

Central Bank of Nigeria and Nigerian Economy in the 21st Century

Osagioduwa Lucky Ogbomo¹, Ogudo Oakihena Solomon², Oloye Fumilayo³

Abstract: This study investigated the extent to which the CBN conventional roles in the light of its monetary and fiscal policies formulated are adequate in scope and content towards addressing the Nigerian 21st century economic challenges. The research was conducted in two states namely Delta State and Edo State respectively. Primary data were gotten through Five Likert Scale (SA, A, U, D, SD). A total of ninety-nine (99) copies of questionnaire were administered to junior and senior staff working in CBN Asaba and Benin branches from a study population of two hundred and fifty-four (254). Eighty-seven (87) copies of questionnaire were recovered. Qouta Random Technique (QRT) was adopted in the study. The hypotheses were tested employing the Pearson Product Moment Coefficient Correlation (PPMCC) and the Kendall's tau-b Coefficient Correlation (KBCC). The result of the analysis revealed that there is negative statistical relationship between the conventional CBN activities (roles) and improvement in Nigerian 21st century economy. It was also discovered that there is significant positive relationship (.991 and .990 respectively) between 21st century-oriented policy formulations by the CBN and growth in the Nigerian 21st century economy. It was realized from the study that attainment of the CBN cardinal role (financial and exchange rate stability) would result in 21st century economic growth by 0.1percent. The study therefore recommends that the CBN should formulate 21st century problems addressing fiscal and monetary policies in Nigeria. The policies should be strategic and Nigeria base without any repetition of the monetary and fiscal policies in existence in advanced nations being that the Nigerian 21st century economy dilemma is different.

Keywords: 21st century, Economy, Nigeria, Policies, Formulation

JEL Classification: E58

Introduction

Year 2000 marked the collapse of the 20th century globally and the breaking of novel century with its own peculiarity and it's confronting confrontations globally and nationally. Ajayi (nd) highlighted specifically few months before the 21st century that the year 2000 will be ushering in and will be the commencement globally of a new millennium, the 21st century. Alexandre and Amfalu (1994) while examining the progressive increase and expansion of central banks (CBKs) globally opined that central banks have developed in figure from eighteen (18) in 1900 to twenty-three (23) in 1920, eighty (80) in 1960 and one hundred sixty-one (161) in 1990 and the number has continued to increase as more nations gained governmental liberation. Throughout their history, central banks, specifically the previous established ones. Alexandre and Amfalu (1994) affirmed that CBK accomplished dissimilar responsibilities at different periods and their improvements were not identical. Similarly, in a long and

¹ Accountancy Department Lighthouse Polytechnic, Edo State, Nigeria, E-mail: osaslucky321@gmail.com.

² Bursary Department NIEPA Nigeria, Ondo City Ondo State, E-mail: Ogudo4real@yahoo.com.

³ Department of Accountancy Lighthouse Polytechnic, Edo State.

comprehensive historical perspective, central banking has continuously been in transition just like most of the financial institutions in modern epoch.

Historically investigating the 19th century, the foremost CBKs were created as special commercial banks (COBNs) with government licenses. The foremost homegrown bank in Nigeria “The Industrial and Commercial Bank” (1929-1930) did not succeed essentially due to maladministration, accountant unskillfulness, embezzlement and the divisive act of colonial banks (Newlyn & Rowan, 1954 in Ogochukwu & Oluseun 2019). These charters made the CBKs the main bankers to their separate governments and were assigned the exclusive responsibility of issuing legal tender. In the same vein extending the role of the CBKs, COBNs formed immediately after the Napoleonic Wars, restoration of financial steadiness in the wake of the happenings in Denmark which can be appropriately named "Statsbankerot" (State bankruptcy) consequent to the excessive production of government paper money to address the war required expenditure, was the foremost purpose. By 1913, a common standard role for CBKs had developed (Ajayi, nd). Meanwhile, considering profit motive in congruence with economic demand at that time, Walter Bagehot in 1873 performed an examination and submitted a proposal that the COBNs should not be focus on short term maximization of financial profit but should strive in one; seek the long-term interests of the financial institution as a whole. Two; prevent transmittable anxiety and to preserve financial methodical stability through the CBKs in the globe. The proposal seemingly appeared to have been put into practice for a while. Furthermore, in the process of time, the cardinal goal of the CBKs shifted (Ajayi, nd). The leading objective of the CBK was to maintain the economic and financial value of its monetary currency through conversion into gold. Furthermore in the same 19th century, CBK functioned as a lender of last resort and, further engaged in rescue activities for financial institutions (FINONs) particularly the intervention in Austria-Hungary stock market crash of 1873, France market stock collapse of 1882, and Portugal's banking predicament of 1876. Also, there were cases of COBNs cooperation as demonstrated in gold lending among COBNs to help stabilize interest rates in the economy, and in the France discounting bills for the Bank of England at almost at the mid of the 19th century (Ajayi, nd).

Furthermore, in the 20th century, two distinct eras in this century of financial regulation was obvious. The foremost was the period of restricted regulation which was from 1952-1958. This was preceded by the period of intensive regulation ranging 1958-1986 at the mid of the 20th century. The enactment Banking Ordinance (BOD) in the 20th century specifically in 1952 engineered the preliminary effort towards regulating the banking industry. The BOD of the 20th century specified the requirements for the authorization and licensing of banks in Nigeria due to the requirement that a valid banking license was compulsory before a banking business can be embarked upon (Paton, 1948). It stipulates the procedures for banking business by prescribing the mandatory minimum capital requirements for commercial banks of the middle 20th century. Furthermore, the BOD also highlighted the regulations for examining bank failures in the economy. Implying that one of the essentials and responsibility of the 20th century CBK was the prevention of banks collapse in Nigeria. The 20th century BOD sees banking occupational as the business of receiving from the public on current account money which is repayable on demand by cheque and on making advances to clients (Paton, 1948).

