Millennium Development Goals and the Socio-Economic Development of FCT-Abuja Nigeria

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Abstract

To solve the human rights challenge of living in penury by some people, 189 countries gathered at the United Nations Office, New York, in September, 2000, conceived and signed the Millennium Declaration known as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Many-countries like Nigeria fully embraced these goals as operational targets for their development agenda, but Nigeria's progress in this direction is not fully captured in the MDGs report. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of implementation of MDGs in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja as Socio-economic developmental programme. A survey design was used in this study. A 10-item structured questionnaire was administered on a random sample of 315 respondents, to provide data for the study. The instrument was validated and had a reliability index of 0.82 Cronbach's Alpha. Two research questions were answered using simple percentages and two hypotheses were tested at .05 level of significance using independent t-test. Findings indicate a significant difference in socio-economic development of FCT before and after the implementation of MDG. Also significant relationship exists between the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the MDGs and the Socio-Economic Development of FCT Abuja. Based on these findings, it was recommended, that MDGs should be adopted as an important component to enhance Socio-economic development.

Keywords: Millennium Development Goals, Development, Socio-economic, FCT Abuja.

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

Nigeria has 36 states with Abuja being the Federal Capital Territory. Abuja as most Third World Cties is looked with deficient human improvement, wasteful farming frameworks, frail foundation, moderate development in assembling area, a poor approach and administrative condition, and botch and abuse of assets (National Planning Commission, 2006). This suggests Abuja is looked with the issue of advancement. In the interim, we are facing a daily reality such that it is said that the pay of the 100 most extravagant individuals, can totally annihilate poverty in only 4 years.

With all the arousing welcome that greeted the new Millennium, it was noticed that more than one billion people still live on less than $1 each day, this situation was considered as unacceptable by the United Nations. With an end goal to achieve constructive and critical change that could show in expanded limit of individuals to have command over normal resources, employment, equality, participation in government, political and economic independence, adequate education, gender equality, sustainable development and peace, Nigeria adopted the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September, 2000 as development targets to be met worldwide by the year 2015. The MDGs is not only to bridge the chasm between the Rich and the Poor, in the World but to eradicate poverty by creating a new global order of partnership.

The MDGs which are targets for making measurable improvements in the lives of the world's poorest citizens, came to be during the reign of Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, who introduced reform measure such as National Economic and Empowerment (NEEDs) between 1999 to 2004 so as to serve as a concrete foundation for MDGs (Ajiye, 2014). Thereafter other development programmes ment to assist in the achievement of MDGs, were introduced, they are; Vision 2010, 7-point agenda, Vision 20:2020 etc. The MDGs report (2009) in Nigeria, shows that spanning from year 2006 to 2009, the sum of #305 billion naira, has been expended for MDGs. With this expenditure it will be difficult to meet the MDGs target as stated by (Nwokeoma, 2013), that "the sum of #4 trillion ($28 billion) is required yearly to achieve the goals of MDGs in Nigeria between now and 2015".

Participating countries were expected to articulate policies, strategies and plans which will facilitate the achievement of the eight Millennium Development Goals and the UN Development system was to work closely with countries to facilitate the nation's efforts. While about 20% of the World populace wallowed in abject poverty, it was reported in a documentary that the Assets of the three most richest Countries of the World, surpass that of the less 48 Developed Countries' Gross Domestic Product (GDP), (UNDP, 2000).

The eight main targets, using 1990 as baseline are:

- **Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger:** The 2015 target was to halve the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day, and those suffering from hunger.

- **Achieve Universal Basic Education:** The 2015 target was to achieve Universal Primary Education.

- **Promote Gender Equality:** The target was to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary school enrolment by 2005, and achieve equity at all levels by 2015.

- **Reduce Child Mortality:** The 2015 target was to reduce by two thirds the rate of child mortality across the globe.

- **Improve Maternal Health:** The 2015 target was to reduce by three quarters the proportion of women dying in childbirth.

- **Combat HIV/AIDs, Malaria and other Diseases:** The 2015 target was to halt and begin to reverse the incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases.

