

GENDER AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL AND POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT RELEVANCE IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

In this study an attempt is made to analyse the relevance of general gender and higher education in a development country such as Nigeria. It is realized that many of the highly developed Nations which have a long tradition of formal and non- formal education have succeeded in large measure in overcoming many of their Nationals problems such as poverty ignorance diseases social and political issues through a deliberate education policy and a programme of national development. The method adopted used statistical techniques on the basis of linear rogation on the following. Relationship of higher education university system admission to first degree courses and transport system relationship of enrolment of gender student in Nigerian University in sciences medicine teachers in college social sciences agriculture engineering administration courses.

Key word: *gender, higher education, social cultural political issues.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gender and higher education on the basis of social cultural economic political issues in Nigeria have been analyzed.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The statistically significant fits (regression equations) were obtained on the following twelve variables with education variables based on Nigeria data for building the models (Annual abstract of statistics 1985).

1. Relationship of Education (University) system Admission 1976/79 first degree courses and transport facility 1963.
2. Relationship of enrolment of students in Nigerian Universities in Sciences and years 1968-72
3. Relationship of enrolment students in Nigerian Universities in Medicine and years 1968-72
4. Relationship of teachers in Colleges and years 1960-73
5. Relationship of education expenditure/investment in million naira and years 1960-80
6. Relationship of enrolment of social in Nigerian Education in Universities and years 1968-72
7. Relationship of enrolment of students in Agricultural and Universities and years 1968-72

8. Relationship of enrolment in Engineering education in universities and years 1968-72
9. Relationship of enrolment in administration courses in universities and years 1968-72.

Various linear regression models have been attempted in view of the simplicity of the analysis technique. The well-known criteria in such analysis are:

- 1) The sign of the regression coefficient should be meaningful
- 2) The regression coefficients should be well determined as indicated by their "t" values.
- 3) The level of significance of the regression coefficients should be acceptable. The 95% confidence level is considered reasonably good.
- 4) The value of regression coefficients should be meaningful
- 5) The R value should be as it is a measure of the extent the independent variables are able to explain variations

In the present case, most of the parametric variables are dependent not only on the educational variables but also on any other variables not accounted for the present study. But wherever alternative regression models have been attempted for any socio economic variable, other conditions being equal the criterion for selection has been the highest R value.

For the regression models described in the thesis, the regression coefficients and the intercept are significant. The figures in round brackets are the standard errors. The F-test confidence level of the regression equation is indicated in square brackets. All figures are founded off at their least significant digit. Using the nag Library Subroutine, we obtained statistically significant fits of regression equations based on software for the education and transport system of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In addition to this study we noticed that accessibility measured in terms of major road density of all the states of Nigeria affects to some extent the level of educational system. The basic aim of the study examine the effect of accessibility on literacy (IIT Library Deihl 1990). In this study, we consider the admissions to first degree courses in Nigeria and socioeconomic variable such transport system and so on where data is readily available (Federal Ministry of Education 1985).

2.1 RELATIONSHIP OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITY SYSTEM ADMISSION TO FIRST DEGREE COURSES AND TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Relationship of higher education system admission to first degree courses in 1976/79, Y, with the transport variables X, represented by major plus secondary road length in km/km in 1963 in Nigeria ha a typical regression like this:

$$0.33197x_{10} + 0.322019x_{10} \times R=0.582\%$$

$$SD (0.391468x_{10}) (0.1089478x_{10})$$

$$(20.4\%) \quad (99.5\%)$$

$$(0.991\%) \text{-----} \text{equation 2.1}$$

The Sign regression coefficient is meaningful. According to the equation the number of students admitted to first degree courses increases with the increase in transport facilities. It is to be noted that the facilities for higher education are generally available only at a relatively few number of places in a region. If these places are accessible easily then it is logical to think that most of the students after school education will be encouraged to avail of higher education. If the accessibility is poor then the student will be discouraged from enrolling in places of higher education. Although provision of transport facility is not the only factor in this regard, it certainly plays an important role in bringing the prospective students to the place of study.

2.2 RELATIONSHIP OF ENROLMENT OF STUDENT IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES IN SCIENCE 1968-1972 AND YEARS 1968-72

A typically regression equation of this relationship is known below.

$$Y_1=0.3425x_{10} 0.6921x_{10} \times 1. R= 9140\%$$

$$S.D (0.5948x_{10}) (0.21719x_{10})$$

$$F(68.85\%) \quad (95.70\%)$$

$$(0.91402) \text{-----} \text{Equation 2.2}$$

This relationship indicates that the enrolment of students in sciences in the university increases with number of years. This can only happen if the government is able to afford it. Generally with adequate facilities made in the universities yearly the number of intakes are bound to increase.

