

**IMPACT OF CRUDE OIL PRICE FLUCTUATION ON
EDUCATIONAL SURVIVAL IN NIGERIA.**

(CASE STUDY: KWARA STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ILORIN, KWARA STATE)

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This research work has been read and approved as meeting the requirement of in partial fulfillment for the award of Nigeria Certificate in Education in the Department of Economics, School of Arts and Social Sciences, Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the Almighty Allah who has been there right from the beginning to this very point, and also special dedication also goes to my ever supportive parents, for their relentless and compassion toward me during my final project and also my lecturers for their continual impact of knowledge.

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Abstract

This study explores the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria, a country heavily dependent on oil revenues for its national budget, including funding for education. Given the volatility of the global oil market, the research investigates how changes in oil prices affect various aspects of the educational sector, including funding, infrastructure, quality, and broader socio-economic consequences. Using a survey distributed to key stakeholders in the education sector, the study gathered data on their perceptions and experiences related to oil price fluctuations. The findings reveal that fluctuations in crude oil prices significantly impact educational funding, leading to budget cuts, delayed salaries, and a lack of essential resources. These financial constraints result in deteriorating infrastructure and declining educational quality, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Additionally, the study highlights the socio-economic challenges that arise from these fluctuations, such as increased poverty, unemployment, and educational inequalities, especially in rural areas. The study concludes by recommending diversified revenue sources, stable funding mechanisms, and targeted support for vulnerable groups to mitigate the adverse effects of oil price volatility on Nigeria's education system. These measures are essential for ensuring the resilience and sustainability of the educational sector amidst ongoing economic challenges.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study:

Nigeria, located in West Africa, is renowned for its vast oil reserves and is one of the largest oil producers in Africa and the world. The country's economy heavily relies on revenue generated from crude oil exports, making it susceptible to the volatility of global oil prices. This dependence on oil revenue has significant implications for various sectors of the Nigerian economy, including education.

Since the discovery of oil in commercial quantities in Nigeria in the late 1950s, the country's economy has undergone substantial transformation, with the oil sector becoming the mainstay of the economy. However, the over-reliance on oil revenue has led to a phenomenon known as the "Dutch Disease," where the abundance of natural resources, particularly oil, crowds out other sectors of the economy, such as agriculture and manufacturing. This over-reliance on oil revenue and the subsequent neglect of other sectors have contributed to economic instability and hindered sustainable development efforts in Nigeria.

The Nigerian education sector, like many other sectors, has been affected by the volatility of crude oil prices. The impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria can be understood through various interconnected factors such as:

- **Government Budget Allocation:** Nigeria's budgetary allocation for education is largely dependent on revenue from oil exports. When oil prices are high, the government tends to allocate more funds to the education sector. Conversely, during periods of low oil prices, budgetary constraints may result in reduced funding for education, affecting the quality of education and infrastructure in schools.
- **Educational Infrastructure:** Adequate funding is essential for the development and maintenance of educational infrastructure, including schools, classrooms, laboratories, and libraries. Fluctuations in oil prices can disrupt planned infrastructure projects or delay maintenance activities, impacting the learning environment for students.
- **Teacher Welfare and Salaries:** The welfare and salaries of teachers in Nigeria are often linked to government revenue, which is heavily influenced by oil prices. During periods of economic downturns caused by low oil prices, delays in salary payments or reductions in salaries may occur, leading

to dissatisfaction among teachers and potential strikes, which disrupt educational activities.

- **Student Enrollment and Retention:** Economic instability resulting from crude oil price fluctuations can affect household incomes and parents' ability to afford education-related expenses, such as school fees, uniforms, and textbooks. This economic strain may lead to increased dropout rates as families prioritize basic needs over education.
- **Quality of Education:** Adequate funding is crucial for maintaining the quality of education in Nigeria. Insufficient funding due to fluctuations in oil prices can result in a lack of resources for teacher training, curriculum development, and educational materials, ultimately impacting the quality of education provided to students.
- **Access to Higher Education:** Higher education institutions in Nigeria also face challenges related to funding and infrastructure maintenance. Fluctuations in oil prices can affect government funding for universities and colleges, leading to inadequate resources for research, academic programs, and student services.
- **Research and Development:** The development of innovative solutions and advancements in various fields, including education, requires investment in research and development (R&D). However, fluctuations in oil prices can

affect government spending on R&D initiatives, limiting opportunities for educational institutions to engage in research activities and technological innovations.

- **International Partnerships and Exchanges:** Collaboration with international educational institutions and organizations is essential for enhancing the quality of education and promoting academic exchanges. However, economic instability resulting from crude oil price fluctuations can affect Nigeria's ability to sustain such partnerships, potentially limiting opportunities for international collaborations in education.

In summary, the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria is multifaceted, affecting various aspects of the education sector, including funding, infrastructure, teacher welfare, student enrollment, quality of education, access to higher education, research and development, and international partnerships. Understanding these challenges is crucial for developing strategies and policies to mitigate the adverse effects of economic volatility on educational outcomes in Nigeria.

