



Public Universities Funding in Nigeria: Challenges and way Forward

Dr. Olowonefa. G. S., Ogunode, N. J.

Department of Educational Management, University of Abuja

Ohibime Ernest Ohiosumua

Department of Education Foundation, University of Abuja.

Abstract: This paper discussed challenges facing the funding of public universities in Nigeria. Secondary data were used to provide empirical support for the points raised in the paper. The secondary data were sourced from print materials and online resources on funding of universities in Nigeria. The paper concludes that adequate funding is key to the development of university education in Nigeria. Poor budgetary allocation, poor internally generated revenue, corruption insecurity problems and fall short in national revenue were discovered as the factors responsible inadequate funds in the universities in Nigeria. Also, effects of underfunding public universities were identified to include; inadequate infrastructural facilities, strike actions, poor quality of university education, poor research, ineffective training programme and shortage of academic staff. Based on this, the paper hereby recommended that the government should increase the funding of the Public universities in Nigeria. The government should develop the political will to implement the UNESCO recommendation of 26% for the sustainable development in the system.

Keywords: Challenges, Funds, Public, Universities.

Date of Submission: 29-12-2021

Date of Acceptance: 26-1-2022

Introduction

Education generally is regarded as key for national development and the federal government of Nigeria has adopted education as an instrument per excellence for effective national development. According to Adegoroye Ajero and Ibe- Moses (2020) University education is responsible for the production of high skilled manpower need for the economic growth and development of the nation. Every country believed in human capital development and Nigeria is not an exception. Funding is a crucial key for administration of universities which brings about the human capital development. Unfortunately Nigerian government spend negligible amount of its budget on education which is the major source of human development of any nation. Running university is capital intensive and the achievement of university goals largely depend on the availability of funds. Inadequate funding is a major problem facing the public universities in Nigeria (Ogunode 2020). The public universities which is regarded as the tertiary education drives its budget through the National Universities commission (NUC) which is sub-agencies under the Federal ministry of education. The Nigerian educational budget that have been described as inadequate by Ogunode & Abubakar, (2020) and fell below the 26% of UNESCO recommendation is where the universities still gets its funding.

In 2021, the president of Federal Republic of Nigeria promised to increase the education budget by 50% and later to 100% of the UNESCO recommendation (Alagbe, 2022). Alagbe, (2022) observed that at the Global Education Summit in London in 2021, Buhari promised to increase the budget for education by 50% between 2022 and 2023. Buhari also said education expenditure would be increased by up to 100% by 2025, and beyond the 20% global benchmark. It is unfortunate that the promise could not be implemented due to many reasons. Alagbe, 2022) noted that the entire Nigerian national budget is NGN17.1 trillion (US\$41.5 billion), which is 25.7% higher than the previous year's budget of NGN13.6 trillion. The allocation to the higher-education sub-sector – comprising 44 federal universities, 33 federal polytechnics, 27 colleges of education, and their corresponding agencies – has again been considered a drop in the ocean by education analysts. The whole education sector in 2022 is NGN753.14 billion, which is about 4.4% of the entire budget. From this 4.4%, the higher education got about NGN545.55 billion, according to a breakdown by BudgIT, a local civic organisation that uses data to hold the government accountable. Thus, higher education will get 3.2% of the whole budget.

The education sector which include (early child education, Basic education, Secondary school education and tertiary education) has been deteriorating over the past 20 years due to inadequate funding. There are many factors responsible for the inadequacies of funds in the university system in Nigeria. This paper discussed the causes, effects of underfunding the public universities in Nigeria.

Concept of Public Universities

Public universities are institutions of higher learning established with public money and for the provision of public higher education to the citizens. For Ogunode (2020) public universities are universities owned by the government. Public universities are universities established to provide post-secondary schools for Nigerian. They are universities established by act of parliament to serve the interest of the general public. Public universities deal with the provision of teaching, research and communities services. Public universities in Nigeria are grouped into two namely Federal owned universities and state owned universities. The federal universities are established by the federal government across the federation while the state owned universities are owned by individual state. Public universities are managed by a federal established commission name national universities commission (NUC). The NUC are saddled with the responsibilities for making laws in areas of programme development and accreditation. The objectives of the universities in Nigerian include: the acquisition, development and inculcation of the proper value orientation for the survival of the individual and societies; the development of the intellectual capacities of individuals to understand and appreciate environment; the acquisition of both physical and intellectual skills which will enable individuals to develop into useful members of the community; the acquisition of an overview of the local and external environments (FGN, 2014).

