International Journal of Management and Commerce Innovations ISSN 2348-7585 (Online)
Vol. 9, Issue 1, pp: (639-649), Month: April 2021 - September 2021, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

TREASURY SINGLE ACCOUNT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS (2010-2019)

[1]Okoh, Macdonald Osarhemen, [2]Dr.Mustapha Isiedu, [3]Ahmed Olufemi Usman

[1]Department of Banking and Finance, Kogi State University,Anyigba, Kogi State.

[2]Department of Banking and Finance, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Edo State.

[3]Department of Banking and Finance, Kogi State University,Anyigba, Kogi State.

Correspondence: Okoh Macdonald, Tel: +2348028176512, Email: macky714@yahoo.com

Abstract: **This study is on the relationship between treasury single account policy and the Nigerian economy for the period of 2010–2019. Over the years, the Nigerian economy has recorded a slow pace in development thereby resulting in a little or no increase in the quality of life and the well being of its citizens The general objective of the study was to ascertain the impact of treasury single account policy on economic developments in Nigeria for the period of 2010-2019; while the specific objectives were to examine if there exist any significant difference in human development index, gini coefficient and poverty rate of the Nigerian economy for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy Nigeria. The study made use of the quantitative research design. The population of the study involves the citizens of Nigeria, while the sample size involves the citizens of Nigeria for the period of 2010-2019. Secondary data were used for the study and it was sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin, National Bureau of Statistics and World Bank National Accounts Data.The data were analyzed using the paired sample t-test. The result revealed that economic development indicators(gini coefficient and poverty rate) had no significant difference between the periods before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy, except for the variable of human development index which had a significant difference between the periods before and after the implementation of treasury single account. The study therefore concluded that treasury single account policy had no significant impact on the Nigerian economy using gini coefficient and poverty rate as proxies for economic development. It also concluded using human development index as a proxy for economic development that treasury single account policy had a significant impact on economic development in Nigeria..It was therefore recommended that human development policies of government should be sustained and enhanced upon especially in the areas of health and education.**

Keywords: **Treasury single account, economic development, human development index, gini coefficient, poverty rate.**

1. INTRODUCTION

The major objective of government is to drive the econmy to the path of growth and development. Due to this fact, government over the years have come up with certain policies aimed at achieving development. Treasury Single Account (TSA) was one of such policies that the government have put in place to achieve this objective. TSA is is an economic policy that ensures all government revenues from the various Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) are put in one account which is consolidated with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN); from which all government expenditure are made.This policy which has been in existence in other parts of the world, was introduced an partially implemented in 2012 by the then President Goodluck Jonathan.Two hundred and seventeen (217) MDAs were used as case study and over #500b was realized. The policy became fully operational in Nigeria on the 17th of September, 2015 by President Mohammadu Buhari. Maintaining a central account would assist the government in managing huge cash transactions, transparency and accountability, and the reduction of idle funds which are abandoned by the various MDAs of government in various deposit money banks.

A working paper published with the International Monetary Fund(IMF) by Pattanayak and Fainboim (2010), stated several advantages of maintaining the treasury single account at the central bank. Firstly, it provides a safe haven for government cash deposit which reduces credit risk exposure. Secondly it enhances the efficient management of government liquidity and facilitate the central bank's coordination of its monetary policy operations in managing liquidity in the economy with government's cash and debt management function. Thirdly, it enhances cost effective banking arrangement and speedy settlement. Lastly, it allows for transparency of banking arrangements and remuneration policies between the treasury and the central bank.

Statement of Problem

In Nigeria, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) lacks the centralized control over government cash resources (Oguntodu, Alalade, Adekunle & Adegbie, 2016). The result of this were leakages and corruption which were seen in the past, thereby allowing these cash to lie idle for extended periods in numerous bank accounts held by spending agencies while the government continues to borrow to execute its budget (Udobi, Kalu, & Elekwachi, 2016; Oni & Adebayo, 2012)

Due to economic challenges, the Central Bank of Nigeria was directed to open a consolidated revenue account where all government revenue, income and inflows are collected into one single account maintained by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN, 2014). Before this period, several accounts were been kept in commercial banks by Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government. This high deposit levels enabled banks to extend loans and advances to its customers thereby creating more money and increasing the money supply. This increase in money supply resulted in inflation since it was not accompanied by an increase in the production and supply of goods and services.

The general objectives of the MDGs were to reduce poverty and extreme hunger by half; achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability and develop a global partnership for development by 2015 in all countries of the world that are poor (United Nations, 2003).The approval of the MDGs by the United Nations had further empowered the need for developing countries to embrace economic development in their respective countries (Iwuagwu, 2000). Despite the high level of resources in Nigeria, the country is still struggling with economic problems such as hunger, poverty, external debt burden, unemployment and decadence in public infrastructure. It is in this vein that this study is carried out in order to acertain the impact of treasury single account on economic development in Nigeria.