2.3 RELATIONSHIP OF ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITIES IN MEDICINE 1968-72 AND YEARS 1968-72

The sign of the coefficient regression of this equation is positives

$$Y_2=0.52600x_{10} +0.468x_{10}, x_2 R=0.9154\%$$

$$S.D (0.3887x_{10}) (0.1419x_{10})$$

$$F \quad (84.56\%) \quad (95.77\%)$$

$$(0.9154) \text{-----} \text{equation 2.3}$$

The explanation made in equation 2.3 holds also for this.

The general phenomenon is that government providing adequate health facilitates in the universities then more students would be opportuned to enrolle for more courses in medicine.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP OF TEACHERS IN COLLEGES AND YEARS 1960-1973)

For the teachers enrolment in the Nigerian college typical regression equation of this nature is obtained

$$Y_2=0.200175x_{10} 0.640540x_{10} \times R=0.98111\%$$

$$S.D (0.24453x_{10}) (0.8929x_{10})$$

$$F \quad (99.27\%) \quad (99.055\%)$$

$$(0.93115) \text{-----} \text{equation 2.4}$$

It is noted that the number of schools increases with rears this shows that the government is able to build more schools as the year's progresses for the educational planning is met by respective government for this purpose.

3.0 RELATIONSHIP OF EDUCATION EXPENDITURE/INVESTMENT 1960-80 AND YEARS 1960-1980 IN MILLION NAIRA.

The regression equation obtained is listed below the sign of the coefficient regression is positive. This indicates that adequate provision is made for the expenditure or investments in the Nigerian Educational System.

$$Y= 0.20867x_{10} + 0.12413x_{10} \times R =0.89957\%$$

$$S.D (0.1154x_{10}) (0.34795x_{10})$$

F (84.195) (98.11%) (0.9623)
 _____ Equation 2.5

provides by the government especially in this filed.

It is hypothesized that this can be achieved only if the government in power will not cut down the expenditure educations.

3.1 RELATIONSHIP OF ENROLMENT OF SOCILA SCIENCE IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES AND YEAR 1968.72.

The sign of the coefficient of regression is positive in this situation here.

$Y = 0.10055x_{10} + 0.1011300x_{10} \times R = 0.9396\%$

S.D (0.713098x10 + (0.26038x10)

F (85.30%) (96.982%)
 (0.93964) _____ equation 2.6

The hypothesis stressed here is that more students are registered in social science courses with respect to increase in number of years. The general phenomenon is that registration will be made if the government provides more facilities to the students.

3.2 RELATIONSHIP OF ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE/EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES WITH YEARS 1960-72.

The sign of the coefficient of regression is positive as shown in equation 2.7 below

$Y = -0.7750x_{10} + 0.4522x_{10} \times R = 0.89615\%$

S.D (0.4335x10) (0.1583x10)

F (43.73%) (94.8%) (0.89615)
 _____ equations 2.7

There is a gradual increase in the number of students registration Agriculture and Education, as the years progress, generally this happens when the government is able to provide places in higher institution. Really students are equally interested in both the courses.

3.3 RELATIONSHIP OF ENROLMENT IN ENGINEERING EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES AND YEARS 1968-72

A typically regression equation of the engineering education is expressed below

$Y = 0.36200x_{10} + 0.6118x_{10} \times R = 0.9556\%$

S.D (0.3652x10) (0.1333x10)

F (21.30%) (97.78%) (0.9536)
 _____ Equation 2.8

There is a gradual increases of engineering education in the universities as a result of adequate facilities being

3.4 RELATIONSHIP OF ENROLMENT IN ADMINSTRATION COURSES IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITIES AND YEARS 1968-72

A typically regression equation of this kind is expressed below

$Y = -0.16500x_{10} + 0.2715x_{10} \times R = 0.9691\%$

S.D 90.1337x10) (0.4882x10)

F (45.65%) (98.45%)
 (0.9691) _____ Equation 2.9

There is gradual increases in the number of students who enrolled for administration courses as the years progresses. This generally happen when there is adequate provision by the government.

REFERENCES

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