Funding System of Public Universities

Government is the major financier of the public universities. Okani, Ogunode & Ajape (2021) observed that the federal government funds federal universities while the state government is responsible for the funding of state universities across the country. There are two obvious sources of funding the university system in Nigeria. There are two means of public universities funding These are the conventional sources and the alternative sources. Conventional sources of funding the universities in Nigeria according to Tyokyaa and Odey (2017) as cited by Ahaotu & Ogunode, (2020) include Government Subventions (Grants). Government grants and subventions constitute a very substantial proportion of the finance that is available for use by the universities in Nigeria. The alternative sources includes tuition fee/levies, government education Tax Fund (ETF), Donations and Endowment Funds and universities to run different commercial ventures, ranging from hotel

services, primary and secondary schools, publishing, consultancies, supermarkets, bookshops, sales and marketing, including petrol stations. Ogunode, Abubakar and Ajape (2021) submitted the primary sources of funding to the Nigerian Public Universities including: government subvention, School fees, internally generated revenue, donation from private sector, NGO's and international organization. Ogunode, Abubakar,&Ajape (2021) cited Noun (2009) who established that Federal government sources of funds are federal taxes; duties on petroleum, profits; exports; and imports; which make up the revenue. Another source of funding is the collected Value Added Tax (VAT) on sales of commodities which was introduced in 1996. This VAT is shared between the Federal and State Governments according to agreed formula. Funds allocated by Federal Government to the education sector are normally distributed to the various arms and tiers of education which include primary, secondary and tertiary (Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges). State governments also fund education. Their source is primarily their allocation from the Federal account, their share of VAT and state generated revenue through local taxes, school levies, etc.

The present budgetary allocation for the public educational institutions is not encouraging especially in the universities education in Nigeria. For instance, the whole education sector in 2022 is NGN753.14 billion, which is about 4.4% of the entire budget(Alagbe 2022) while in 2021, the education sector got N742.5bn of N13.6tn budget, representing 5.6 per cent (Punch, 2021).

The poor budgetary allocation to the education was analyzed by Ogunode &Onyekachi, (2021) who outlined the budgetary allocation for education for ten years as follows: 2010, 2011. 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 had N293 bn (7.19%), N393 bn (9.31%), N453 (9.15%), N499 (10.15%), N494 (10.54%), N434 (10.71%) and 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 with N4.31 (7.52%), N551 (7.41%), N605.8 bn (7.04%), N620.5 bn (7.02%) and N671.07bn (6.7%)(CBN, 2021) the budgetary allocation for education for ten years is below the UNESCO 26% recommendation for education. Inadequate funding is a major problem facing the university education in Nigeria according to Ogunode (2020; Ogunode, &Yiolokun, Akeredolu, 2019; Okoli, Ogbondah, &Ewor, (2016).

Factors Responsible for of Inadequate Funding of Nigerian Public Universities

The factors responsible for inadequacy of funds in the Nigerian public universities include; poor budgetary allocation, poor internally generated revenue, corruption insecurity problems and fall in national revenue.

Poor Budgetary allocation

The poor allocation for the management of public universities in Nigeria is responsible for shortage of funds in the system. This is confirmed by Ogunode (2020) who submitted that inadequate funding is a challenge to the administration of university education in Nigeria. Ogunode &Abubakar (2021) submits that inadequate funding is a major challenge facing the administration of universities in Nigeria. The university system requires a lot of funds for effective administration to be realized. The annual budgetary allocation for the administration of universities in Nigeria is grossly inadequate. The inability of the federal government to stick to the UNESCO 26% of national budget for education is affecting the management of Nigerian universities. Over a decade now, the annual budget for the entire educational sector in Nigeria is below 15% and this is affecting the effective administration of the different levels of education in the country, including the university system. The poor funding of education is responsible for the poor quality of the universities' education in Nigeria. The annual budget for the administration of universities in the country is not adequate to provide the needed infrastructural facilities and human resources that the various universities required to function properly.

