans for Africans. It is out of the realization that African continent cannot fold her hands in this 21st century to guided by a top-bottom approach styles of development plans which are largely spearheaded by the developed worlds. It is a realization that Africa need to look inward and developed its potentials to the fullest for the overall development of Africa and its people. Therefore, it is a call to delink strategically from the centre; be self-reliant while appreciating the mutual benefit of partnership, co-operation and interdependency among countries of the world.

Methodology

The study used cross-sectional survey design. Cross-sectional surveys are studies in which samples are selected from a defined population and contacted at a single point in time. On the basis of the information obtained from the subjects at that point in time, decisions are then taken. According to Hulley, Cummings and Newman (2007) in a cross-sectional study all the measurements are made at about the same time, with no follow-up period. Cross-sectional survey is where a set of information is collected for a sample at one point in time. Data may be collected from a sample of the population or from the entire population or community (Guyette 1983). This study sampled the opinions of Social Studies Teachers and Post-graduate students in the study area at a point in time and the information obtained using questionnaire as a tool are used to take decisions.

The study's population comprised all Social Studies Teachers' and Post-graduate students in Tertiary Educational Institutions in Kaduna state offering Social Studies. The purposive sampling technique is used in picking the study's participants. Purposive sampling technique according to Palys (2008) implies that one sees sampling as a series of strategic choices about with whom, where, and how one does one's research. The way that researchers' sample must be tied to their objectives (Palys 2008). This study therefore used Teachers and Post-graduate students who are thought to have knowledge and understanding of the topic of the study. The researchers ensured that only those that have knowledge about Agenda 2063 are included in the study.

The structured questionnaire titled "Social Studies Strategies on Agenda 2063 (SOSSA 2063) is used. The questionnaire is designed after extensive literature review. The instrument is duly validated by experts in Social Studies, Test and Measurements. The consistency of the instrument is ascertained through pilot study. The Cronbach alpha formular for calculating reliability co-efficient is used and 0.745 and 0.753 are obtained for the two-sections of the questionnaire respectively. The distributions of the questionnaire and retrieval are done simultaneously to avoid unnecessary loss.

The data for the study are response scores of respondents sampled in the study. The percentage and frequency counts, arithmetic mean and standard deviation are used to answer the questions posed by the study. The independent sample t-test is adopted in the validation of null hypotheses postulated by the study at 0.05 level of significance.

Results

Research Questions

Research Question One: What are the causes of development plan failure in Nigeria?

Table : Opinions of Respondents on the Causes of Plan Failure in Nigeria

S/n	Items	SA	A	D	SD	MEAN	SDV
1	poor monitoring and evaluation	160	176	23	25	3.23	0.829
2	inadequate funding	144	170	27	43	3.08	0.860
3	inadequate community participation and awareness	147	176	33	28	3.15	0.860
4	lack of continuity and political commitment	171	159	27	27	3.23	0.862
5	overambitious plan	150	159	40	35	3.10	0.922
6	Absence of relevant data	164	156	38	26	3.19	0.873
7	Mono -economic base of the country	144	163	50	27	3.10	0.882
8	Insufficient knowledge and equipment	147	179	21	37	3.14	0.898
9	Lack of good governance	167	189	20	8	3.34	0.675
10	pervasive corruption and indiscipline	180	190	6	8	3.41	0.632
11	Public service inefficiency	166	178	20	20	3.28	0.786
12	Imported policies syndrome	161	177	27	19	3.25	0.792
Cumulative mean						3.26	

Decision Mean= 2.50

Judging from Table 1, the overall responses of the respondents (Teachers and Post-graduate students) regarding the causes of development plan failure in Nigeria is positive. This is because the cumulative mean response scores of 3.26 is higher than 2.50 decision mean which signifies positive response. Moreover, on the basis of individual items, all mean scores of the 12 items are greater than the decision

mean of 2.50. In view of the foregoing, the Teachers and Post-graduate students have identified poor planning, inadequate funding, inadequate community participation and awareness, lack of continuity and political commitment, overambitious plan, absence of relevant data, mono-economic base of the country (Nigeria), insufficient knowledge and equipment, lack of good governance, pervasive corruption and indiscipline, public service inefficiency and imported policies syndrome as the factors that hinders effective plan implementation in Nigeria.