Consequently, preceding framework tailored explicitly in the 20th century towards the establishment of CBN was highlighted by Ogochukwu and Oluseun (2019). It is legislatively and historically recognized that the Nigerian CBK was birthed in the 20th century. In 1948 The Colonial Government appointed Mr. G.D. Paton to investigate the Nigerian banking system and specify requirements for healthy banking improvement. His report of 1948 recommended the legislation of banking regulation and

policy. Furthermore, between 1951 and 1952, Nigerians established seventeen (17) indigenous banks. In 1952 specifically, the Nigerian Banking Ordinance (NBO) evolved with Africans requesting and urging for a CBK. Sadly, in 1953, J. L. Fisher, of the English Bank, warned strategically against the creation of a Nigerian CBK. Unfortunately, in 1954, sixteen (16) indigenous banks collapsed. On the contrary, the IBRD recommended the prompt formation of CBK but with restricted powers. Also, in 1956, J. B. Loynes, of the Bank of England (BOE) advised on the type of CBK to be formed. In 1958, CBK of Nigeria was established with Roy Pentelov Fenton, of the BOE, as its first Governor (Ogochukwu & Oluseun, 2019).

Ajayi (nd) at the breaking of the 21st century in his paper titled "Central Banking in the Year 2000 and Beyond: Challenges for the Central Bank of Nigeria" stimulated pressing discussions focused on the development and prospects of central banking as well as acquainting on contemporary policy matters but also with challenges they may have to tackle with as central banking exodus into the 21st century in Nigeria. Osazevbaru and Yomere (2015) highlighted strongly and persuasively at the early 21st century that different financial policy and regulatory reforms directed at the banking sector have been pursued in Nigeria by the CBK which were one; the recapitalization of banks initiated by CBK of Nigeria in July. Two was the formalization of implementation of electronic banking in Nigeria. Three was transition from cash based era to cash-less policy era. Nigerian economy is currently characterized with daily and regular increase in the price of goods and services coupled with the fall in naira value in relation to dollar. It is then very obvious that the cash less economy policy of the 21st century though studied by Laoye (2011), Akhalumeh and Ohiokha (2012), and Okey (2012) revealed that the cashless policy if successfully implemented has numerous economic benefits and regulations of e-currencies like the bit coin. This paper there seek to investigate the roles of the CBK of Nigeria in addressing the 21st century Nigerian economic challenges being obvious that the conventional roles of the CBK of Nigerian might not be able to address 21st century Nigerian economic challenges and the extent to which success have been achieved in the implementation of the traditional roles of the CBK of Nigeria.

Prior studies like that of Akhalumeh and Ohiokha (2012), Odior and Banuso (2012), Okey (2012) and Yaqub et al (2013), Osazevbaru and Yomere (2014) examined the relevance of the cash less economy of the 21st century. No extant literatures had actually investigated to activities of the CBK of Nigeria in address the 21st century Nigerian economic challenge in the light of its conventional and traditional undertakings, regulatory infrastructure and structure and stabilization of the Nigeria naira currency and emerging 21st century economy being colossally plague with the strange and ravaging virus the covid 19 virus transforming into covid 21 virus in different dimension and characterizing effect on the globe in Nigeria in particular.

Nigerian 21st Century Economy

Adewole (2021) highlighted the lamentations of an ex-senator from Bayelsa Ben Murray Bruce that Nigeria is 21 years into the 21st century but still administered as an 18th century economy depending on crude oil and its turbulent prices. In contrast, Adewole (2021) assessing the practice of advanced nations 21st century economy remarked firmly that the biggest 21st century of nations in globe are technologically driven. For instance, a 10% rise in broadband penetration is associated with 1.4% rise in the GDP growth in emerging economies markets. Nigerian 21st century economy can best be described as:

Cash less economy: Okechukwu (2011), Ejiofor and Rasaki (2012) noted that the cashless 21st century economy will not be without challenges that could antagonize and threatens the policy. According to CBN, the cash-less policy (CLPS) of the 21st century focused at reducing the quantity of physical currency in circulation and to inspire further automated founded transactions. The CLPS came into effect in January 1, 2012 with fractional execution in Lagos State and later moved into full execution in that State in April 1, 2012. Thereafter, the policy was extended to 5 states (Ogun, Anambra, Kano, Rivers, and Abia) and Abuja on October 1st, 2013 and to the whole nation in July 1st, 2014. The cardinal objectives of the CLPS are: (i) to drive advancement and modernization of Nigeria 21st century payment structure in consonant with vision 2020 objective of Nigeria turning into one of the topmost 20 leading economies of the globe by year 2020, (ii) to cut the price of banking services and drive financial inclusion (FINIC) by promoting more efficient transaction alternatives and greater reach of the 21st century Nigerians, (iii) to bound extraordinary money usage outside the prescribed segment and (iv) to curtail negativity connected to huge physical cash handling like robberies monetary leakages (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2011; Odior and Banuso, 2012; Shonubi, 2012).