Poor Internally Generated Revenue

Another problem responsible for inadequate funds in the Nigerian universities is the poor revenue coming from the internally generated revenue. Ifeanyi, Ogunode & Ajape (2021) submitted that poor internally generated revenue of the universities in Nigeria is a fundamental reason for a shortage of funds in the universities across the country. Majorities of public universities in Nigeria were designed and structured to depend fully on government subvention. So, the universities cannot function without the government funding. Ogunode, Abubakar, & Ajape (2021) identified that poor government allocations, low internally generated revenue, low school fees, institutional corruptions, poor planning/projection, poor research income and poor contribution from private sector, NGO and alumnus.

Corruption

Corruption practices among the universities administrators is another fundamental reason for shortage of funds for the administration of the universities. The high level of corruption in some universities is reducing the volume of monies that are meant for the provision of both capital and recurrent services. Ololube, (2016) and Chikowore in Mapolisa, Ncube, Tshabalala, and Khosa (2014) observe that the number of cases of embezzlement and mismanagement of funds by higher education leaderships in Nigerian are quite frightening. Ogunode (2020) submitted that corruption in the public universities in Nigeria is another problem preventing effective administration of public universities in Nigeria. The high rate of corruption in the Nigerian public universities has hindered effective administration of the universities. Many public universities are in the present condition because of the corruption in the system. Funds provided for implementation of programme, provision of infrastructural facilities, employment of staff and programme development ended up being looted or diverted into private account. Punch (2020) reported that much of the little funds that go into the universities are stolen. Ogbondah (2010) noted that in spite of the inadequacy of allocations to the public university system, any funds made available often go down the drain through the corrupt practices of those entrusted with the implementation of university programs due to inadequate monitoring of university income and expenditure; such is the grim state of affairs, thus the future will need a paradigm shift. Asiyai, (2015) identified the causes of corruption in universities to include moral decadence of the Nigerian society of getting rich quick syndrome, lack of fear of God, poor management and the desire to pass examination without working hard for it. She went further to observe that the Nigerian society worship for money and material wealth resulted in neglect of education for excellent character development. People who made it through dubious means are celebrated. This increases the rate of corruption which spread like wildfire into the universities. Ogunode, Josiah, & Ajape (2021) concluded that the effects of corruption on the public university administration in Nigeria include the following: reduction of funds for administrative functions, shortage of infrastructural facilities, shortage of academic staff, poor quality of education, resources wastage, increase in administrative cost, hampering development of public universities and resulting to poor image of public universities in international communities. Ahmodu, & Sofoluwe (2018), observed that corruption manifests in Nigerian Universities mostly as; bribery, embezzlement, money laundering, financial misappropriation, falsification of academic records, non-remittance of tax or money collected, contract inflation and ghost worker syndrome.

Insecurity Problem

Ogunode & Onyekachi, (2021) opined that the insecurity challenge facing Nigeria as a country is consuming huge financial resources of the country every year preventing development of other sector like education and health. Every year the Nigerian government budgeted huge amount of funds for fight insecurity in the country. Yakubu, (2021) opined that the military needed an annual budget of at least \$2 billion to fight terrorism and other causes of insecurity in the country. This is

just as the Minister of Finance, Zainab Ahmed, disclosed that Nigeria plans to borrow N722.53 billion (\$1.76 billion) from domestic capital markets to fund the fight against insecurity (Msugh 2021, Tuesday, 5th October 2021). Report by Guardian Newspapers shows that from 2015 to date, security budgets have been on the increase just as total national budgets increased. In 2015, when the national budget was N4.405 trillion, the total budget for the security sector was N988,892,506,442. In 2016, when the budget rose to N6.06 trillion, the security sector got N1.07 trillion, just as it got N1.15 trillion in 2017 when the budget rose to N7.44 trillion. In 2018, the budget was N9.12 trillion while the security sector got a total vote of N1.35 trillion. And in 2019 and 2020, the budget was N8.92 trillion and N10.59 trillion, while security got N1.4 trillion and N1.8 trillion respectively. In the N13.59 trillion 2021 budget, defence and security got N1.96 trillion with another N722.53 billion about to be added through the supplementary budget. Nigeria's military budget is greater than the combined armed forces spending of the rest of West Africa. In 2018, for instance, the sum of N1.276 trillion was fully disbursed to the agencies in the following order: Defense– N576 billion; Interior – N577 billion and the ONSA – N123 billion. In the following year, a cumulative sum of N1.328 trillion was received (Guardian Newspaper, 2021). (2021) observed that the increased budgets for the security and defense sectors to address the current security challenges are crucial in winning the war against insurgency, banditry, kidnappings and other crimes. The upper legislative chamber believes that more funds are required to tackle issues of inadequate weaponry and obsolete equipment, as well as welfare for military and security personnel, in addition to boosting the intelligence capacity of security agencies.