Table 2: Opinions of Respondents on Strategies to attain Agenda 2063 in Nigeria

S/n	Items	SA	A	D	SD	MEAN	SDV
1	Harmonization of existing policies and programmes	183	171	19	11	3.32	0.757
2	Efficient and consistent information dissemination	185	173	16	10	3.35	0.717
3	Setting realistic goals	189	168	13	14	3.33	0.707
4	Accurate and non - politicized data	172	192	6	14	3.43	0.643
5	Committed and purposeful leadership	180	171	16	17	3.32	0.746
6	Diversification of economy	175	160	17	32	3.24	0.787
7	Enlisting public cooperation	172	179	14	19	3.34	0.738
8	Stability and continuity of policies and programmes	177	158	22	27	3.23	0.813
9	Qualitative and functional education	180	169	32	3	3.27	0.844
10	Human resource development	184	154	24	22	3.22	0.814
11	Reduce violent confrontation	185	162	31	6	3.24	0.838
12	Supervise the implementation of policies and programmes	185	179	16	4	3.37	0.711
13	Develop basic infrastructure	170	188	10	16	3.40	0.693
Cumulative Mean						3.26	

Decision Mean= 2.50

Research Question Two: What are the strategies for attaining inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria?

Details from Table 2 shows the overall responses of respondents on strategies to attain Agenda 2063 in Nigeria. The cumulative mean response scores of 3.26 is higher than 2.50 decision mean which signifies positive response by the respondents on the perceived strategies for attaining inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria due to respondents' gender. On the basis of individual items, all mean scores of the 13 items as represented in Table 2 are greater than the decision mean of 2.50. The respondents in the light of above therefore have identified the following as the strategies for attaining Agenda 2063 in Nigeria: harmonization of existing policies and programmes, efficient and consistent information dissemination, setting realistic goals, accurate and non-politicised data, committed and purposeful leadership, diversification of the economy, enlisting public co-operation, stability and continuity of policies and programmes, qualitative and functional education, human resource development, reducing violent confrontations, supervising the implementation of policies and programmes and developing basic infrastructure.

Null Hypotheses

Hypothesis One: There is no significant difference on the causes of development plan failure in Nigeria due to respondents' gender;

Table 3: Independent t-test statistics on the perceived causes of plan failure in Nigeria due to respondents' gender

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	S.D	Df	t-cal	t-crit	P	Decision
Perceived Causes of Development Plan Failure in Nigeria	Male	197	84.8883	4.16223	382	.170	1.96	.865	H ₀₁ Retained
	Female	187	84.8128	4.54278					

P > 0.05, t-calculated < 1.96

Detail of the independent t-test statistic in Table 3 shows that there no significant difference on the causes of development plan failure in Nigeria due to respondents' gender. This is due to the fact that the calculated P (significance) value of 0.865 is greater than 0.05 level of significance at degree of freedom (DF) 382 while the calculated t-value of 0.170 is lower than the t-critical of 1.96. However the mean response scores are 84.8883 and 84.8128 for male and female respondents respectively. Based on the foregoing, the null hypothesis which says there is no significant difference on the causes of development plan failure in Nigeria due to respondents' gender is hereby retained.

Table 4: Independent t-test st atistic on the perceived strategies to attain Agenda 2063 in Nigeria due to respondents' gender

Variable	Level	N	Mean	S.D	Df	t-cal	t-crit	P	Decision
Perceived Strategies to attain Agenda 2063 in Nigeria	Male	210	84.9048	4.31316	382	.263	1.96	.793	H ₀₂ Retained
	Female	174	84.7874	4.39727					

P > 0.05, t-calculated < 1.96

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant difference on the strategies for attaining inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria due to respondents' gender.

Details of the independent t-test statistic in Table 4 revealed that there is no significant difference on the strategies to attain Agenda 2063 in Nigeria due to respondents' gender. This is due to the fact that the calculated P (significance) value of 0.793 is greater than 0.05 level of significance and the calculated t value of 0.263 is less than 1.96 t critical at degree of freedom (DF) 382. In addition, their mean cumulative response scores are 84.9048 and 84.7874 for male and female respondents respectively. Based on the foregoing, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference on the strategies for attaining inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria due to respondents' gender is hereby retained.