Banks distress: Umoh (1999) asserts that “a bank is distressed when it is technically insolvent implying that the bank’s liabilities are more than the assets”. The consolidation and distress of the banking sector commenced in the year 2004. As a result, the CBN demanded commercial banks (CBs) to attain the statutory N25b minutest paid-up fund at the close of 2005. Fundamentally, banks employ several means to conform e.g. foreign equity involvement, initial public offer and mergers and acquisition (Donwa and Odia, 2011). Furthermore, Soludo (2006) asserted that approximately \$650m was released into Nigerian banking segment in 2005. Also, Al Faki (2006) according to Donwa and Odia (2011) believed that the capital gotten through from the capital market by the banks to meet the minimum capital requirement of N25b as over N406.4b. Out of the N198.19b worth of securities raised in 2004, N128.58b was for the banking sector. In 2005, banks’ new issues were worth N517.6b. This amount represented about 75% of the total new issues value of N692.86b.

Privatization: Nigeria's privatization scheme (NCP) was founded to look into the responsibilities of the BPE and was led by Atiku in the early 21st century. The corporations scheduled for privatization under Obasanjo administration were Insurance Companies (INC), Daily Times (DTS), Commercial and Merchant Banks (CNMB), New Nigerian Newspapers (NNN), Nigerian Airways (NIA), NITEL, NEPA, NPA, Refineries, Nigerian Security Minting and Printing Company (NSPMC), and steel companies (Onimode, 2004). Mohammed, Chapola, and Ashiru, (2013) highlighted the diverse techniques adopted and continued to be used by Nigerian government in the 21st century in its execution of the privatization programmes. The methods comprise; public share offering, auctioning lease and management contract among others. Study by Mohammed, Chapola, and Ashiru, (2013) argues that none of the above methods found crucial to the improvement of the deluded Nigerian commonalities and the economic life of the country in the 21st century. It is obvious that several public organizations had been privatized in the 21st century by various administrations at the detriment of the public.

Price instability (progressive inflation): Some if not all items sold in the 21st century Nigerian economy had been inflated significantly. In-depth assessment in 2009 by Olubusoye and Oyaromade exposes the current producers of price volatility in the economy employing a standard error correction structure from yearly time series data from 1970-2003. Observed findings reveals that the major causes of price instability are; development in trending nominal currency stock, anticipated price increase and external prices forces. Nevertheless, the degree of productivity and padded cash supply

were insignificant in elucidating inflationary pattern for the period studied. Similarly, Rapu, et al (2016) examined the prime determining factors and causes of the general rise in economic prices employing statistics data from 2000-2015. They discovered that increase in cash supply by the apex bank of Nigeria, crude oil price undercurrents, exchange rate devaluation, and imports were the primary determining factors of inflationary pattern in the Nigerian 21st century economy.

Globalization (GBZ): GBZ of the world economy stimulates dreams of increasing fortune, yet it equally stirs up fear of restless intensification of competition, ostracism and dearth (Uka, 2004). In spite of some of the positive effects of GBZ which we highlighted in the preceding section, Prof. Uka believed that GBZ has unknown plan for Africa in general and Nigeria in particular. GBZ has not solved the 21st century socio-political and economic difficulties that led the nation into implementing the SAP reforms, rather it intensified it. According to Richard and Seid (2000) GBZ is the comprehensive extension of late 20th century capitalism which have heightened most of the lingering problems of the emerging nations, while adding new problems to the 21st century economy. Most of these problems are still best characterized by “the classical” or “modernist” concepts of corporate capitalism, economic corruptions, social discrimination and societal injustice. Bamidele (2004) believes that GBZ has led to the polarization within and between countries. However, the 21st century economies of the world seeks better strategies and policies to promote GBZ.

Massive unemployment: Feridun and Akindele (2006) identified unemployment as one of the major challenges threatening the Nigerian 21st century economy. Unemployment and rising inflation are some of the major problems currently being faced in the 21st century and the Nigerian government is not an exemption. Olawunmi and Adedayo (2017) lamented the progressive progression of unemployment. It is a key problems presently being faced in the 21st century and the Nigerian government is not excluded. Olawunmi and Adedayo (2017) highlighted several unemployment reduction programmes such as the Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP,) National Economic Empowerment Programmes (NEED) and SEED established to curtail rate of unemployment in the nation, but the subject of unemployment still remains unaffected as evidenced in work of Ejiekeme (2014) in the 21st century. Studies Ekrame, Dramane, and Christophe (2012), Babalola, Saka and Adenuga (2013), Imran and Iba (2014), Taylan (2012), Madito and Khumalo (2014), Muhammad (2014), Akeju and Olanipekun (2014), Holden and Sparman (2013), Ejikeme (2014), Muhammad, Inuwa, and Oye (2011), Ozei, Sezgin, and Topkaya (2013), Amassoma and Nwosu (2013), Abdul-Khaliq, Soufan, & Shihab (2014), Sadiku, Ibraimi & Sadiku (2015), Bhattarai (2016), Phillips (1958), Okun (1962) recognized unemployment as a cardinal problem facing the 21st century economy.