- **Ensure Environmental Sustainability:** The target here was to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation, by 2020 achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

- **Develop a Global Partnership for Development:**
in spite of the fact that not a period based objective, the objective of this eighth objective was to induce or submit North and South to cooperating to accomplish an open,

rule-based exchanging and budgetary framework, more liberal and to nations focused on

poverty reduction and help for the obligation issues of creating nations (Igbuzor 2006). A presidential council on the evaluation and checking of the MDGs was set up with 1990 as the reference year for the yearly appraisal. Nigeria has so far created yearly reports on the advancement of the MDGs with 2004 report as the main report. The report states that based on available data it is unlikely that the country will be able to meet most of the goals by 2015, especially the goals related to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reducing child and maternal mortality and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. It further states that for most of the other goals up-to-date data exists which shows that if the current trend continues, it will be difficult for the country to achieve the MDG, targets by 2015.

The conclusion of the MDGs 2005 report is very remarkable and gives hope that there is possibility for achieving all the MDGs in Nigeria with sustained effort. The report states that there is high potential to achieve 3 of the goals (Goals 2, 7 and 8), likelihood to achieve goal one with strong political will and sustained efforts is needed to ensure that the country meets goals (Goals 3, 4, 5 and 6). MDGs 2006 report, mid-point assessment (2007/2008) report, and the report of 2010 tell a compelling story of successes to date.

It should be noted that the conclusions for MDGs report 2005 is quite different from the conclusion reached by the first report in 2004. The 2004 report maintains that it is unlikely to meet most of the goals by 2015. Surprisingly, the following year, (2005 report) the report was found to be remarkable and gives hope of the possibility of achieving all the MDGs in Nigeria with sustained effort. According to Sen (2010), this dramatic change with no basis and reason is being called to question. Kambhampati (2010) maintained that the disparity in MDGs reports is not unconnected with challenges of accurate, reliable, credible and believable statistics. The rationale for carrying out the research on the MDGs and the Socio-economic development of Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja, is owing to the above identified conflicting reports for 2004 and 2005 which is not unconnected with problems of accurate, reliable, credible and valid data, with some political factors.

1.2   Problem Statement

The financial condition of Abuja is portrayed by decline wage work openings particularly in

the industrial sector, weak economies, high populace development, gracing work constrain,

low quality of training, high number of ineffectively instructed, untalented and jobless adolescents, gender and economic disparities, taught yet jobless school and college graduates, insufficient financing and poor administration.

The reception of MDGs as a motivation set for changing the living states surprisingly has its setbacks in its evaluation reports. The MDGs reports are being condemned inferable from issues of precise, solid, dependable and trustworthy information. For instance, the draft of the main Nigeria MDG advance report arranged by Nigeria Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) expressed that at the Primary grade school level by 2002, the gender ratio was 1.04 in favour of girls. This was Seriously Criticized by Civil Society associations (CSOS) as not reflecting reality. At the point when the last report turned out, it expressed that at the primary grade school level, the genda proportion expanded from 0.76 in 1990 to 0.78 in 1995 and 0.96 in 2000. The measurements had changed. Insights in Nigeria have dependably demonstrated expanding dimensions of poverty in the course of the last more than two decades from 28.1% in 1980 to 65.6% in 1996 (MDG Report, 2004). In the mid 2000s, there were numerous signs that poverty rate was above 70%, however the legislature of the day demanded with no investigation that the poverty level was much lower. Expectedly, when the National Population Commission (NPC) directed an overview in 2004, the poverty level was put at 54.4%. Before this report was discharged the 2004 MDG report expressed that "it is far-fetched that the nation will have the capacity to meet a large portion of the objectives by 2015 particularly the objectives identified with destroying outrageous poverty and hunger. After the arrival of the report, the 2005 MDG report expressed that given the present approach condition and solid political will, there is likewise the probability of annihilating extraordinary destitution and yearning."

The resultant effect of the above conflicting report as a result of challenge in accurate, reliable, credible statistics as well as political undertone makes the assessment of the impact of MDGs difficult, this is why this study is necessary to, assess the socio-economic development of FCT, Abuja before and after the implementation of MDGs in order to ascertain whether there is a positive and significant difference. Failure to research into the

MDGs in FCT Abuja in terms of its Socio-economic development, would limit the offer of suggestions and recommended measures that could enhance the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja.

1.3   Purpose of the Study

The aim of this research is to determine the effect of MDGs on Socio-Economic improvement of the Federal Capital Territory Abuja. In particular, the investigation tried to:

I. Ascertain the difference in the socio-economic development of Federal Capital Territory before and after the implementation of Millennium Development Goals.