Discussions

Nigeria as a nation has been acknowledged worldwide for designing effective and ambitious plans but they get bungled at the stage of implementation. This study discovered the following as the causes for development plan failure in Nigeria over the years. These are poor planning, inadequate funding, inadequate community participation and awareness, lack of continuity and political commitment, overambitious plan, absence of relevant data, mono-economic base of the country (Nigeria), insufficient knowledge and equipment, lack of good governance, pervasive corruption and indiscipline, public service inefficiency and imported policies syndrome. Corroborating the current findings, Salihu and Adamu (2016) in a survey to examine Social Studies teachers' opinions on factors inhibiting successful implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria have identified Pervasive corruption, lack of policy/project continuity, poor and ineffective leadership and non-diversification of economy as major factors inhibiting the successful implementation of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Agenda 2063 are two sides of the same coin. They are development plans aimed at attaining development in all ramifications in Nigeria. The

problems that hinder the attainment of MDGs in Nigeria will surely inhibit the attainment of Agenda 2063.

In a related development, Nwankwo and Apeh (2008) in Salihu and Adamu (2016) opined that the implementation of a policy is the most crucial stage in the policy process as it is at this stage that determines the success or failure of any policy. Similarly, Ikelegbe (2006) and Nweke (2006) noted that many policy failures result from ineffective implementation. The views presented above corroborate the findings of this study which identifies lack of project/policy continuity and poor plan implementation as major setback in Nigeria's effort to attained meaningful development. This saw the need to identify the causes of plan failure in Nigeria over the years before suggesting measures/strategies for Nigeria to attain Agenda 2063. This is aimed at avoiding the repeat of the past as the saying goes "what is before us is for us". The problem of poor plan implementation and policy/project continuity not only affects Nigeria as a nation but majority of African countries and the Third World (Salihu and Adamu 2016). Moreover, Egonmwan, (1991) states that apart from the ego problem which sometimes culminates in lack of continuity as explained above, it should be noted that for policies to be successful they should involve target groups and they should allow for participatory system, whereby policy makers plan with the people rather than for the people in meeting their felt needs. Such participation will give the target groups a sense of belonging as well as get them committed to the successful implementation of the policy. This is in line with findings of this study which identified inadequate community participation and awareness as one of key factors hindering successful plan implementation in Nigeria.

Nigeria tends to over indulged in over ambitious policies either owing to the desire to establish support base and legitimacy for government to bring about economic development or to serve ideological ends. Such policies cannot work as they will lack adequate financial, manpower, technical resources, institutional and organizational capabilities and the necessary political will for implementing such fundamental policies, Eminue (2005). The views advanced by Eminue (2005) concur with the findings of this study which discovered that overambitious plan is one the reasons why development plans fail in Nigeria. Most of Nigeria's plans are imported. For instance, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Vision 20:2020, New Partnership for Africa's Development, Agenda 2063 among others. The plans are good but highly ambitious. They don't take into cognisance the financial, technological, manpower and Nigeria's current state of infrastructure. Therefore, they get bungled at the implementation stage. This necessitated the need for Nigeria to always look inward for strength and courage when planning policies and programmes for national growth and development in other to avoid wasted efforts.

This study also discovered; harmonization of existing policies and programmes, efficient and consistent information dissemination, setting realistic goals, accurate and non-politicised data, committed and purposeful leadership, diversification of the economy, enlisting public co-operation, stability and continuity of policies and programmes, qualitative and functional education, human resource development, reducing violent confrontation, supervising the implementation of policies and programmes and developing basic infrastructure as possible strategies and measures necessary for successful implementation of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria. In their recommendations Salihu and Adamu (2016) call for the need to stamp out corruption and mismanagement in the business of governance in Nigeria as it will go a long way in sanitizing the system; the need for project and programme continuity. Laws should be enacted to enforce project/programmes continuity; planning and implementation of home-grown policies that explains the reality on ground in Nigeria should be promoted; the Nigerian government should strive to diversify its economy. This is because no country can attain development on single commodity and the need for Nigerian electorates to set aside all sorts of sentiment and insist on visionary and transformative leaders who have the ideas and know-how to take the country to the "Promised Land". These suggestion advanced by the above authors corroborate the findings of this study on the strategies to attain Agenda 2063 in Nigeria.

In a related development, Tambo (2015) while sharing Japan's experience in formulating an ambitious national development plan for doubling national income in the post World-War II era in the 1950s asserts that realising this goal was achieved much earlier than expected, since a consensus among

Japanese people had been broadly built through multi-stakeholder consultations led by the Japanese Government in that period. He also expressed optimism based on Japan's past experience that Agenda 2063 is attainable by strengthen a bottom-up approach through facilitating multi-stakeholder consultation with African people. The view advanced by Tambo (2015) concur with the findings of this study which emphasised the need for enlisting public support and cooperation as indispensable factor in attaining Agenda 2063 in Nigeria. This can be achieved through consistent information dissemination (bottom-top and vice versa).