1.2 Research Problem

The research problem addressed in this study is the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria. This issue arises from the significant dependence of Nigeria's economy on revenue generated from

crude oil exports, which makes the country susceptible to the volatility of global oil prices. As a result, fluctuations in oil prices have wide-ranging effects on various sectors of the Nigerian economy, including the education sector.

The specific aspects of educational survival affected by crude oil price fluctuations include:

- What is the relationship between crude oil price fluctuations and educational funding in Nigeria?
- How do periods of low crude oil prices affect the quality of educational infrastructure and resources in Nigeria?
- What are the socio-economic consequences of inconsistent educational funding due to crude oil price fluctuations in Nigeria?
- What strategies can be implemented to mitigate the adverse effects of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria?.

Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between crude oil price fluctuations and educational survival in Nigeria. By investigating this research problem, the study aims to contribute

insights that can inform policy interventions and strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of economic volatility on educational outcomes in Nigeria.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study on the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria are outlined below:

- To analyze the relationship between crude oil price fluctuations and educational funding in Nigeria.
- To investigate the effects of crude oil price fluctuations on the quality of educational infrastructure and resources in Nigeria.
- To assess the socio-economic consequences of inconsistent educational funding due to crude oil price fluctuations in Nigeria.
- To propose strategies and policy recommendations to mitigate the adverse effects of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study on the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria holds significant importance due to several reasons:

- **Policy Implications:** The findings of the study can inform policymakers and government officials about the adverse effects of crude oil price fluctuations

on the education sector in Nigeria. This can lead to the formulation of targeted policies and interventions aimed at mitigating these effects and ensuring the continued provision of quality education.

- **Socioeconomic Development:** Education is a fundamental driver of socioeconomic development. By understanding how fluctuations in crude oil prices affect educational outcomes, stakeholders can work towards ensuring a stable and conducive environment for learning, which is crucial for the overall development of individuals and the nation.
- **Human Capital Development:** Education plays a vital role in human capital development. By investigating the impact of oil price fluctuations on educational survival, the study contributes to discussions on strategies for investing in human capital development, which is essential for economic growth and prosperity.
- **Poverty Alleviation:** Education is a key tool for poverty alleviation. Ensuring access to quality education can empower individuals to escape the cycle of poverty. By identifying and addressing the challenges faced by the education sector due to oil price fluctuations, the study contributes to efforts aimed at reducing poverty levels in Nigeria.
- **Global Competitiveness:** A well-educated workforce is crucial for enhancing a country's global competitiveness. By examining the effects of oil price

fluctuations on educational outcomes, the study provides insights into how Nigeria can improve its education system to compete effectively in the global economy.

- **Resource Allocation:** Understanding the impact of oil price fluctuations on educational survival helps in the effective allocation of resources. By identifying areas within the education sector that are most affected by economic volatility, stakeholders can prioritize resource allocation to address these challenges and improve overall educational outcomes.
- **International Collaboration:** The findings of the study can also inform international partners and donor agencies about the challenges faced by the education sector in Nigeria due to oil price fluctuations. This can lead to collaborative efforts aimed at supporting the Nigerian government in addressing these challenges and improving educational outcomes.
- **Research and Academic Contribution:** The study contributes to the existing body of research on the nexus between oil price fluctuations and educational survival, particularly in the context of Nigeria. It provides valuable insights and data that can serve as a basis for further academic inquiry and research in this field.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0

Literature Review

The impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria is a multi-faceted issue that intertwines economic, social, and political dimensions. Nigeria, as one of the largest oil-producing countries, heavily depends on oil revenue for its national budget. This dependency renders its economy vulnerable to global oil price shocks, which in turn affect various sectors, including education. Crude oil prices are influenced by a range of factors including geopolitical tensions, supply and demand dynamics, and market speculation. Hamilton (2009) outlines that oil price shocks can lead to economic recessions, as seen in the 1970s oil crisis. More recently, Kilian (2014) discusses how oil price fluctuations since the early 2000s have been driven by a mix of supply disruptions and changes in demand from emerging economies like China and India. Nigeria's reliance on crude oil exports is well-documented. According to the Central Bank of Nigeria (2016), oil revenue constitutes about 70% of the national income and 90% of export earnings. This dependency has significant implications for other sectors. Iyoha and Oriakhi (2008) highlight how fluctuations in oil prices have historically led to economic instability in Nigeria, affecting government spending on critical sectors such as education.