Research Questions

i. Is there a significant difference in human developing index for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria?

ii. Is there a significant difference in gini coefficient for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria?

iii. Is there a significant difference in poverty rate for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria?

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to ascertain the impact of treasury single account policy on economic development for the period before (2010-2014) and after (2015-2019) the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria, while the specific objectives are;

i. To examine if there exist a significant difference in human development index for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria.

ii. To determine if there exist a significant difference in gini coefficient for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria.

iii. To ascertain if there exist a significant difference in poverty rate for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria.

Research Hypotheses

Ho1:There is no significant difference in human development index for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria.

Ho2:There is no significant difference in gini coefficient for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria.

Ho3:There is no significant difference in poverty rate for the period before and after the implementation of treasury single account policy in Nigeria.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Framework

Over the years, treasury single account has operated in developed countries such as the United States, UK, France, India. The policy in Nigeria was first recommended by the Federal Government economic reform and governance program in 2004, but however dumped in 2005, following intense pressure from the banking industry (Igbokwe-Ibeto, Nkomah, Osakede & Kinge, 2016). TSA forms a part of the public financial management reform which comes under the national strategy for public service reform towards vision 2020 (Igbokwe-I beto et al). These reforms were made to enhance effective and efficient management of government cash resources.

Treasury single account is a public accounting system under which all government revenue, receipts and income are collected into one single account, usually maintained by the countries central bank and all payment is done through this account as well (Adeolu, 2015). The major aim of this policy was to ensure transparency in government cash transactions and enhance public accountability. According to Khan and Pessoa (2010), treasury single account is seen as a unified structure of government bank accounts which enables consolidation and optimum utilization of government cash resource.

According to Oyodele (2015), treasury single account is a unified structure of government bank account that gives a consolidated view of government cash resources. Treasury single account is a network of subsidiary accounts all linked to one main account, so that transactions are effected in the subsidiary accounts but closing balance on the subsidiary accounts are transferred to the main accounts at the end of each business day (Chukwu, 2015). Eze, (2015), sees treasury single account as a process and tool for effective management of government's finances, banking and cash position.

The federal government of Nigeria under the President Jonathan's administration proposed the use of TSA and it became fully implemented under the President Buhari's administration with the objective of consolidating all cash inflows from all ministries, departments and agencies of government into a single account at the Central Bank of Nigeria.

In 2012, the first phase of the treasury single account policy was implemented with 217 ministries and government agencies as a case study. This saved about #500 billion naira from the reckless spending of the MDA's. By this, government was motivated from the achievement of this policy and it urged all banks to employ the technological platform that will aid the treasury single account policy (Okure, Chijioke, Temilulowa, & David, 2015). The different accounts types include the main account, subsidiary or sub-accounts, transaction account, imprest account, transit and correspondence accounts for different transaction purposes (Udo, 2016).

The federal government of Nigeria commenced the full operation of TSA on Monday 17th of September, 2015. About #1.2 trillion was moved from Nigerian banks to the central bank of Nigeria. The introduction of TSA arose mixed feelings from several scholars about its effects . Onasanya (as in Chidioke,2015) is of the view that liquidity in the financial sector shrank as a result of adopting TSA. This was because public accounts previously kept in commercial banks have now been moved to the central bank. Nigerian public funds at all levels have not been adequately accounted for by previous regimes (Ekubiat and Ime, 2016). Pattanayak and Fainboim, (2010), in their view stated that the primary objective of treasury single account is to ensure effective aggregate control over government cash balances.

According to CBN (2016), the objectives, benefits and problems are as follows:

Objectives of Treasury Single Account

i. To enhance government revenue generation

ii. To enhance transparency and accountability

iii. To minimize revenue leakages, which indeed has been a major problem to the Nigerian economic growth

iv. To fight corruption in the country (CBN, 2016)

Benefits of Treasury Single Account

i. It enables efficient cash management

ii. It allows complete and timely information on government cash resources

iii. It facilitates efficient payment mechanism

iv. It improves appropriation control

v. It lowers liquidity reserve needs (CBN, 2016)

Problems of Treasury Single Account

i. Introducing a completely new system is always hard especially when it has to do with the banking sector. It might put unnecessary pressure on the availability of credit and interest rate.

ii. The inclusion of public corporation into the TSA policy might alter the boundary between the public and government sector, thereby limiting their operational independence.

iii. Not everyone understand its concept or how it works and as such would not be in full support of it. Also for others who might understand the policy but won't benefit directly from it, would put up a resistant to change attitude on the policy (CBN, 2016).