Fall in national Revenue

Ogunode & Onyekachi, (2021) observed that another problem affecting funding of education in Nigeria is the continuous short fall in the government revenue over the years. For the past five years now, Nigeria's revenue generation has continued to fall below the expected projected revenue. According to the documents released by Punch Newspaper (2021), the total revenue projection for the six-year period was N31.9tn, while about N16.9tn was generated, resulting in a shortfall of N15tn. The short fall in the national revenue is affecting the funding of education, especially the Basic education in Nigeria. Ogunode & Onyekachi, (2021) cited Mark (2021), submitted that budget revenue projections of the federal government based on the amended 2020 Budget Framework was N5.365 trillion, showing a quarterly estimate of N1.341 trillion. However, the total revenue inflow of the Federal Government stood at N3.418 trillion as at the end of December 2020, representing a N1.947 trillion (36.29 percent) shortfall from 2020 annual budget estimate. Ogunode & Onyekachi, (2021) and Noun (2017) agreed that education contributes to economic growth through increased Gross Domestic Product arising from the additional training of the labour force. Government devotes resources to education. However, the proportion of the national resources that will be devoted to education will depend on the rate of economic growth of a nation. If the economic growth rate is low, it may be difficult for the government to devote more resources to education.

However, funding is critical to development of university education. Adequate funding is the criteria for achieving sustainable development in the university system. Ogunode, Abubakar, & Ajape (2021) opined that fund is money made available for administration of programme, projects or management of institutions. The objectives of funding educational institutions include: to enable the institutions implement its programme, enable the educational institutions conduct teaching programme, to enable the educational institutions carry out research programme; to enable the educational institutions executive community services, to enable the educational institutions provide adequate infrastructural facilities, to enable the educational institutions employ adequate academic and non-academic staff, to enable the educational institutions implement the staff development programme, to enable the educational institutions

provide conducive teaching and learning environment and to enable the educational institutions pay salaries, pay for services, maintenance and for unforeseen circumstance.

The availability of adequate funds aids the administration and management of university education. It helps to realize its objectives and goals. Ogunode, Abubakar,&Ajape (2021) and Adepoju (2002) observed that money is an absolute input of any education system. It provides the essential purchasing power with which education acquires its human and physical inputs., The university system has not had the financial resources necessary to maintain educational quality amid significant enrolment explosion (Ogunode, Abubakar,&Ajape 2021; Saint 2003).

Effects of Inadequate of Funds in Nigerian Public Universities

The following are the effects of underfunding the public universities; inadequate infrastructural facilities, strike actions, poor quality of university education, poor research, ineffective training programme and shortage of academic staff.

Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

Ogunode (2020) noted that inadequate infrastructural facility is a problem facing the university education in Nigeria. Infrastructural facilities refers to social capital that aid delivering of services. The infrastructural facilities includes; classrooms, tales. Chairs, offices, ICT facilities, laboratories, libraries, electricity. Internet services, water, good roads etc. The infrastructural facilities are essential facilities for delivering of educational services. They are playing a major role in the administration and management of educational programme. The availability of infrastructural facilities are very vital to the development of education. The inadequate of the infrastructural facilities in majorities of the public schools is affecting the effective administration of public education in Nigeria (Ogunode, Ahmed, Gregory, Abubakar 2020)). Many public universities do not have adequate infrastructural facilities to implement teaching and research programme. Ogunode, &Jegede, (2021) found out in their study that inadequate funding, poor planning and projection, institutional corruption, increased student population, and poor administration and management are factors responsible for inadequate infrastructural facilities in public universities in North Central Nigeria. The study also showed that the effects of inadequate infrastructural facilities on students' academic performance include overcrowded lecture halls, prevention from reading properly, poor academic performance, postponement of lectures, slow down learning activities, and increased learning cost. They also disclosed that the effects of inadequate infrastructural facilities on lecturers include poor teaching and research work, delay in teaching and research work, postponement of lectures, low academic staff morale, increased cost of lecturing and conducting research, leading to poor quality of education and brain-drain in the universities. Udida, Bassey, Udofia and Egbona (2009) observed that the lack of adequate infrastructures in our higher education poses a serious setback in achieving higher education goals. In an institution where there are no sufficient classrooms, resource rooms, staff rooms, laboratory facilities, computers, and the like, proper teaching and learning cannot be effective and efficient in the system.

Strike Actions

The reasons for the strike actions by different union groups include; underfunding of the public universities, inadequate infrastructural facilities, and poor implementation of agreement reached with union groups and poor working condition (Ogunode, 2020). Ololube, (2016) also opined that strike actions are the only music that unions play and the government listens. The inadequacy in government funding has been a bone of contention in almost all the conflicts between the federal government and staff unions. This situation has been like this for decades and has caused disruptions in the academic calendar of institutions of higher education. Ehichoya and Ogunode (2020) noted that the objective of teaching programme cannot be realized in an educational

institution where academic calendar is not stable. Nigerian higher institutions are known for unstable academic programme due to strike by different unions in the various institutions across the country. Teaching is mostly affected whenever there is strike. It affects the implementation of teaching programme as planned. Ogunode & Abubakar (2021) observed that Strikes action by different unions in the Nigerian universities is another problem preventing effective administration of the universities. Strike simply means protest by employees (mostly under labour unions) through concerted cessation of work due to an impasse with the employers. It is the last resort for employees to have their grievances addressed. However, the incessant strike action is adversely affecting the effective running of universities in Nigeria. For instance, a survey by premium times an online newspaper revealed that in the last two decades Nigerian universities were shut down fifteen times due to strikes and the period spent spanned about fifty months (still counting). This effect is massive; the most affected area is the academic calendar. Once the school is closed for strike, there must be changed in its existing plans of activities and the implication is that a programme that is designed to four years would have additional month(s) or year(s). This becomes a bottleneck in the smooth running of universities in Nigeria. Alagbe, (2022) submitted that for years, education analysts and unions have canvassed for bigger budget allocations to education. Failure by successive governments to heed this call has often led to strikes by higher education bodies, including the Academic Staff Union of Universities. ASUU President Professor Emmanuel Osodeke said poor funding of tertiary education and the education sector as a whole had been a major cause of incessant strikes. He added that the union would continue to engage with the government to boost funding.

Poor Quality of University Education

Ogunode, Akinlade, Musa (2021) linked poor quality of higher education in Nigeria to poor funding. According to them, the poor funding of higher educational system in the country has rendered the higher education system incapacitated. The higher education system has not had the financial resources necessary to maintain educational quality in the midst of significant enrolment explosion. A breakdown of budgetary allocation for the ministry of education for one decade shows that the budgetary allocation for the entire ministry of education has been below the recommended UNESCO 26% of the total annual budget for a year.

Poor Research

Poor funding of public universities is a major factor accounting for poor research programme.

Ogunode, Jegede, Adah, Audu & Ajape (2020) observed that research programme is one of the major programme of the universities. It is a key to the university's development. Research programme of the universities is one of the key indicators used to measure the performance of the universities. Inadequate research fund is a major problem facing research programme in the Nigerian public universities. The budgetary allocation for the administration of research programme is not adequate. Udida et al. (2009) observed that the inability of the Nigerian government to accept and implement the 26% funding formula for education recommended by the UNESCO impact negatively on the performance and sustainability of higher education. Charles, Ijeoma & John (2009) argued that funding of universities and research is inadequate. This condition accounts for part of the reasons University lecturers cannot access research funding. Okafor (2001) stated that lack of funds is affecting research in the universities and that there is no sign that these problems will not continue in the future.