Abridge Picture of the 21st Century Nigeria Economy

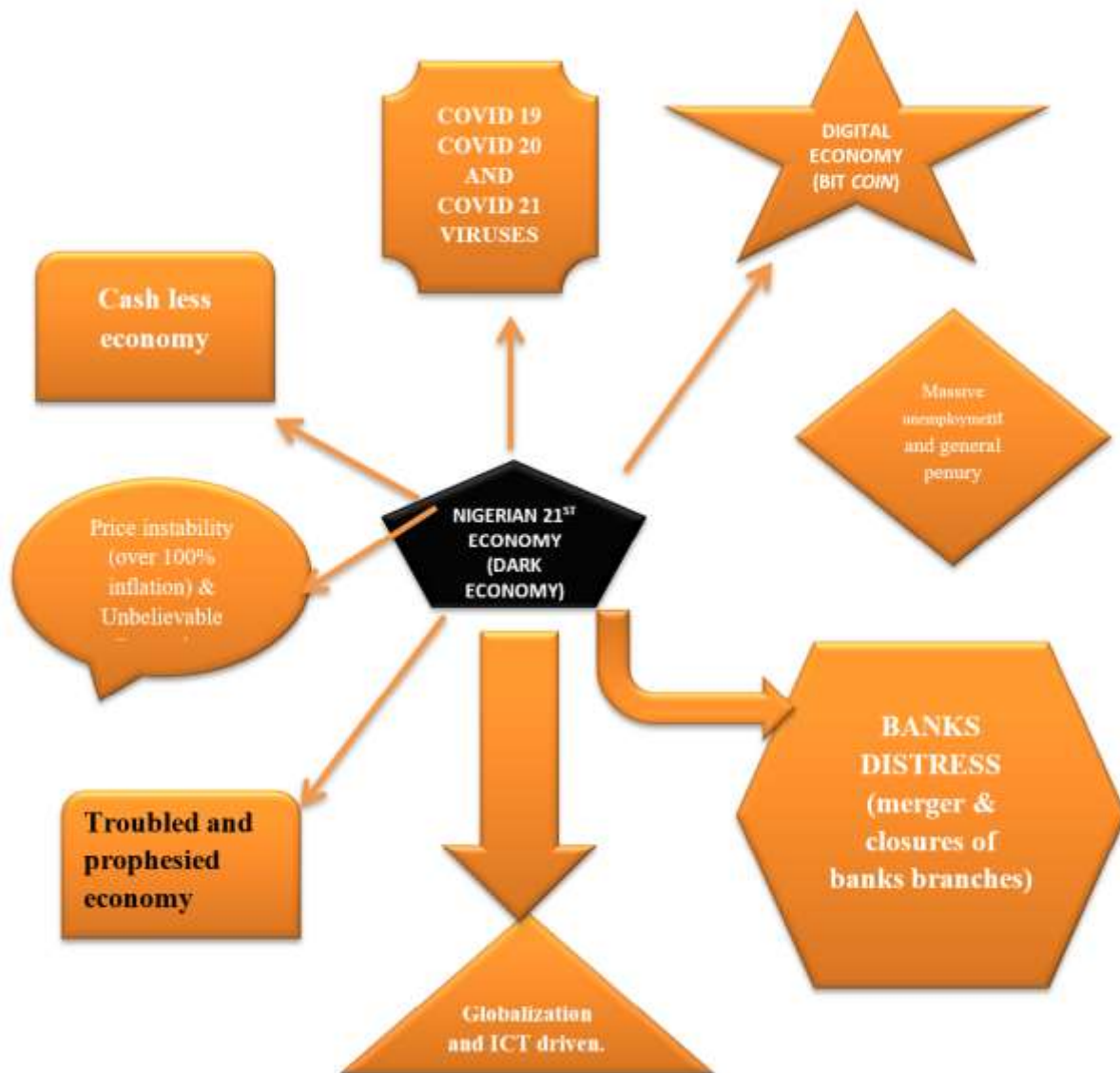


Figure 2.1

Source (authors conceptualization 2022)

Dark Economy Theory: The Nigerian 21st century economy can easily be theorized to be a “dark economy”. Dark economy not essentially in relation to poor power supply, unexpected, unrestrained and progressive corruption and fraudulent activities, incessant attacks by Fulani headsmen and bandits in all part of the economy, substantial godfatherism in all government recruitments and public employment, unemployment of over 35% graduates, but also in relation of wicked government. The dark economy theory by Osagioduwa (2022) is an economy where the government is not concerned about the governed. Where the killings of the populace means nothing to the government. The dark economy theory (DET) stipulates a decelerating economy with likely no short term future hope of acceleration. The DET is an economy where the government is not for the people, with the people, by the people, and concerned for the people. The Nigerian 21st economy can be largely be classified as a dark economy. The solution to the dark economy challenges is likely to be found in a “light economy”. In congruence to this, Isaiah and Ezra (546-461 BC) highlighted that if

my people who are called by my name will humble themselves and prayed and turned from their bad ways and seek my face then I will hear from above I will forgive their wickedness and healed their land. Studies by Osagioduwa (2019a, 2019b), Osagioduwa, Ohidoa and Okeke (2020) had highlighted effect and control of corruption in Nigeria.

Ozili (2021a) in a survey of CBDCY carried out in Africa, found out that over 70% of African nations do not show any interest in employing a CBDCY, while only 3 African countries have a forceful payments system to aid a CBDCY. On the contrary, studies carried out in the developed nations revealed a different result. Nández Alonso, Jorge-Vazquez, and Reier Forradellas (2021) investigated CBDCY status in developed nations like the Bahamas, China and Uruguay. They discovered that these countries are at different phases of CBDCY development. According to Grym et al (2017) CBDCY will not only support the public to hold CBDCY, it will also have substantial effects on other areas of CBK policy. Andolfatto (2021) probes the effect of CBDCY on banks, and discovered that interest-bearing CBDCY will upsurge fiscal inclusion and reduce the request for cash. Furthermore, Davoodalhosseini (2021) investigated the ideal fiscal policy when only cash, only CBDCY, or both cash and CBDCY are available to agents in Canada.

In Nigeria, the CBK stop regulated financial bodies from facilitating CPTC transactions on the 5th of February 2021. The Central Bank asked financial bodies to close all CPTC -related accounts. Subsequently, the CBK in mid-2021 announced that it will issue a pilot central bank digital currency in October, 2021. Ozili (2019) states that blockchain is a ledger that record transactions involving digital currencies including cryptocurrencies and central bank digital currency. Bordo and Levin (2017) show that CBDCs are useful for transparent conduct of monetary policy. Engert and Fung (2017) debate that the relevance of CBDCY in facilitating retail payments depends on the specific attributes of the CBDCY such as whether the CBDCY bears interest or is non-interest bearing. Barontini and Holden (2019), in a study on CBDCY, discern that numerous CBKs are improving from conceptual work into experimentation, proofs-of-concept, and are in collaboration with other CBKs.