II. Determine the relationship between the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the Millennium Development Goals and the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja.

1.4   Research Questions

The study answered the following research questions:

I. How does the socio-economic development of Federal Capital Territory differ before and after the implementation of Millennium Development Goals?

II. In what way does the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the Millennium Development Goals relate to the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja?

1.5   Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide the study:

I. There is no significant difference between the socio-economic development of Federal Capital Territory before and after the implementation .of Millennium Development Goals

II. There is no significant relationship between the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the Millennium Development Goals and the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja.

1.6   Significance and Scope of the Study

The discoveries of this study whenever executed would fill in as a rule for National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), International accomplices, sub-national government, states and neighborhood governments, the National Planning Commission (NPC), Nigerian Institute of

Social and Economic Research (NISER), MDGs office and Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs and others associated with arrangement definition on MDGs.

To the NBS the examination would help them in gathering the important information on MDGs. The worldwide accomplices would discover the investigation valuable as it would enable them to recognize territories of expanding and anticipating support. Sub-national governments would profit by the examination as it would fill in as reason for arranging and executing projects and exercises that identify with meeting the objectives of the MDGs. The aftereffect of the examination would profit states and neighborhood governments in setting up their socio-economic goals to be in line with MDGs. The NPC may discover the investigation helpful for distinguishing the conceivable macroeconomic ramifications of scaling up speculation on MDGs. NISER would discover the investigation valuable in recognizing regions that need specialized help. To the MDGs office and office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs, the investigation would help them in the arrangement of precise, dependable and solid report. The research would add to the abundance of information on MDGs in Nigeria by giving significant writing to future study on MDGs.

1.6.1   Scope and Limitations of the Study

Scope

The study was restricted to the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Federal Capital Territory, Abuja with the focus on the Socio-economic development. It covered the evaluation of the economic, social and development of Nigeria before the commencement of the Millennium Development Goals, the determination of the progress on each of the goals based on concrete evidence and data indicating the level of progress attained at each stage, result presentation and findings on the Millennium Development Goals and the Socio-economic Development of FCT Abuja. For space constraint, this research will focus on MDGs goals number 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Literature Review

2.1 **The Concept of Millennium Development Goals**

National Planning Commission (2010) characterizes Millennium Development Goals as the world's time-bound and quantified targets for addressing out under development in its many dimensions -poverty, hunger, disease, inadequate housing,   while promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability.

Hulme (2007) said that although we are in an imperfect world, the MDGs signify a near perfection of Human development and success based Management. He further added that when there is a conflicting idea of MDGs with that of the super powers, the interest of the later is protected.

The MDGs speak to a plan setting for changing the living states of all people at the turn of the Third Millennium. They likewise serve as a mean through which the world leaders want to connect the gorge between the rich and poor countries of the world. It is an endeavor to recover the earth for mankind and wiping out hindrances. As a result, the MDGs visualize another world request, which is endeavoring to discover successful answers for human hardship and hopelessness. The eight MDGs to be accomplished by 2015 are to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and build up a worldwide association for improvement. These objectives are to be seen as instruments for decreasing poverty in the entirety. World Bank (2010) characterized MDGs as focuses for making quantifiable improvement in the lives of the world's poorest residents.

In terms of food poverty, the proportion of underweight children under five years of age fell from 35.7 percent in 1990 to 28.3 percent in 1993 before rising **to** 30.7 percent in 1999. The incidence of underweight children was higher in rural areas.

UNESCO (2000) detailed that the pattern in gross enrolment proportion (GER) showed considerable fluctuation in enrolment somewhere in the range of 1991 and 2000. Enrolment expanded relentlessly somewhere in the range of 1990 and 1994, ascending from 68 percent to 86 percent. Along these lines, enrolment declined to 81 percent in 1995

and 70 percent in 1996.

In addition, female enrolment was consistently-lower than male enrolment. Literacy rate among 15 -24 year olds deteriorated since 1991, falling from 71.2 percent to 64.1 percent in 1999. Literacy rates were higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, and more males were literate compared to females.

Kambhanpati (2010) stated that the pattern in gender ratio before the commencement of MDGs showed a reduction of inequality at the primary and secondary levels although the disparity was pronounced at the tertiary level. The ratio of literate females to males in the 15 to 24 years age group increased from 0.89 in 1996 to 0.93 in 2000. In all the states of the federation literacy rates for males were higher than females.