Educational funding in Nigeria is largely dependent on government allocations, which are influenced by the country's oil revenue. Ejiogu, Okezie, and Chinedu (2013) reveal that periods of high oil prices generally coincide with increased budgetary allocations to education, while downturns in oil prices lead to budget cuts. This cyclical funding pattern hampers long-term educational planning and development. The quality and infrastructure of education in Nigeria are adversely affected by fluctuations in oil prices. According to Omoju and Abraham (2014), the volatility of oil revenues leads to inconsistent funding, which affects the maintenance of educational infrastructure, provision of learning materials, and payment of teachers' salaries. This inconsistency results in a deteriorating learning environment and demotivated staff, which directly impacts students' academic performance and overall educational outcomes.

2.1 The Nigerian Oil Economy

The Nigerian oil economy has been a significant driver of the country's economic growth and development since the discovery of commercial oil reserves in the late 1950s. Nigeria is endowed with vast oil resources, particularly in the Niger Delta region, and has emerged as one of the largest oil producers in Africa and a key player in the global oil market. The exploration, production, and export of crude oil have played a central role in

shaping Nigeria's economic landscape, influencing government policies, fiscal dynamics, and socio-economic development initiatives. Among the significant of Nigerian oil on Nigerian economy are:

- **Oil Reserves and Production:** Nigeria is estimated to have proven oil reserves of over 37 billion barrels, making it one of the top oil-rich countries globally. The country's oil production has fluctuated over the years due to various factors, including regulatory challenges, security issues, and global oil market dynamics. Despite these challenges, Nigeria remains a significant oil producer, with crude oil accounting for a substantial portion of its export earnings and government revenue.
- **Government Revenue and Fiscal Dependency:** The Nigerian government heavily relies on revenue generated from oil exports to finance its budgetary expenditures and socio-economic development programs. Oil revenue constitutes a significant portion of the government's total revenue, often exceeding 70% of total revenue in some years. This high dependence on oil revenue exposes the Nigerian economy to risks associated with fluctuations in global oil prices, leading to fiscal vulnerabilities and budgetary constraints during periods of oil price volatility.
- **Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Crude oil exports constitute the primary source of foreign exchange earnings for Nigeria, contributing to the country's

balance of payments and external trade dynamics. Fluctuations in oil prices directly impact Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves and exchange rate stability, influencing the country's ability to meet its import requirements and sustain external trade relations.

- **Investment and Infrastructure:** The oil sector in Nigeria has attracted significant foreign investment and infrastructure development initiatives over the years, with multinational oil companies playing a dominant role in exploration, production, and downstream activities. However, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, environmental concerns, and regulatory uncertainties have hampered the sector's full potential, leading to inefficiencies and operational constraints.
- **Economic Diversification Challenges:** Despite the dominance of the oil sector, Nigeria continues to grapple with the challenge of economic diversification. Over-reliance on oil revenue has hindered the development of other sectors, such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services, contributing to structural imbalances and vulnerability to external shocks. Efforts to diversify the economy away from oil dependence have been hindered by institutional constraints, policy inconsistencies, and governance issues.

- **Socio-economic Impacts:** The Nigerian oil economy has had profound socio-economic impacts on various aspects of society, including income distribution, employment dynamics, and regional disparities. While oil wealth has contributed to the growth of urban centers and the emergence of a burgeoning middle class, it has also exacerbated income inequality and social tensions, particularly in oil-producing regions where communities often contend with environmental degradation, land disputes, and socio-economic marginalization.
- **Environmental and Social Challenges:** The exploration and production of oil in Nigeria have been associated with environmental degradation, pollution, and social conflicts, particularly in the Niger Delta region. Oil spills, gas flaring, and land degradation have had detrimental effects on the environment, public health, and livelihoods of local communities, leading to social unrest and demands for greater environmental accountability and community engagement by oil companies and government authorities.

2.2 Effects of Crude Oil Price Fluctuations

The effects of crude oil price fluctuations are multifaceted and can have significant implications for various aspects of the economy, including government revenue, fiscal stability, investment decisions, inflation, exchange rates, and overall economic growth. In the context of Nigeria, a

major oil-producing country, the effects of oil price fluctuations are particularly pronounced and can impact different sectors of the economy in various ways.

- **Government Revenue and Fiscal Stability:** Nigeria heavily relies on revenue generated from crude oil exports to finance its budgetary expenditures and socio-economic development programs. Fluctuations in oil prices directly influence government revenue, with high oil prices leading to increased revenue and low oil prices resulting in revenue shortfalls. This revenue volatility can pose challenges to fiscal planning and budgetary management, affecting the government's ability to fund essential services, infrastructure projects, and social welfare programs.
- **Foreign Exchange Dynamics:** Crude oil exports constitute the primary source of foreign exchange earnings for Nigeria, contributing to the country's balance of payments and external trade dynamics. Fluctuations in oil prices impact Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves and exchange rate stability, influencing the country's ability to meet its import requirements, manage external debt obligations, and maintain trade competitiveness in the global market.
- **Investment Decisions:** Fluctuations in oil prices affect investment decisions in the oil and gas sector, as well as related industries such as manufacturing,

transportation, and construction. High oil prices may stimulate investment in oil exploration and production activities, leading to increased capital inflows and economic expansion. Conversely, low oil prices may deter investment in the oil sector and related industries, leading to reduced economic activity and employment opportunities.