The CBN understanding that non availability of foreign exchange would naturally push prices higher thereby reducing the value of the naira has become quite responsive to the foreign exchange market showing a readiness to do all that is necessary to keep the naira stable. The CBN has continued to change its position to reflect the realities of the market. To this end, the CBN increased responsiveness has resulted in the removal of restrictions on foreign exchange purchases by widening the scope of transactions that can be funded by official foreign exchange. Before June 2018, the 2 major operators (commercial banks and Bureau de Changes (BDCs) had different prices. The commercial banks were able to buy at slightly lower prices. The BDCs kicked against this and insisted on a level playing ground if the naira was going to remain stable. Banks are now mandated to make foreign exchange available over the counter to both customers and non-customers not until recently.

Troubled and Prophesied Economic: The 21st century is structurally and significantly troubled by factors and element beyond the supervision, regulation and functional control by the government of several nations and even the world powers specifically the G7. The ongoing nuclear war in Ukraine is of huge significant. In the holy write, it was emphasis that the closing century will be package with famine, earth quake, wars and rumors of war, nations fighting each other and pestilence. The prophecies' fulfilled is still ongoing as more nations are yet to go into war. The century will experience more troubles and sorrow which no government can halt. The century will likely and probably be the summary and conclusion on the age. "Let get prepare for the kingdom of Light".

Osagioduwa et al (2022) discovered that professional accountant aid fraudulent public servant fraudulent venture in the Nigerian 21st century government sector.

Convention function of the CBN



Figure 2.2

Source: (Author's conceptualization 2022)

Figure 2.2 depicts the tradition role of the CBN since the mid-20th century it was established. A cardinal objective of this paper is therefore to scrutinized and investigates comprehensively if the CBN has achieve it conventional objectives in the 21st century Nigerian economy considering the peculiarities of the century. For instance, the role of promoting monetary stability and sound financial system, the cardinal question therefore is to what capacity has the CBN attain monetary stability in the Nigerian 21st century economy in the light of the fall in the value of the naira in relation to the dollar and other foreign currencies and the hyperinflation confronting and challenging the Nigerian 21st century economic growth and development. In the same vein, COBNs are under the supervision of the

CBN. Unfortunately, the rate of closures and several branches of some COBNs (Eco bank, etc) across the nation has also prompted some questions.

Osazevbaru and Yomere (2015) in their study found that banks' income is higher in cash-less arrangement than in cash based arrangement. Consequently, the cash-less policy offers immense benefits to the banking sector. It was recommended that suitable regulatory structures and legal backing be provided to expedite the dutiful enactment of the policy. Examining fiscal stability in the 21st century, Doguwa and Essien (2013) in their study titled "the role of central bank of Nigeria's analytical balance sheet and monetary survey in monetary policy implementation" found that the reaction task fits the real policy performance of real fiscal policy rate and reserve money as the inferred paths of the reaction functions fit the actual paths of the policy variables rather closely. Onodugo, Benjamin and Nwuba (2015) investigating how diversification of the 21st century economy will augment stable and sustainable economic growth in Nigeria established that for the 21st century economy to be diversified there has to be thoughtful paradigm transference in the 21st century economic policies and political will to execute such vagaries in policies. Furthermore, it was also discovered that neglect of agriculture has, in addition, led to the continuous depreciation of the 21st century GDP of the country. Ogochukw and Oluseun (2019) in their study "The Central Bank of Nigeria: History, Current Operations and Future Outlook" assess how the CBN has responded to the changing financial landscape over the years. They realized that the CBN has operated a multi-pronged approach by employing a mixed of policy instruments comprising price-based, quantity-based and administrative policy measures. According to Ozili (2021) Some CBKs, for instance China and the Bahamas, have released a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDCY) as a counter-reaction to the augmented use of crypto currencies (CPTC) in the 21st century economy. Other CBKs propose to issue CBDCY as a cash equivalent to be used in conjunction with paper money and any permitted private CPTC such as bitcoin.

Methodology

The researcher used the survey research design (SRD). The sample employed in this study comprises eighty-seven (87) respondents. Fifty-nine (59) copies of well-structured five likert scale questionnaire where administered to staff of the CBN in Benin City Edo State while thirty-two (32) where administered to CBN staff in Asaba Delta State Nigeria. The respondents were junior and senior staff of the CBN. The research was conducted in 2 states in Nigeria. These states were picked for this work because they were convenient for the researcher. The study population is two hundred and fifty four (254) staff working in the CBN in both Edo and Delta States. 100 hundred copies of questionnaire was targeted for distribution, 99 copies where administered while 87 copies where recovered giving a response rate of 87%. The research employed the Quota Random Sampling Techniques (QRST). Copies of structured close-ended questionnaire was shared to respondents with adequate years of working experiences. The questions were in Five Likert Scales format. 1 points (SA) Strongly Agree, 2 points (A), Agree, 3 points (UD) Undecided, 4points (D) Disagree, 5point (SD) Strongly Disagree. Table, simple percentage, and chart were used in analysing the data collected. The Pearson Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation (PPMCC) and the Chi-Square Analytical Techniques (CSATCL) where adopted in testing the hypotheses. In determining the adequacy of the sample size for this research, Osagioduwa (2020) restructured Yemane (1967) sampling technique was used.