Falade (2008) opined that (as cited by Ajiye, 2014: 26) "most African countries are backward when it comes to implementation and execution of MDGs, when compared with other regions of the world. This, he explained is due to poor technical capacity in formulating, implementing and monitoring the operational MDGs based on Poverty Reduction Strategy Process (PRSPS)".

2.2   Concept of Development

"Improvement" or "Monetary advancement" is a term that promptly appears in the dialect of the market analysts, lawmakers, and others in the twentieth century. The idea, be that as it may, has been in present in the Western World for a considerable number of years. Westernization, Modernization and particularly industrialization are a few terms that individuals have utilized when discussing economic improvement. Albeit nobody is certain of when the idea began, the vast majority concur that advancement is firmly bound up with the development of private enterprise and the destruction of feudalism, (Fukuda-Parr, 2003). Development has numerous implications and the importance, an individual attaches to it, relies upon her abstract perspective of the world. Without a doubt, the importance of development isn't just a result of the person's point of view yet additionally of the specific point in time, when the word is being articulated. This might be the explanation behind Abdulsalain (2000) to portray development as a dangerous idea. In a view communicated by Adeniyi (1999), development includes a procedure of financial, political and social alter in an

advancement course towards a superior social prosperity for the individuals from the general public.

As indicated by Crystal (1991), development includes harnessing of assets for the achievement of their real objectives. This implies that, development from the foregoing consists of activities required in improving the attitudes and potentials of people. Considering the different perspectives, national development includes social, economic, cultural and political advancement.

2.2.1 Social Development

Social improvement alludes to positive social change. As per Annan (2000), social change is the procedure through which the designed system guidelines and establishments are altered throughout time. At the end of the day it alludes to the procedure of change of the lifestyles and structures of society after some time. The change or alteration should prompt new conduct which leads to enhancement of the old attitude.

The UNDP (2010) stated that the world sees MDGs as a means to reduce poverty hence the clarion call on global partnership and assistance from the North in areas such as Official Development Assistant, Debt reduction, international trade, partnership in technology and access to adequate medicine.

According to World Health Organisation (2010), MDGs as the highest international development agenda, directs attention to sustainable human development, as the route to making progress in respect to socio-economic development.

2.2.2 Economic Development

The term economic advancement alludes to the enhancement in the general way of life of the general population of the general public. Anand and Sen (1994) saw that economic advancement is the achievement of thoughts of modernization, for example, the ascent in profitability, social and financial value, enhanced organization and qualities. This implies financial advancement is concerned about the enhancement in the personal satisfaction of the general population.

Where there is no economic improvement, poverty and inequality will undoubtedly introduce itself. The Director of Overseas Development (ODA) Institute, Kevin Watkins (as cited to by Makwana 2013) said that the reason for imbalance and poverty is established

in the administration's decision of open approach that, never bolsters worldwide economy.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Nigeria before the beginning of the Millennium Development Goals saw an assortment of difficulties. These incorporate deficient human frail foundation, dull development in the assembling area, a poor strategy and administrative condition, and bungle and abuse of assets. The nation was among those with the most abnormal amounts, of disparity on the planet. This imbalance reflected in the broadening holes in salary and gender equality, access to economic and social chances, developing disparity within the populace both in the urban and rural areas.

MDGs as indicated by Makwana (2013), did not support the maginalised individuals that much but, it should be applauded for addressing some crucial human needs through its many improvement on the life style of people.

As per Igbuzor (2006), Nigeria, which was one of the 50th most extravagant nations in the mid 1970's, has retrogressed to end up one of the 25 poorest nations at the edge of the twenty first century. The Gini record for Nigeria before the initiation of the MDGs was 50.6. This compared poorly with other nations, for example, India (37.8), Jamaica (37.9), Mauritania (37.3) and Rwanda (28.9).

Before the initiation of MDGs child mortality was at the expansion. Notwithstanding, there were wide varieties in newborn child and under-five death rates from different data sources. As to geo-political zones, the most noteworthy under-five death rates were found in the North West and South West. Urban and provincial zones had under-five death rate of 243 for every 1000 and 153 for each 1000 separately.

As per nation organization procedure (2005) maternal mortality diminished since 1990, in any case, the dimensions stayed high at roughly 1000 for each 100,000 live births in the late 1990's to 2001. In 1999 specifically, the national maternal death rate was 704 for each 100,000 lives births. Urban zones had bring down rates of maternal mortality of 351 for every 100,000 live births contrasted with country zones with recorded rates of 828 for every 100,000.