- **Inflation and Consumer Spending:** Fluctuations in oil prices can impact inflation rates and consumer spending patterns in Nigeria. High oil prices may contribute to inflationary pressures by increasing production costs and transportation expenses, leading to higher prices for goods and services. This, in turn, can erode consumers' purchasing power and reduce overall consumer spending, affecting economic growth and business profitability.
- **Exchange Rate Stability:** Oil price fluctuations can influence the stability of the Nigerian currency, the naira, against foreign currencies. High oil prices typically lead to increased foreign exchange reserves and a stronger naira exchange rate, while low oil prices can deplete reserves and weaken the naira. Exchange rate fluctuations can affect import costs, export competitiveness, and overall macroeconomic stability.
- **Economic Growth and Development:** Fluctuations in oil prices have a direct impact on Nigeria's economic growth and development prospects. High oil prices can stimulate economic growth by increasing government revenue,

investment inflows, and export earnings. However, reliance on oil revenue also makes the economy vulnerable to external shocks and volatility in global oil markets, posing challenges to sustainable economic diversification and long-term development goals.

- **Social and Political Implications:** Oil price fluctuations can have social and political implications in Nigeria, particularly in oil-producing regions such as the Niger Delta. Economic downturns resulting from low oil prices can exacerbate socio-economic tensions, fueling grievances and demands for greater resource control, environmental justice, and equitable distribution of oil revenues. Political stability and social cohesion may be affected by fluctuations in oil prices, as government policies and public sentiments respond to economic uncertainties and income disparities.

2.3 Education Sector in Nigeria

The education sector in Nigeria is a critical component of the country's social and economic development. It encompasses a diverse range of educational institutions, including primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, as well as vocational and technical training centers. Despite ongoing efforts to improve access to education and enhance educational outcomes, the sector faces numerous challenges that impact its effectiveness and efficiency.

- **Access and Enrollment:** While progress has been made in increasing access to education in Nigeria, particularly at the primary level, significant disparities persist across different regions and socio-economic groups. Factors such as poverty, gender inequality, cultural norms, and inadequate infrastructure contribute to disparities in enrollment rates, with marginalized populations often experiencing limited access to quality education.
- **Quality of Education:** The quality of education in Nigeria varies widely across different institutions and regions. Challenges such as inadequate funding, outdated curricula, insufficient teacher training, and overcrowded classrooms contribute to subpar educational outcomes. Additionally, the proliferation of substandard private schools and informal learning settings further exacerbates issues related to educational quality and standards.
- **Infrastructure and Facilities:** Infrastructure deficits pose significant challenges to the delivery of quality education in Nigeria. Many schools lack basic facilities such as classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and sanitation facilities. Poor infrastructure hampers the learning environment and contributes to low educational attainment levels, particularly in rural and underserved areas.
- **Teacher Shortages and Quality:** Nigeria faces a shortage of qualified teachers, particularly in remote and rural areas. Inadequate teacher training

programs, low salaries, and challenging working conditions contribute to teacher shortages and high turnover rates. The quality of teaching and learning is further compromised by the prevalence of unqualified and undertrained teachers in many schools.

- **Curriculum Relevance and Innovation:** The curriculum in Nigerian schools often lacks relevance to the needs of students and the demands of the modern economy. Outdated teaching methods, rote memorization, and a lack of emphasis on critical thinking and practical skills hinder students' ability to compete in the global marketplace. There is a growing recognition of the need to reform the curriculum to align with current trends and promote innovation in teaching and learning.
- **Funding and Budgetary Constraints:** Adequate funding is essential for addressing the myriad challenges facing the education sector in Nigeria. However, the education budget in Nigeria is often inadequate and poorly allocated, with a significant portion of funds directed towards recurrent expenditures rather than investments in infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum development. Budgetary constraints limit the government's ability to implement reforms and improve educational outcomes.
- **Equity and Inclusion:** Achieving equity and inclusion in education remains a significant challenge in Nigeria. Disparities in access to education persist

along gender, socio-economic, and geographical lines. Girls, children from rural areas, and those from low-income households are disproportionately affected by barriers to education, including early marriage, cultural norms, and poverty.

- Tertiary Education Challenges: Nigeria's tertiary education sector faces its own set of challenges, including inadequate funding, infrastructure deficits, quality assurance issues, and strikes by university staff and students. These challenges contribute to low enrollment rates, high dropout rates, and a mismatch between graduates' skills and labor market demands.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The research design for investigating the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria involves a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of economic data with qualitative insights from educational stakeholders. This comprehensive research design aims to provide a holistic understanding of the relationship between oil price volatility and educational outcomes, incorporating both quantitative trends and qualitative perspectives. The research design includes the following components:

3.2 Quantitative Analysis:

- **Data Collection:** Historical data on crude oil prices, government budget allocations to the education sector, educational indicators (such as enrollment rates, academic performance metrics), and macroeconomic variables (such as GDP growth, inflation rates) will be collected from reliable sources such as the Central Bank of Nigeria, Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Ministry of Education, and World Bank databases.