Osagioduwa (2020) formula: $n = N / 1.01 + (N e)^2$ Where n = samples, N = population, e = Error term and 1.01 = adjusted constant. The above population is 254 at 10% significant level, $= 254 / 1.01 + 254 (0.1)^2 = 72$.

Model Specification

Conceptual Model

$ICT!!\% = CBNR\%$

$ICT!!\% = f(\%*\%PRST + \%ADBKSP\% + 21^{ST}\%P5 + IFLTC^{*****}\% - CRP^{*****})$

$CBNR\%$ = Central Bank of Nigeria

Where $ICT!!\%$ = The Nigeria 21st century economy development

$\%*\%PRST$ = general price and financial stability,

$\%ADBKSP\%$ = adequate commercial banks supervision by the central bank

$21^{ST}\%P5$ = formulation of 21st century policy that address Nigerian 21st century economic challenge.

$IFLTC^{*****}\%$ = Inflation control

CRP^{*****} = Massive corruption

Analytical Model

$ACCE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \%*\%PRST X_1 + \beta_2 \%ADBKSP\% X_2 + \beta_3 21^{ST}\%P5 X_3 + \beta_4 IFLTC^{*****}\% X_4 + \beta_5 CRP^{*****} X_5 + \epsilon$

Data Analysis, Presentation and Discussion

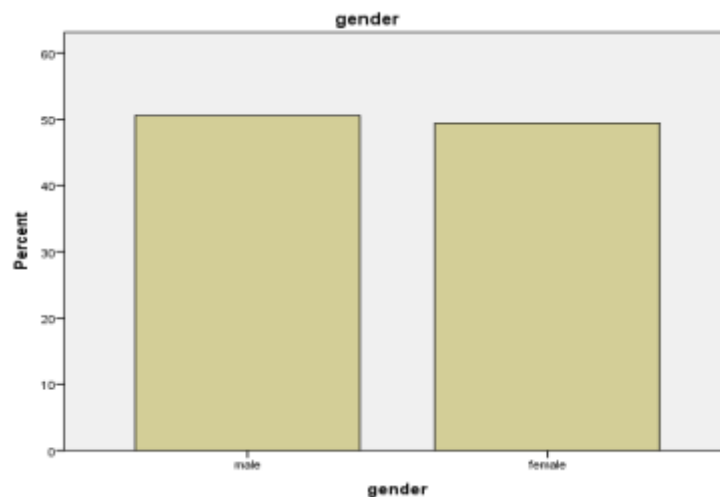


Chart 4.1

Source (field work, 2021)

Chart 4.1 above revealed that 50.60% of the respondents are male while 49.40% of the respondents are female.

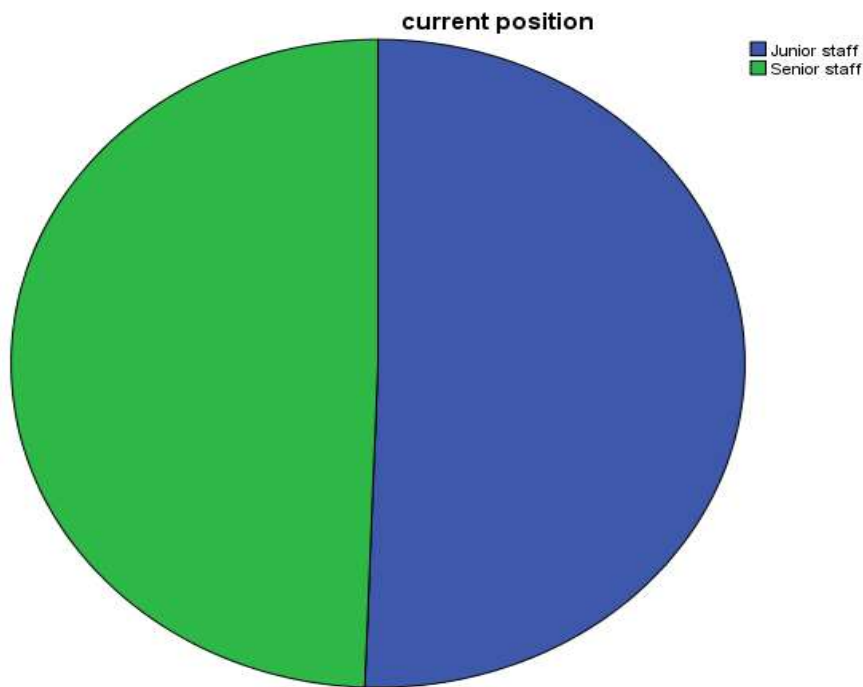


Chart 4.2

Source (field work, 2021)

Chart 4.2 indicates that 50.60% of the respondents are junior staff while 49.40% of the respondents are senior staff.