After the execution of MDGs, the UN Secretary General, Ban Ki - moon, said that the MDGs as per World history is the best monetary plan utilized against the destruction of

poverty. That the program has lifted in excess of 1 billion individuals of the Earth out of servile poverty, as at the year1990, 1.9 billion individuals lived on under $1.25 every day except in 2015. The number of individuals has diminished to 836 million. According to Jones (2018), MDGs success is mixed but its final report has it that goal number I of halving the number of people living below $1.25 a day has been wonderful and the number of people living in extreme poverty have decreased between year 1990 – 2015, from 1.9 billion people to 836 million people.

The final report on MDGs Track Global Index according to Schrabback (2017) as (cited in TAC Economic, www.mdgtrack.org), has it that 6 Countries of the World, implemented MDGs between 70 – 77 percent, 18 Countries implemented it to the tone of 60 – 69 percent, while 30 Countries implementation were between 50 – 59 percent and 86 Countries implementation were below 50 percent. Also among the success recorded by MDGs, was its ability to grow globalization and internationally integrate trade amongst Countries.

This research intends to ascertain the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja in line with the MDGs agenda, as most researchers did not wait for the 15 year time lapse, before researching.

2.4 Empirical review

Following the millennium declaration of 2000, Nigeria began the systematic implementation of several policies and programmes to help attain the different targets set for the MDGs by 2015. Despite these efforts and the achievements, there are still some major problems. Most of the problem is not necessarily lack of poor policy and programmes, but more crucially, implementation bottlenecks which would make an appreciable difference when removed. For this research the empirical review is on the listed 4 of the MDGs below:

2.4.1 Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger

According to UNICEF (2010), the appreciable improvement in the macroeconomic socio-economic environment noticed in recently has not translated into improved quality of life, given the poverty levels of 54.4 percent in the country as against the 21.15% target of MDGs. The key development constraints identified include weak governance, poor state of physical infrastructure, limited access of micro, small and medium enterprises to formal financial system.

2.4.2 Achieving Universal Primary Education

Education is an important aspect of socio-economic development of any country. Since the year 2000, Nigeria has made a huge progress in enrolment in the primary school, from 68percent to 82 percent in 2011. It is been envisaged that it will increase to 87 percent by 2015 but, that has not reached the MDGs target of 100 percent. In area of goal 2, Sen (2010) maintained that the sector faces some serious problems which include addressing inequality in terms of gender, geographical zones, states and local governments; quality of learning outcomes; coping with enrolment explosion in primary: schools; inadequate capacity of teachers and infrastructural decay in schools. Quality assurance mechanisms are also poor due to weak inspectorate and regulatory divisions of the Ministry of Education

2.4.3 Reducing Child Mortality

Malnutrition, dehydration, diseases and non-basic health care, are known incident for child mortality, in developing countries. Kambhampati (2010) identified the obstacles to the achievement of the reduction in child mortality to include poverty, poor access to health care facilities, HIV/AIDS and poor maternal health. MDGs target is to minimize the mortality rate of children under five years from 191% in 1,000 in the year 1999 to 64% in every 1,000 by 2015. But this has not been achieved due to lots of problems such as limited referral system between primary and secondary health facilities as well as the existence of fake drugs, low maternal education, low coverage of immunization, weak public health centre , high incidence of poverty, inequality and poor household practices, among other things accounted for high child mortality.

2.4.4 Improving Maternal Health

The MDGs stipulate a reduction in maternal death by 75% by the year 2015 and gladdenly, the (NPC Report, 2010: 31) states that Nigeria can achieve this .Although two layers of problems are to be considered very important. According to Romer (2007), the first one is how to address the longstanding culture, social, political and economic factors that have contributed to precarious maternal health in Nigeria. The second problem is how to effectively address the following: inadequate skilled manpower in state hospitals and primary health centres, poor motivation system, inadequate funding, poor management of health sector resources. Others are aversion to caesarean section and unaffordable costs of

antenatal care, delivery care and postnatal care.

2.5   Literature Gap

According to Olayode (2006), African Countries need appropriate policy measure in order to enjoy the accrued global benefit, from MDGs. He observed that if the working tools are in place, Nigeria and her African neighbours will benefit more from the integration of Global economy. This he noted will automatically hasten the achievement of the objectives of MDGs.