Implication of Social Studies on 2063 Agenda

Social studies has been defined as the study of man and his physical and social environment. According to Muhammed (2014) among the focus of social studies education is the creation of an “awareness and understanding of the evolving social and physical environment, its natural, man-made, cultural and spiritual resources, together with the rational use and conservation of these resources for development”. Also, Salihu (2015) stated that one of the objectives of social studies is to develop in the students' an appreciation of his cultural heritage and a desire to preserve it. Thus, social studies education strives towards sustaining and preserving the physical environment through its teachings and advocacies at all levels of education where it is offered. This is because social studies education asserts Ololobou (2010) is a problem-oriented area of study and a response to the problems of society with a view to seeking rational solutions to the identified problems.

Social studies is a viable tool in creating awareness and understanding of issues of national and international importance. Several studies like that of Mohammed (2014); Idris (2015) and Abdullahi (2015) have identified the viability and potency of social studies education in promoting desirable attitudes, values, skills and competencies among its adherents. This was buttressed by in their different studies on the role of social studies in solving national problems and creating awareness on important issues. As an aspect of education, social studies education provide learners' with tools for problem-solving in the area of social, political, economic, environmental, technological, education among other aspects. Buttressing on the above, Ololobou (2010), asserts that social studies is the integrated study of man as he battles for survival in the environment both physical and social. It promotes awareness, appreciation, and understanding of the reciprocal relationship between man and the environment. The essence of studying social studies is to make out of learners, persons who are responsive and responsible citizens. Therefore in the light of the foregoing, it can be said that social studies education is a potent tool in promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development for the attainment of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria and beyond.

Conclusions

The study examines the perspective of social studies on strategies to attain inclusive growth and sustainable development of agenda 2063 in Nigeria. It was found among others things that poor planning and monitoring, inadequate funding; pervasive corruption and mismanagement were among the perceived causes of development plans failures in Nigeria. It was also revealed that harmonization of the existing policies, efficient and consistent information dissemination, setting realistic goals, the need for accurate and non-politicised data and plan discipline were among the perceived strategies to attain Africa's Agenda 2063 in Nigeria.

In the light of the foregoing, this study concludes that Agenda 2063 can be attained despite the challenges that may hinder its successful implementation as identified by the study. The strategies/measures for attaining Agenda 2063 of inclusive growth and sustainable development as identified by this study if adequately implemented will go a long way in assisting policy implementers in Nigeria to commence the journey to the “Promised Land” on the right track. The change dispensation of current administration of President Muhammadu Buhari (Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Federal Republic of Nigeria) is widely believed both within and outside this country to have answers to most of Nigeria's socio-economic and political challenges that hinders Nigeria's development. It is therefore believed that with the zero-tolerance on corruption, indiscipline, embezzlement and mismanagement of “Common Wealth” and economy diversification drive of the Buhari administration

coupled with purposeful and transformational leadership that is truly committed to the common good, a strong and solid foundation is set for attaining inclusive growth and sustainable development of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria.

Recommendations

This study in line with its findings and conclusions recommends the need for purposeful and visionary leadership at all levels. This is imperative because development of any country is anchored on effective leadership. There is also a need to fight corruption and indiscipline in public and private sector. This because corruption is one of teething problems that derails Nigeria from the path of development and exemplary, transparent and incorruptible leadership could assist in the campaign against the menace. The government also needs to diversify the nation's economy as no developed country in this world has attained development on mono-economy.

There is the need for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Nigeria effort to attain Agenda 2063. This becomes imperative because Nigeria as a developing nation is constrained by technological know-how, manpower, funds and infrastructure necessary for effective take-off. Laudable projects, policies and programmes should continue even when those who initiated it left office. Laws should be enacted by the National and State Assemblies in that regard. This will ensure that the path of true development taken by one government is not hampered or discontinued by the successive government because of ideological, political or any sort of biased differences.

There is the need for national unity and integration for effective nation-building. This is because of the fact that Nigeria is a heterogeneous country and as a result issues sectional, religious, political and ethnic differences have always impede our developmental efforts since independence. This can be attained through social justice, equity and fairness among all citizens irrespective of all sorts of differences. Dialogue, negotiations and conciliations in resolving socio-political, economic, and religious conflicts within the country and between Nigeria and other countries should be adopted. This is because no true development will prevail in an atmosphere of violence and rancour.

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