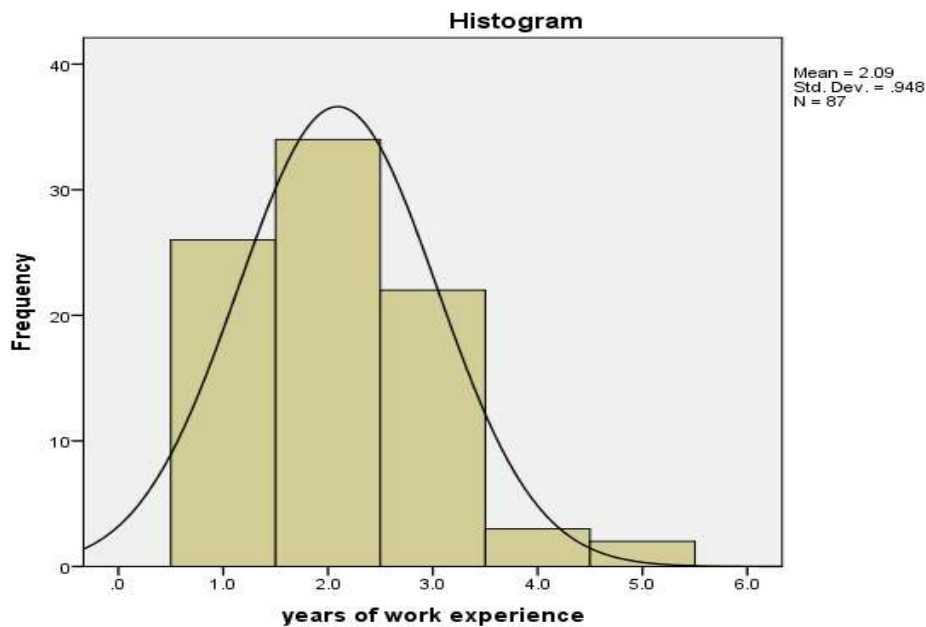
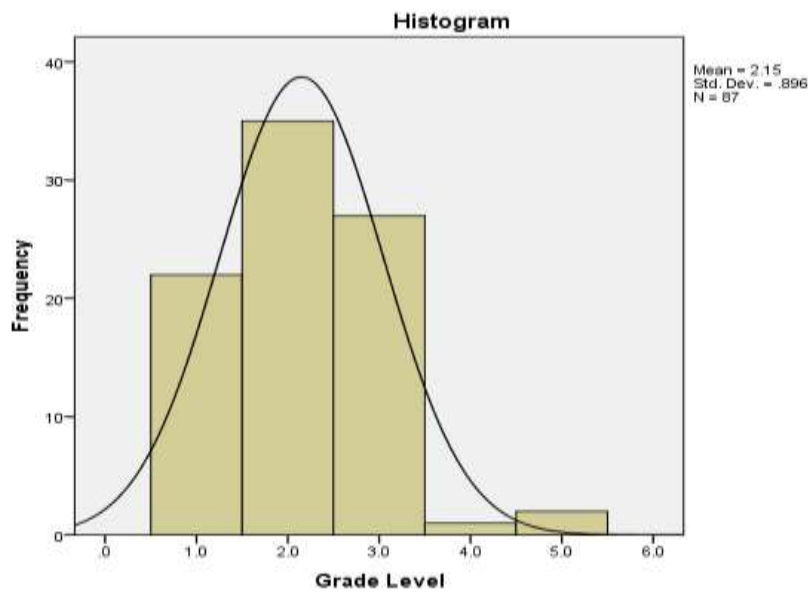


Chart 4.2

Source (field work, 2021)

Chart 4.3 above shows that 29.9% of the respondents had years of work experience between 0-5years. 39.1% had work experience of 6-10 years while 25.3% of the respondent had work experience between 11-20years. 3.4% of the respondents had been working between 21-26years while 2.3% of

the respondents from both Edo and Delta had been working for over 27years. The mean value of 2.09 reveals that the average years of working experiences are between 6-10years.



Source (field work, 2021)

Chart 4.5 above explained the grade levels of the respondents. 23.30% of the respondents are in grade 0-5 while 35.20% of the respondents are in grade levels 6-10. 27% are in grade levels 11-15 while 1.10% are in grade levels 16-20. 2.3% of the respondents are in grade level 21 and above. The mean value of 2.15 reveals that the average grade levels of the respondents is between 6-10years. Hypothesis one: The convention roles performed by the Central Bank of Nigeria are adequate in addressing the 21st century Nigeria economic challenges.

Descriptive Statistics^a

Table 4.1 The current roles of the CBN are inadequate to address Nigerian 21st century challenges

		Statistic	Bias	Std. Error	Bootstrap ^a 95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
N	Valid	87	0	0	86	87
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.209*	.004	.141	2.933	3.448
Std. Error of Mean		.1517				
Std. Deviation		1.4068	.0021	.0665	1.2938	1.5488
Skewness		-.434	-.004	.170	-.745	-.103
Std. Error of Skewness		.260				
Kurtosis		-1.034	.031	.272	-1.508	-.414
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.514				

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	Bootstrap for Percent ^a 95% Confidence Interval			
						Bias	Std. Error	Lower	Upper
Valid	SA	18	20.9	20.9	20.9	.4	3.8	14.2	32.0
	A	8	9.3	9.3	30.2	-.5	3.0	3.8	14.8
	U	12	14.0	14.0	44.2	.1	3.5	7.0	21.8
	D	35	40.7	40.7	84.9	-.5	4.8	29.9	53.0
	SD	12	14.0	14.0	98.8	.4	3.6	7.2	20.7
	6.0	1	1.2	1.2	100.0	.1	1.3	.0	4.7
	Total	87	100.0	100.0		.0	.0	100.0	100.0

Source (field work, 2021)

Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 87 bootstrap samples

From table 4.1, 20.90% of the respondents strongly agreed that the current roles of the CBN are inadequate to address Nigerian 21st century challenges. 9.31% of the respondents agreed that the current roles of the CBN are inadequate to address Nigerian 21st century challenges. 14.0% of the respondents could not decide if the current roles of the CBN are inadequate to address Nigerian 21st century challenges. 40.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the current roles of the CBN are inadequate to address Nigerian 21st century challenges while 1.2% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the current roles of the CBN are inadequate to address Nigerian 21st century challenges. Furthermore, the mean value of 3.209** though with a standard error of .1517*** indicates that the average respondents could not decide if the current role they performed is sufficient and trending in addressing the multiple Nigerian 21st century challenges.