In another development Lawal, (2012) in his article: Toward achieving Millennium Goals in Nigeria: Prospert and Challenges, observed that MDGs is a transformation agenda that answers to globalization and its networking but remains the World best agenda to Mankind. His work on MDGs stretched from the year 2000 to 2009.

The researcher observes that there is a gap, as this work spans above the year 2009, by examining the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja before and after the implementation of MDGs.

Research Methodology

Research methodology enables researchers to focus their thought and action on their investigation and improve or maximize their chances of reasoned conclusion as objectively as possible. The significance of research procedure can't be over underscored. The examination of this nature is a precise procedure, which includes the recognizable proof of financial issues, accumulation of information and information investigation; in this setting this part will be talked about under the accompanying sub-topics.

3.1   Population of Study and Sample Size

3.2   Research Design

3.3   Method of Data Collection

3.4   Method of Data Analysis

3.5   Validity and Reliability of Method Adopted

3.1   Population of study and Sample Size

The aggregate population for the investigation was 700. This number contained all the 490 staff in the MDGs office while 210 contained different respondents. The basis for utilizing

the specialists in the MDGs office and in addition other invested individuals as the objective populace, depended on the way that they are in charge of surveying and getting ready MDGs reports in Nigeria. The aggregate example measure for the experiment was 315. The example measure for staff of MDGs office was 252, while that of other invested individuals on MDGs was 63. This number speaks to 45% of the separate target populaces of staff in MDGs office and invested individuals.

3.2   Research Design

Research configuration alludes to conceptual framework within which an investigation is conducted. It provides the framework to allow the researcher organize his time and resources based on the goals of his research. The survey design was used in the study. The survey design enabled the researcher to obtain the opinions of the respondents about the Millennium Development Goals impact on the Socio-Economic Development of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja. According to Osuala (2001), the survey design is suitable for the collection of data based on the opinion of people.

3.3   Method of Data Collection

The choice of sampling size was done through cluster sampling method. This method makes it more attainable to choose group of individuals (staff in the MDGs office and other interested individuals). The researcher built up an instrument titled "The Socio-financial Development of FCT Abuja and Millennium Development Goals Questionnaire" (SDFCTAMDGQ). The instrument comprised of two areas, A and B. Segment A looked for demographic data of the respondents, and segment B looked for data on MDGs and poverty reduction as well as MDGs and the accessibility to social amenities. Section A contained 2 questionnaire items while segment B contained 8 questionnaire items to be answered by staff of MDGs office and staff of the senior special assistant to the president on MDGs office. The questionnaire items in section B had Yes and No alternatives.

3.4   Methods of Data Analysis

In consideration of the nature of data (nominal data) gathered and the hypotheses formulated the researcher used a statistical tool. The rationale for the determination of this

statistical tool is in accordance with Baridam's (1995) views that the nature of the data (Nominal, ordinal and interval) and the hypotheses, if any, ought to be taken into consideration when choosing a statistical tool.

The research questions were analysed using mean and standard deviation while the null hypotheses were tested using independent t-test. The rationale for the use of this measurable instrument was justified as the null hypothesis sought for a significance difference. The decision rule for testing the null hypotheses was, if the calculated value is less than the table value accept if not reject the null hypotheses (H_0).

3.5   Validity and Reliability of Method Adopted

In order to determine the suitability of the instrument for the investigation, it was given to three experts for face validation. Two of them came from Department Management Sciences while one was a lecturer on research in the Faculty of Social Sciences, Nile University of Abuja. The inputs from the research experts led to the adjustment of the instruments especially in terms of ambiguous questions, difficult vocabulary and excessive wording. The instrument was finally ratified by the researcher's supervisor as being capable of measuring what they were supposing to measure.

3.5.1   Reliability of Instrument

A pre-trial of instrument of "Financial Development of FCT Abuja and Millennium Development Goals Questionnaire" (SDFCTAMDGQ) was done on 20 people who were not utilized for the primary investigation. The information gotten were investigated utilizing cronback's coefficient Alpha strategy. The reliability coefficient index obtained was 0.82, which showed the internal consistency of the instrument used for the study.

Results And Analyses

The data from the study were analysed and presented based on the research questions and hypotheses that guided the study.