Ineffective Training Programme

The poor funding of the university education in Nigeria is responsible for ineffective training and retraining of academic staff and non-academic staff. This submission is confirmed by Ogunode,

&Oluseun, (2020) who acknowledged that inadequate funding of Nigerian higher education institutions is a major problem facing the administration of professional development program for employees across higher education institutions. Adequate funding is vital for the implementation of the professional development program. Without adequate funding, no professional development program can be fully implemented as planned. The professional capacity development program for higher education institutions is not effectively implemented in many higher education institutions across the country due to the poor funding of higher education in Nigeria. The Nigerian government has failed to meet up to 26% of UNESCO recommendations for education for developing countries such as Nigeria.

Shortage of Academic Staff

Ogunode &Abubakar (2021) submits that academic staff or lecturers are faculty members in the higher institutions or in the universities. The lecturers are responsible for implementing the teaching programme; they are the line unit in the university setting, and they deliver academic services of teaching and assessing the students. The roles of the academic staff in the development of the university education cannot be underestimated. It is unfortunate that as important as the academic staff are to the development of the university system, many universities in the country are understaffed. The Nigerian universities faces the problem of shortage of lecturers in many departments and faculties, especially in a programme like the sciences. The shortage of lecturers in many departments and faculties is responsible for high teacher-student ratio in the Nigerian universities. Inadequate funding was identified by.....as the major cause of shortage of staff in the Nigerian university system. Other reasons according to Ogunode &Adamu (2021) include inadequate funding, lack of strategic manpower planning, brain-drain, poor motivation, un-conducive working environment and corruption as the reasons for shortage of academic staff in the Nigerian higher institutions. They also identified that low productivities, poor quality of teaching, and poor quality of education as the effects of a shortage of academic staff in the Nigerian public higher institutions.

Way Forward

Based on this findings, the following were recommended:

- a) The Government should increase the funding of the Public universities in Nigeria. The government should develop the political will to implement the UNESCO recommendation of 26% for the sustainable development in the system.
- b) The School administrators in Nigerian public universities should look inward and come up with strategies to increase the internally generated revenue for the universities.
- c) The government and school administrators should encourage the private sector to contribute to the funding of Public universities in Nigeria. Private sector; voluntary and other agencies that made a positive move towards participation in university; and commercial education that was stopped during the second republic
- d) The government through the National Universities Commission should source for funds from international organization for the funding of public universities. The Nigerian government should mobilize external resources through appropriate bilateral agreements to help contribute to the funding of higher education in Nigeria. Development agencies such as the World Bank; UNICEF; Ford Foundation; John F. Kennedy Foundation; Rockefeller Foundation; WHO; USAID; and DFID should
- e) The government should monitor all funds release to the university system to ensure they are used for what they are meant for. This will help to reduce misappropriation and mismanagement,

Conclusion

Funding is critical to the university development. Adequate funding of the system is the criteria for the sustainability of the system. It is unfortunate that public universities are faced with the challenges of funding. This paper examined challenges facing the funding of public universities in Nigeria and the paper concluded poor budgetary allocation, poor internally generated revenue, corruption insecurity problems and fall short in national revenue were discovered as the factors responsible inadequate funds in the universities in Nigeria. Also, effects of underfunding public universities were identified to include; inadequate infrastructural facilities, strike actions, poor quality of university education, poor research, ineffective training programme and shortage of academic staff. Based on this, the paper hereby recommended that the government should