Pearson Product Correlations Analysis

		CBNRL	IMPNIGECO
CBNRL	Pearson Correlation	1	-.273***
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.011
IMPNIGECO	Pearson Correlation	-.273***	1
	Sig. (2-tailed) PPMCC	.011	
	N	87	87

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Result: the calculated value of the PPMCC indicate that there is no statistical correlation between the conventional CBN activities (roles) and improvement in Nigeria 21st century economy (IMPNIGECO). (i.e $P < 0.05$ at 0.05 level of significance. 0.05 reveals that the correlation between CBN activities and improvement in Nigeria economy is negative. Meaning increase in CBN roles or activities will not lead to significant improvement in Nigerian economy. In conclusion, the result of the analysis indicates that the strength or magnitude of the relationship between CBN role and improvement in Nigerian economy is negative ($r = -.273$).

Hypothesis two: There is significant relationship between 21st century oriented policy formulations by the CBN and growth in the Nigerian 21st century economy.

Table 4.2 New policies formulation by the CBN is required to address the 21st century economic challenges of Nigeria

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SA	34	39.1	39.1	39.1
A	28	32.2	32.2	71.3
U	14	16.1	16.1	87.4
D	10	11.5	11.5	98.9
SD	1	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total	87	100.0	100.0	
N	Valid		87	
	Missing		0	
Mean			2.034	
Std. Error of Mean			.1138	
Std. Deviation			1.0615	
Kurtosis			-.380	
Std. Error of Kurtosis			.511	
Kendall's and Spearman coefficient correlations				
			21STCENOPF*	*NI21STECDM
Kendall's tau_b	21STCENOPF*	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.001
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.990*
		N	87	87
	NI21STECDM*	Correlation Coefficient	.001	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.990**	.
		N	87	87
Spearman's rho	21STCENOPF*	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.001
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.991*
		N	87	87
	NI21STECDM*	Correlation Coefficient	.001	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed) (PPMCC)	.991**	.
		N	87	87

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source (SPSS 21 analysis, 2021)

From table 4.2, 39.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that new policies need to be formulated by the CBN to address the 21st century economic challenges of Nigeria. 32.2% of the respondents agreed that new policies need to be formulated by the CBN to address the 21st century economic challenges of Nigeria. 16.1% of the respondents were not sure that new policies formulated by the CBN to address the 21st century economic challenges of Nigeria will make any difference. 11.5% of the

respondents disagreed that new policies formulated by the CBN to address the 21st century economic challenges of Nigeria are required while 1.1% of the respondents strongly disagreed that new policies formulated by the CBN to address the 21st century economic challenges of Nigeria are necessary.

The result of the PPMCC indicate that significant positive correlation (.991** %n .990*** respectively) exist between 21st century-oriented policy formulations by the CBN and growth in the Nigerian 21st century economy. (i.e $P < 0.05$ at 0.05 significance level). Increase of 21st century-oriented policies implementation (21STCENOPF*) will result in growth in the Nigerian 21st century economy by .001. Though the growth rate is (0.1%) growth rate is minimal, the CBN is however to formulate positive 21STCENOPF* that will contribute to the Nigerian economic growth by 0.1% being that the CBN is a financial institution.

Summary and Recommendation

The result of the Correlation reveals that there is no statistical correlation between CBN activities (roles) and improvement in Nigeria economy (IMPNIGECO) in Nigeria. (i.e $P < 0.05$ at 0.05 significance level. The 21st century policy (monetary and fiscal) should not be a replication of that of the US or UK but economic development driven policy. Examining the rationale for some CBN 21st century policies. In 2017, Boyo (2017) argued that the Nigerian apex bank policies are anti-developmental. thoughtless, and unproductive. It originates general superfluous of monetary supply into the economy. In consonant with Boyo's (2017) assertion, Salami's position as contained in (Abioye, 2017) queries the Nigerian apex bank motivation behind its action in particular in the 21st century. Salami spotted the significant rise in the federal government (FG) borrowing stating that "CBN's demands on the FG rose by "20-fold" of eight hundred and fourteen billion naira in 2016, while the Nigerian apex bank acquisition of the FG treasury bills accelerated to N454bn being 30% increment."

Some 21st century programs of the CBN include the assessment of FX transaction percentage for COBNs to 0.1percent and later increase to 0.5percent. Two; initiating incremental averaging for the calculation of CRR on a periodical foundation. Three; the Nigerian apex bank locked the RDAS platform, carried out a unique sale to the interbank FX market causing a tacit depreciation of the Nigeria naira. Four; Introduced trading curbs around the naira. Five; Implementation of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) commenced. Six; periodic circular from CBN to resolve and settle the growing development of legal tender swap and echoed that the Nigerian currency stands as the singular Nigerian currency. Moreover, the apex Nigeria bank appraised the minimum and maximum transaction of the Nigerian naira cards for global trading ranging between \$150,000 and \$50,000 per individual per year. Eight; the apex bank of Nigeria proscribed forty-one business transaction FX current markets. Nine; CBN inaugurated a bound of \$300 for global day-to-day ATM drawings. The unreached 30 states were required to adopt the Nigerian 21st century Cash-less regulation. Reception of FX cash was banned by the CBN as well as the outlawed foreign currency loan without foreign currency receivables. The study therefore recommends that the CBN should formulate 21st century problems addressing fiscal and monetary policies in Nigeria. The policies should be strategic and Nigeria base without any repetition of the monetary and fiscal policies borrowed from advanced nations being that the Nigerian 21st century economy differ conventional economic theory and practice.

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