3.3 Qualitative Insights:

Interviews and Focus Groups: Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions will be conducted with key stakeholders in the education sector, including policymakers, government officials, educators, students, parents, and representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These qualitative data collection methods will provide in-depth insights into the perceptions, experiences, and challenges related to educational survival in the context of oil price fluctuations.

Data Analysis: Qualitative data from interviews and focus groups will be analyzed using thematic analysis techniques to identify recurring themes, patterns, and narratives related to the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational outcomes. Qualitative analysis software, such as NVivo or MAXQDA, may be utilized to assist in organizing and coding the qualitative data.

3.4 Integration of Findings:

Mixed-Methods Synthesis: The quantitative and qualitative findings will be synthesized to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria. The

integrated analysis will highlight the interconnected factors and mechanisms shaping educational outcomes in the context of economic volatility.

3.5 Ethical Considerations:

Informed Consent: Participants in interviews and focus groups will be provided with clear information about the research objectives, procedures, and their rights as participants. Informed consent will be obtained from all participants before data collection.

Confidentiality and Anonymity: Measures will be taken to ensure the confidentiality and anonymity of participants' responses and identities. Data will be securely stored and only accessed by authorized researchers.

3.6 Limitations and Considerations:

Data Availability: The availability and reliability of data on crude oil prices, government budgets, and educational indicators may pose limitations to the research design. Efforts will be made to access the most recent and accurate data from reputable sources.

Generalizability: While the research findings will provide valuable insights into the specific context of Nigeria, the generalizability of the findings to other countries or contexts may be limited. Caution will be exercised in extrapolating the findings beyond the scope of the study.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

The research on the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria will utilize primary methods of data collection to gather relevant information for analysis. These data collection methods will include:

3.7.1 Primary Data Collection:

- **Surveys:** Structured surveys may be administered to collect quantitative data from key stakeholders in the education sector, including policymakers, government officials, educators, students, parents, and representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The surveys will include questions related to perceptions, experiences, and challenges regarding educational survival in the context of oil price fluctuations.
- **Interviews:** Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with a selected sample of stakeholders to gather in-depth qualitative insights into their perspectives, experiences, and recommendations regarding the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational outcomes. Interviews will be recorded with participants' consent and transcribed for qualitative analysis.
- **Focus Group Discussions:** Focus group discussions may be organized with specific groups of stakeholders, such as teachers, students, or community members, to facilitate interactive discussions on the topic of educational survival in the context of oil price fluctuations. These discussions will

provide a forum for participants to share their perspectives, exchange ideas, and identify common themes and challenges.

- Document Analysis: Relevant documents, reports, policy briefs, and academic literature related to the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria will be analyzed to extract key information, trends, and policy implications. Document analysis will complement other data collection methods and provide additional context for the research findings.

3.8 Ethical Considerations:

- Informed Consent: Participants in surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions will be provided with clear information about the research objectives, procedures, and their rights as participants. Informed consent will be obtained from all participants before data collection.
- Confidentiality and Anonymity: Measures will be taken to ensure the confidentiality and anonymity of participants' responses and identities. Data will be securely stored and only accessed by authorized researchers.
- Respect for Participants: Researchers will respect the rights, privacy, and cultural sensitivities of participants throughout the data collection process, maintaining professionalism and integrity in all interactions.

3.8.1 Sampling Techniques

For the study on the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria, a non-probability sampling technique will be employed to ensure representativeness and diversity in the sample. Here's an overview of the sampling techniques for each data collection method:

3.9.2 Qualitative Data Collection:

- **Non-Probability Sampling:** Qualitative data collection methods, such as interviews and focus group discussions, typically involve purposive or convenience sampling rather than random sampling. This allows researchers to select participants based on their relevance to the research questions and their ability to provide rich and meaningful insights.
- **Purposive Sampling:** Participants for qualitative data collection will be selected purposively to ensure diversity in perspectives and experiences related to the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival. Key stakeholders, including government officials, policymakers, educators, students, parents, and representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), will be identified and invited to participate based on their roles and expertise in the education sector.

- Snowball Sampling: In some cases, snowball sampling may be used to identify additional participants who may not be easily accessible through other sampling methods. This involves asking initial participants to refer other individuals who may have relevant insights or experiences related to the research topic.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

Data analysis is a crucial component of this research, as it allows for the systematic examination of the collected data to draw meaningful conclusions about the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria. The purpose of this section is to describe the methods and tools used to analyze the data, ensuring that the findings are accurate, reliable, and relevant to the research questions.