4.1   Presentation of Result

4.1.1   Research Question 1

How does the socio-economic development of Federal Capital Territory differ before and after the implementation of Millennium Development Goals?

Table 1: Differences in the Socio-Economic Development of FCT before and after the Implementation of MDGs

Variables	N	X̄	SD	Remark
Socio-economic development before the implementation of MDGs	60	20.30	1.5	Negative
Socio-economic development after the implementation of MDGs	250	54.24	2.1	Positive
Total	310	74.54	3.6	

Table 1 shows that 60 respondents with a mean score of 20.30 and standard deviation of 1.5 maintain that the socio-economic development of FCT differ negatively after the implementation of MDGs. Table 1 also shows that 250 respondents with a mean score of 54.24 and standard deviation of 2.1 maintain that the socio-economic development of the FCT differ positively after the implementation of MDGs. Since the number of respondents with positive responses is greater than the number with negative responses, it implies that the socio-economic development of the FCT differs positively after the implementation of MDGs.

4.1.2 Research Question 2

In what way does the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the MDGs relate to the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja?

Table 2:   Relationship between attainment of Millennium Development Goals and Concrete Evidence on the Progress on each of the Goals

Variables	Staff of MDGs Office		Other Stakeholders		Total
	No	%	No	%	
Yes	220	70.97	57	18.39	89.35
No	30	9.68	3	0.97	10.65
Total	**250**		**60**		**100.00**

Table 2 shows that 277 respondents, representing 89.35 percent maintain that concrete evidence on the progress on each of the MDGs relates positively to achievement of MDGs by 2015. Only 33 respondents, representing 10.65 percent report that concrete evidences on the progress on each of the MDGs does not relate to the achievement of MDGs by 2015.This shows that, the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the MDGs relate, to the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja.

4.2 Hypotheses Testing

4.2.1 Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference between the socio-economic development of Federal Capital Territory before and after the implementation of Millennium Development Goals

Table 3:   Independent t-test Analysis of Differences in the Socio-Economic Development of FCT before and after the Implementation of MDGs

Variables	n	X	SD	df	Cal-t	Cal-crit	Decision
Before implementation of MDGs	60	20.30	1.5	308	12.52	1.96	Rejected
After implementation of MDGs	250	54.24	2.1				
	310	74.54	3.6				

Level of significance = 0.05

Table 3 shows that the calculated independent t-test is 12.52 while the critical independent t-test is 1.96. Since the calculated t-test is greater than the critical t-test, the hypothesis No. 1 which states that there is no development of FCT before and after the implementation of MDGs is rejected at 0.05 level of significance, while the alternative hypothesis is upheld. This implies that there is a significance difference in the socio-economic development of FCT before and after the implementation of MDGs.

4.2.2 Hypothesis 2

There is no significant relationship between the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the Millennium Development Goals and the Socio-economic development in FCT Abuja.

Table 4: x^2 **Analysis on Relationship between the Concrete Evidence on the Progress on each of the MDGs and the Socio-economic development of FCT**

Variables	Staff of MDGs Office		Other Stakeholders		Total %
	fo	fe	fo	fe	
Yes	220	223.39	59	54	279
No	30	26.61	13	6	31
Total	**250**	**250**	**60**	**60**	**310**

Decision: The calculated x^2 value is 5.11 while the critical x^2 value is 3.84. Since the calculated x^2 value is greater than the critical x^2 value, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the MDGs and the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja is rejected at 0.05 level of significance, while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that there is a significance relationship between the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the MDGs and Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja.

Summary, Conclusion And Recommendations

The discoveries, outline, suggestions and end are exhibited in this part.

5. **Discussion of Findings**. The discussion depends on the discoveries of the study.

Socio-Economic Development of FCT before and after the Implementation of MDGs
The research finding of the investigation shows that a significance difference exists in the Socio-economic Development of FCT before and after the implement of MDGs. The result also shows that the Socio-economic Development of the FCT differs positively before and after the implementation of MDGs, with concrete evidence.
The research finding is in tune with what the World Bank (2010) estimated, that the Gini index of Nigeria was 51.90 in the year 2000 and 43.00, in 2009 which is an improvement in the Lorenz curve of hypothetical equality line, during the implementation of MDGs. Gini index of 0 represents, equality that is perfect. UNESCO (2000) reports that the trend in gross enrolment ratio indicated considerable fluctuation.