References

1. Alagbe, J. (2022) President Buhari 'failed to deliver' on promise about budget. 13 January 2022. <https://www.universityworldnews.com/post.php?story=20220111125134784> World University News, Africa Edition
2. Adegrooye, OA. Ajero, J.I. & Ibe-Moses, KC. (2020). Leadership capabilities and educational wastage in Nigerian Universities: a study of a selected federal universities *Journal of Education Review* 12(1),65-71
3. Adepoju, P. O. (2002). *Finance and Education system in Nigeria*. A paper presented at the Public Affairs Forum in Abuja.
4. Asiyai, R, I,. (2015). School Administrators Strategies for Combating Corruption in Universities in Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Learning*; Vol. 4, No. 4; p:160-167
5. Ahmodu, O. L & Sofoluwe, A. O. (2018). Combating Corruption in Nigerian Universities
6. Ololube, N. P. (2016). Education Fund Misappropriation and Mismanagement and the Provision of Quality Higher Education in Nigeria. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Education*, 9(4), 333-349.
7. Ogunode N., J. (2020). Administration of Public Universities in Nigeria: Problems and Solutions *Jurnal Sinestesia*, Vol. 10, No. 2, p:98-109
8. Okoli, N. J, Ogbondah, L and Ewor, R. N. (2016). The History and Development of Public Universities in Nigeria Since 1914. *International Journal of Education and Evaluation*. Vol. 2, P-61-63
9. Ifeanyi, O., D., Ogunode N., J., & Ajape T., S (2021). Shortage of Funds in The Nigerian Public Universities: Causes, Effects and Way Forward. *Innovative Technological Methodical Research Journal* 2(7), 5-18
10. Ogunode N, J, Akinlade O, M, Musa, A (2021) Quality Assurance In Nigerian Public Higher Institutions: Challenges And Way Forward *International scientific research journal*, 2(7) 36-57
11. Ogbonnaya, N.O. (2010). Principles and Applications of Educational Policies in Nigeria. Nsukka: University Trust Publishers.
12. Ogunode N, J & Ahaotu G, N. (2020) Challenges Facing the Implementation of Teacher-Students Ratio Policy in Nigerian Educational System and the Ways Forward, *International Journal on Integrated Education*, Volume 3, Issue IX, P:189-197

13. Ogunode, N. J., Oluseun, D. J. (2020). Administration of professional development programme in Nigerian higher institutions: challenges and way forward. *Intercathedra* 3(44), 147–155. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17306/J.INTERCATHEDRA.2020.00102>
14. Ogunode N.,J, Jegede D, Adah S, Audu E., I, & 5Ajape T., S (2020) Administration of Research Programme in Nigerian Public Universities: Problems and Way Forward. *Riwayat: Educational Journal of History and Humanities*,3 (2), Hal 21-32
15. Ogunode, N., J., Josiah, H.,F &Ajape T.,. S (2021) Effects of Corruption on Public Universities Administration In Nigeria.*Journal of Educational discoveries and long life learning* 2(7), 5-18
16. Ogunode, N. J., Jegede, D. (2021). Evaluation of factors responsible for inadequate Infrastructural facilities in public universities in north central Nigeria. *Intercathedra* 1(46), 43–50. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17306/J.INTERCATHEDRA.2021.00115>
17. Ogunode N., J &Onyekachi, M.,C.(2021).Education Financing in Nigeria: Problems and the Way Forward. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(5),162-176
18. Ogunode, N. J., &Abubakar, L. (2020) Public Universities Administration in Nigeria: Challengesand the ways forward. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and AdvancedTechnology (IJMSAT)*, 1(12), 25–35
19. Ogunode, N. J. & Yiolokun, I. B.1, Akeredolu, B. J. (2019) Nigerian Universities and their Sustainability: Challenges and Way Forward. *Electronic Research Journal of Behavioural Sciences, Volume 2* (2019),72-82
20. Ogunode N., J., Ahmed, L., Deborah Gregory, D.,Abubakar,. L.(2020) Administration of Public Educational Institutions in Nigeria: Problem and suggestion. *European Scholar Journal (ESJ)* 1(3),6-13
21. Punch Newspaper (2021) FG Suffer N15tr revenue shortage fall in six years. <https://punchng.com/fg-suffers-n15tn-revenue-shortfall-in-six-years/>
22. Ogunode N., J, Abubakar, L,&Ajape T., S (2021)Evaluation of Causes of Inadequate Funds in Nigerian Public Universities. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, (9) ,93-103
23. Thisdaylive (2021)Buhari: FG Cannot Afford Funds to Revive Education June 13, 2021 5:10 am.<https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2021/06/13/buhari-fg-cannot-afford-funds-to-revive-education/>
24. Udida, I. A., Bassey, U. U., Udofia, I. U. &Egbona, E. A. 2009. *System performance and sustainability of higher education in Nigeria*. Being a paper presented at the 11th International Conference of Educational Management Association of South Afric (EMASA) 7th – 9th August 2009