4.2. ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

Data presentation refers to the process of organizing, summarizing, and displaying collected data in a meaningful and interpretable manner. The goal is to convey the findings of the research clearly and effectively to the audience. In the context of this study on the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria, data presentation involves using various tools and techniques to showcase the results of the analysis.

A total of two hundred (200) copies of the questionnaire were produced and distributed to the researcher sample populace. All presentations are done in

simple percentage tabular mode, while simple descriptive analysis technique was used to describe what items were contained in the tables.

Table 4.1:

DISTRIBUTION TABLE

RESPONDENT	FREQUENCY
Number of questionnaire distributed	200
Number of questionnaire returned	200
Number of discard	Nil
Number of questionnaire not returned	Nil
Number of questionnaire presented and analyzed	200

Source: Field Work 2024

From the above table, it can be seen that the respondents were the both students and staff of Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin. Number of questionnaire distributed were 200, the percentage was 100%, number of questionnaire returned was 200, no of discard was Nil, number of questionnaire not returned Nil and number of questionnaire presented and analyzed are 200.

Analysis of 200 Questionnaires

Below is the data presentation in tabular form, showing the responses from 200 questionnaires distributed among the both students and staff of Kwara

State College of Education, Ilorin. The data is organized by sections and according to research questions and objectives.

Table 4.2: Demographic Information

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Under 20	20	10%
	20-30	80	40%
	31-40	50	25%
	41-50	30	15%
	Above 50	20	10%
Gender	Male	110	55%
	Female	90	45%
Occupation	Student	70	35%
	Teacher	50	25%
	School Administrator	30	15%
	Government Official	20	10%
	Other	30	15%
Level of Education	Primary	20	10%
	Secondary	60	30%
	Tertiary	90	45%
	Postgraduate	30	15%

Source: Field Work 2024

Summary of Demographic Information:

The demographic information from 200 questionnaires reveals a diverse respondent profile. Age distribution shows that 40% are aged 20-30, followed by 25% aged 31-40, 15% aged 41-50, and 10% each for under 20

and above 50. Gender representation is balanced with 55% male and 45% female respondents. Occupationally, students form the largest group at 35%, followed by teachers at 25%, school administrators at 15%, government officials at 10%, and others at 15%. Educationally, 10% have primary education, 30% have secondary education, 45% have tertiary education, and 15% have postgraduate qualifications. This diverse demographic composition ensures a broad range of perspectives, making the findings relevant to understanding the impact of crude oil price fluctuations on educational survival in Nigeria.

Table 4.3: Awareness and Perception of Crude Oil Price Fluctuations

Question	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Awareness of oil price fluctuations	Yes	180	90%
	No	20	10%
Frequency of following oil price news	Always	40	20%
	Often	60	30%
	Sometimes	50	25%
	Rarely	30	15%
	Never	20	10%
Significance of oil price impact on economy	Very Significant	100	50%
	Significant	60	30%
	Neutral	20	10%

Question	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
	Insignificant	10	5%
	Very Insignificant	10	5%

Source: Field Work 2024

Summary of Awareness and Perception of Crude Oil Price Fluctuations

The analysis shows that 90% of respondents are aware of crude oil price fluctuations, with 50% considering the impact on Nigeria's economy as very significant and 30% as significant. Regarding frequency of following oil price news, 20% do so always, 30% often, 25% sometimes, 15% rarely, and 10% never. This high level of awareness and perceived significance highlights the population's understanding of crude oil prices' critical role in the economy, which is essential for assessing its impact on educational survival in Nigeria.

Table 4.4: Impact on Educational Funding

Question	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Oil price fluctuations affect educational funding	Strongly Agree	120	60%
	Agree	50	25%
	Neutral	20	10%
	Disagree	5	2.5%
	Strongly Disagree	5	2.5%

Question	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Observed changes in education during low oil prices	Yes	150	75%
	No	50	25%
Types of changes observed (Multiple Selections)	Reduced budget allocations	100	66.7%
	Delay in salary payments	80	53.3%
	Deterioration of infrastructure	90	60%
	Lack of learning materials	70	46.7%
	Other (please specify)	20	13.3%

Source: Field Work 2024

Summary of Impact on Educational Funding

The analysis indicates that 85% of respondents agree that crude oil price fluctuations significantly affect educational funding, with 60% strongly agreeing and 25% agreeing. Observations during low oil price periods include reduced budget allocations (66.7%), delayed salary payments (53.3%), deteriorating infrastructure (60%), and lack of learning materials (46.7%). Furthermore, 75% of respondents noticed these changes, underscoring the direct correlation between oil prices and the financial stability of the education sector. This highlights the vulnerability of

educational funding to oil market volatility, impacting the quality and availability of educational resources and infrastructure.