After the implementation of MDGs, National Planning Commission (2010) maintains "that at the year 2000, the percentage of the population of people living in relative poverty was 60 percent. This will eventually fall to 21.4 percent in 2015 in accordance with their MDGs/targets. Concerning gender equality, the situation is improving, although the proportion of girls enrolled is still lower than that of boys across all levels of education". Igbuzor (2006) points out that if the rapid decline in infant mortality over the past three years, with the presence of MDGs is sustained, the country will almost meet benchmark of 2015. The above discussion is in support of significant difference revealed by this research study.

5.1 MDGs FCT Abuja Concrete Achievements

Goal 1—Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger: Since about 75% of the world's poorest people live in rural areas and depend on agriculture, FCT has opened 60 farms in 60 communities of the 6 Area Councils of Abuja. Women and Youths numbering more than 700 were trained in different vocational skills and in entrepreneurship.

Goal 2—Achieve Universal Primary Education: In FCT, the Literacy rate differs from one Area Council to another for example the literacy. Rate in AMAC is about 67% while in Abaji it is 37%. For both Primary/J.S.S 585 Classrooms have been constructed to accommodate 23,400 pupils between years 2007 - 2009. About 21 Classrooms were renovated and 14 Senior Secondary Schools were given 1,680 personal computers.

Goal 4—Reduce Child Mortality: Malarial and other related diseases is known to have caused the death of some children below the ages of 5. MDG has provided about 350,000 long lasting insecticide Treated nets (LLTTNs) to members of the households spread across the six Area Councils of Abuja.

Goal 5—Improve Maternal Health: Only about 26% of the Communities in the FCT have Primary Health Care: Now, 30 Primary Health Care Clinics (PHC) have been constructed across the six Area Councils.

5.2 Summary of findings

The study was conducted in order to determine the impact of the Millennium Development Goals on the Socio-economic development of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. In order to carry out the study, two specific objectives were set, two research questions were formulated and

answered and two null hypotheses postulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The two research questions were analysed using simple percentage while the two hypotheses were tested using chi-square and independent t-test. The result of the research findings shows that a significance difference exists in the socio-economic development of FCT before and after the implementation of MDGs, the Socio-economic development of the FCT differs positively after the implementation of MDGs, concrete evidence on the progress on each of the MDGs relates positively to the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja, there is significance relationship between the concrete evidence on the progress on each of the MDGs and the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja.

5.3   Implication of findings

This research clearly shows these four out of the Eight time bound goals conceived and signed by 189 Countries of the World at the Millennium Conference in New York, which is alluded to as MDGs positively affects the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja, Nigeria. The positive influence that MDGs has on the lives of the people of Abuja, cannot be underestimated, taking cognizance of the concrete evidence as shown in paragraph 5.1, above. This implies that the execution of MDGs in Abuja has improved the development in the Socio-economic area, which indicates that the People in FCT Abuja now has a better standard of living.

5.4   Conclusion

Based on the discoveries from this study, it is inferred that the achievement of Millennium Development Goals have positive relationship to FCT Abuja Socio-economic advancement. Also, the more a society attains the Millennium Development Goals the greater the chances of better standard of living for its Ctizens. This underscores the importance and the need for government at all levels to implement the Millennium Development Goals with an end goal to eradicate poverty, promote sustainability of human dignity and equality and achieve peace, democracy and environmental stability.

The research findings for research question one uncovers that the socio-economic development of the FCT differ positively after the implementation of MDGs. Also the data analysis for null hypothesis one reveals a significance difference in the socio-economic development of FCT before and after the implementation of MDGs. The research findings for, research question two indicates a positive relationship between the concrete evidence on

the progress on each of the MDGs and the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja. Also the data analysis for null hypothesis two reveals a significant relationship between the concrete progress on each of the MDGs and the Socio-economic development of FCT Abuja. The following recommendations have been made based on the findings and conclusions of the study:

i. MDGs should be given serious consideration in the government policies as an all, important components of socio-economic development. Also transparent implementation should be applied, to ensure accountability.

ii. The micro-finance and vibrant insurance subsectors in Nigeria should be developed as they have the tendency of achieving the MDGs through job creation and poverty reduction.

iii. Government at all the tiers should effectively implement the strategies recommended to achieve MDGs with the aim of bringing the earth back to Mankind.

iv. Publicity and easy asses to information on MDGs, are needed to aid future research on MDGs.

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