Table 4.5: Effects on Educational Infrastructure and Quality

Question	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
State of educational infrastructure	Excellent	10	5%
	Good	30	15%
	Fair	70	35%
	Poor	60	30%
	Very Poor	30	15%
Changes in infrastructure during low oil prices	Yes	140	70%
	No	60	30%
Types of changes observed (Multiple Selections)	Deterioration of buildings	100	71.4%
	Inadequate facilities	80	57.1%
	Lack of maintenance	90	64.3%
	Insufficient resources	70	50%
	Other (please specify)	20	14.3%
Quality of education during economic downturn	Excellent	10	5%
	Good	30	15%
	Fair	60	30%

Question	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
	Poor	70	35%
	Very Poor	30	15%

Source: Field Work 2024

Summary of Effects on Educational Infrastructure and Quality

The analysis reveals that 70% of respondents observed negative changes in educational infrastructure during periods of low oil prices. Specifically, 71.4% noted deteriorating buildings, 57.1% cited inadequate facilities, 64.3% mentioned lack of maintenance, and 50% identified insufficient resources. Regarding overall infrastructure quality, 35% rated it as fair, 30% as poor, and 15% as very poor. The quality of education during economic downturns was rated as poor or very poor by 50% of respondents. These findings highlight the significant adverse effects of oil price fluctuations on the physical and educational environment in Nigeria.

Table 4.6: Socio-Economic Consequences

Question	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Oil price fluctuations contribute to educational inequalities	Strongly Agree	120	60%
	Agree	50	25%
	Neutral	20	10%
	Disagree	5	2.5%
	Strongly Disagree	5	2.5%
Groups most affected by	Rural Students	150	75%

Question	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
educational inequalities (Multiple Selections)			
	Urban Students	20	10%
	Low-Income Families	160	80%
	Middle-Income Families	30	15%
	High-Income Families	10	5%
Long-term socio-economic consequences (Multiple Selections)			
	Increased Poverty	160	80%
	Higher Unemployment	150	75%
	Reduced Social Mobility	140	70%
	Increased Crime Rates	130	65%
	Other (please specify)	20	10%

Source: Field Work 2024

Summary of Socio-Economic Consequences

The analysis shows that 85% of respondents believe oil price fluctuations contribute to educational inequalities, particularly affecting rural students (75%) and low-income families (80%). Long-term socio-economic consequences identified include increased poverty (80%), higher unemployment (75%), reduced social mobility (70%), and increased crime rates (65%). These results underscore the far-reaching impacts of oil price

volatility, exacerbating socio-economic disparities and highlighting the need for policies to stabilize educational funding and support vulnerable populations. The findings emphasize the critical link between economic stability and equitable access to quality education in Nigeria.

4.3 Analysis of Research Questions

Research Question 1: How do crude oil price fluctuations impact educational funding in Nigeria?

The analysis shows a significant correlation between crude oil price fluctuations and educational funding. The majority of respondents (85%) agree that these fluctuations adversely affect funding. This is evidenced by observed changes during low oil price periods, such as reduced budget allocations (66.7%) and delayed salary payments (53.3%). The instability in funding directly affects the quality of education, as financial resources become scarce during economic downturns caused by volatile oil prices.

Research Question 2: What are the specific impacts of crude oil price fluctuations on educational infrastructure in Nigeria?

The data indicates that 70% of respondents have observed negative impacts on educational infrastructure during periods of low oil prices. Key issues

identified include the deterioration of buildings (71.4%), inadequate facilities (57.1%), lack of maintenance (64.3%), and insufficient resources (50%). These findings suggest that when oil prices fall, there is less funding available for maintaining and improving educational infrastructure, leading to a decline in the quality and safety of learning environments.

Research Question 3: How do crude oil price fluctuations affect the quality of education in Nigeria?

The quality of education is significantly affected by crude oil price fluctuations. During economic downturns, the quality of education is rated as poor or very poor by 50% of respondents. This decline is attributed to reduced funding, leading to a lack of learning materials, deteriorating infrastructure, and delayed salary payments for educators. These factors collectively contribute to a less effective educational system, where both students and teachers are disadvantaged.

Research Question 4: What are the socio-economic consequences of crude oil price fluctuations on education in Nigeria?

The socio-economic consequences of crude oil price fluctuations are profound. The analysis reveals that these fluctuations exacerbate educational

inequalities, particularly affecting rural students (75%) and low-income families (80%). Long-term impacts include increased poverty (80%), higher unemployment (75%), reduced social mobility (70%), and increased crime rates (65%). These findings highlight the broader societal implications of unstable oil prices, where educational inequities contribute to ongoing cycles of poverty and social instability.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

The findings indicate a strong consensus among respondents that crude oil price fluctuations significantly impact educational funding in Nigeria. The majority of respondents (85%) agree or strongly agree that these fluctuations lead to reduced budget allocations, delayed salary payments, and a lack of essential learning materials. This direct correlation is critical, as Nigeria's economy heavily relies on oil revenues, making educational funding vulnerable to global oil market volatility. Consequently, the instability in funding undermines the ability of educational institutions to operate effectively and deliver quality education. The analysis reveals that 70% of respondents observed negative changes in educational infrastructure during periods of low oil prices. Key issues include the deterioration of buildings (71.4%), inadequate facilities (57.1%), lack of maintenance (64.3%), and

insufficient resources (50%). These findings highlight how funding cuts during economic downturns due to low oil prices lead to neglected and deteriorating infrastructure. The poor state of infrastructure, rated as fair (35%), poor (30%), and very poor (15%), further exacerbates the challenges faced by the educational sector, impacting the learning environment and overall educational experience. The quality of education is significantly affected by crude oil price fluctuations. During economic downturns, 50% of respondents rated the quality of education as poor or very poor. This decline is linked to reduced funding, leading to a lack of learning materials, deteriorating infrastructure, and delayed salary payments for educators. These factors collectively degrade the quality of education, making it challenging for students to receive a comprehensive and effective education. The findings underscore the critical impact of financial stability on maintaining educational standards and ensuring a conducive learning environment.

The findings highlight profound socio-economic consequences of crude oil price fluctuations. Respondents identified increased poverty (80%), higher unemployment (75%), reduced social mobility (70%), and increased crime rates (65%) as long-term impacts. Additionally, oil price fluctuations contribute to educational inequalities, particularly affecting rural students

(75%) and low-income families (80%). These socio-economic challenges perpetuate a cycle of disadvantage, where educational inequalities lead to limited opportunities and reduced social mobility. The increased poverty and unemployment further strain the social fabric, resulting in higher crime rates and social instability

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Findings

Crude oil price fluctuations significantly impact educational funding in Nigeria, with 85% of respondents noting that economic instability leads to reduced budget allocations, delayed salary payments, and shortages in learning materials. This financial uncertainty undermines the ability of educational institutions to operate effectively.

The deterioration of educational infrastructure during low oil price periods is notable, with 70% of respondents observing issues such as deteriorating buildings (71.4%), inadequate facilities (57.1%), and lack of maintenance (64.3%). These problems are directly linked to decreased funding and adversely affect the physical learning environment.

The quality of education also suffers during economic downturns, with 50% of respondents rating it as poor or very poor. This decline is due to reduced resources and deteriorating infrastructure, impacting the overall educational experience.

Socio-economic consequences are severe, with crude oil price fluctuations exacerbating educational inequalities and contributing to long-term issues such as increased poverty (80%), higher unemployment (75%), reduced social mobility (70%), and increased crime rates (65%). Rural students (75%) and low-income families (80%) are particularly affected. These findings highlight the urgent need for diversified funding sources, improved infrastructure management, and targeted support to address the educational and socio-economic challenges arising from oil price volatility.

5.2 Conclusion

Crude oil price fluctuations have a significant and multifaceted impact on Nigeria's educational sector. The analysis reveals that economic instability from oil price changes leads to reduced funding, which in turn deteriorates educational infrastructure and quality. About 85% of respondents report that fluctuations result in lower budget allocations, delayed salary payments, and shortages of learning materials. This financial strain contributes to worsening infrastructure conditions and negatively affects educational quality, with 50% of respondents rating it as poor or very poor during economic downturns. Additionally, the socio-economic consequences are severe, exacerbating educational inequalities and contributing to increased

poverty, unemployment, and crime rates. To mitigate these impacts, there is a pressing need for stable and diversified funding sources, improved management of educational resources, and targeted interventions to support vulnerable groups. Addressing these issues is crucial for ensuring the resilience and effectiveness of Nigeria's education system amidst economic volatility.

5.3 Recommendations

1. **Diversify Revenue Sources:** To reduce dependency on oil revenues, Nigeria should invest in and develop other sectors such as agriculture, technology, and manufacturing. Diversifying the economy will help stabilize funding for education and reduce vulnerability to global oil price fluctuations.
2. **Establish a Stable Education Fund:** Establish a dedicated fund for education that operates independently of oil revenue fluctuations. This fund should be used to ensure consistent financial support for educational institutions, even during periods of economic instability.
3. **Improve Resource Management:** Implement robust financial management systems within educational institutions to optimize the use of available

funds. Increase transparency and accountability in resource allocation to prevent wastage and ensure that funds are used effectively.

4. **Invest in Infrastructure Maintenance:** Allocate specific budgets for regular maintenance and upgrading of educational facilities. Addressing infrastructure needs promptly can prevent deterioration and create a better learning environment.
5. **Support Vulnerable Populations:** Develop programs to support rural students and low-income families, such as scholarships, grants, and subsidized educational materials. Providing additional resources and support can help bridge educational inequalities exacerbated by economic fluctuations.
6. **Strengthen Policy and Planning:** Formulate policies that include contingency measures for educational funding during economic downturns. Strengthening planning and policy frameworks can help manage the impact of economic volatility more effectively.
7. **Enhance Public-Private Partnerships:** Encourage partnerships between the government and private sector to invest in educational infrastructure and programs. Public-private collaborations can provide additional resources and innovation to support the education sector.

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