Economic development goes with economic growth in the sense that they work together simultaneously. While economic growth is an increase in the production of goods and services over a period of time, usually one year and it is measured by an increase in real gross domestic product. Economic development on the other hand is a structural change which usually results from the increase in growth i.e.technological advancement, increase in infrastructure, reduction in unemployment level, increase in the rate of literacy, increase in healtcare facilities, increase in the level of infrastructure etc. It is a process of creating wealth, from which streams of benefits are realized thereby leading to a general improvement in the quality of living of the people.Any country's economic development depends on certain factors. This includes the quality and quantity of its resources, the level of technology, the effective and efficient utilization of its resources both at the production and consumption levels, the kind of policies formulated and their mode of implementation etc.Developing countries that have abundant resources have the responsibility of ensuring that the benefits of these resources accrue to the poor (Uzoigwe, 2007).Evidence show that Africa is characterised by a high level of poverty, ignorance, food insecurity and famine, disease, large external debt and continued mismanagement of human, material and physical resources (Iwuagwu, 2000)

Human Develoment Index

The human development index is a statistical tool which was developed and compiled by the United Nations, to measure countries' level of social and economic development (Erika, 2020). It is a measure which summarises human development.It measures a country's average achievements in three basic dimensions which includes health, knowledge and the standard of living.It is calculated as the weighted average of the three basic aspect of human development which involves education (comprises of the mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling); health (which comprise of life expectancy level); and standard of living (which comprise of the gross national income per individual). This index is used to examine changes in the levels of development over time and also to compare and contrast the development levels of different countries. However, it has attracted criticisms from social advocates for its inability to represent a broad measure of the quality of life and by economist for its little additional useful information beyond other simpler measures of the economic standard of living.

Inequality

Inequality is the margin between the various standard of living of the population (Gallo,2002), In developing countries, seventy percent (70%) of their population live in highly unequal societies.(Clark, 2015). Inequality as measured by gini coefficient over the years has increased tremendously. In Nigeria, majority of the citizens live in abject poverty, that is below the poverty line, while only a few are rich. This increases the level of inequality in the country. Dali (2015) is of the view that the absence of an equitable distribution of human and economic resources together with the growing corruption level, is one of the main causes of inequality.

Poverty rate

According to World Bank (2000), poverty is a deprivation of well-being which limits an individual from gaining access to basic resources which are required for survival. It involves lack of adequate education, poor state of health, lack of access to clean water and sanitation, loss of physical security, insufficient capacity and lack of opportunity to improve one's own life.Poverty deprives one in various aspects i.e. Economic, social, political and cultural. Economic deprivation involves the access to to property, income, assets and the factors of production.Social deprivation results from the denial of socio-political and socio-economic participation in the society.Political deprivation involves denying one the ability to gain access to the political making decision process and finally; Cultural deprivation which involves the lack of access to values, beliefs, knowledge, attitudes, which deprives one of the opportunity to control his or her own destiny.

Theoretical Framework

Public Finance Management Theory

This theory was proposed by (Musgrave, 1959). It has to do with the effective use of funds collected and spent by government. It encompasses all government activities to include its sources and uses of funds. The purpose of treasury single account primarily is to avoid misapplication of public fund (Grubber, 2005).

This theory assumes that all aspect of financial resources, mobilization and expenditure should be well managed in government for the benefit of the citizens. It includes resources mobilization, prioritization of programmes, the budgetary process, efficient management of resources and exercising control to guide against threat.

Modern Monetary Theory (MMT)

Modern Monetary Theory (MMT) or modern money theory, was proposed by Georg Fredrick Knapp (1924). It is a macro-economic theory which describes and analyze modern economies in which the national currency is flat money, established and created by the government. (Zayol, 2017). The major feet of MMT is that it can issue any currency of any denomination in both physical and non physical forms. As such the government has an unlimited capacity to pay for the things it wishes to purchase and to fulfill future payments, and has an unlimited ability to provide funds to other sectors, thus insolvency and bankruptcy of government is not possible. (Zayol, 2017).

MMT stipulates that a sovereign government typically has an operating account with its Central Bank. From this account, the government can spend and also receive taxes and other inflows (Scott, 2006). MMT is based on a detailed empirical account of the "operational realities" of interactions between the government, its central bank and the deposit money banking sector (Zayol, 2017). This theory is relevant to the study in that the major reason behind Treasury Single Account (TSA), was to harmonize the national treasury and the central bank.

It is a theory that aggregates the central bank and the treasury into a government sector that finances itself through monetary creation such that financial stand of the treasury and the Central bank are so interdependent that both of them are constantly in contact in order to make fiscal and monetary policy run smoothly (Ekabiat and Ime, 2016).

Stakeholders Theory

Stakeholders' theory provides rich insights into the factors that encouraged government in relation to the adoption and implementation of Treasury Single Account (Ekubiat and Ime, 2016). The theory was propounded by freeman in 1984. He opined that the stakeholder view is an alternative way of getting to know how companies and people create value and trade with each other. He is also of the view that the idea of stakeholders, stakeholder management, or a stakeholder approach to strategic management, ensures managers to formulate and implement processes which satisfied all and only those groups who have a stake in the business. That implementing this theory at the public sector level, ensures that the policies and processes formulated should satisfy public servants, taxpayers, other government, international bodies etc. (Freeman, 1984).

It assumes that the adoption of Single Treasury Account by the federal government is as a result of the pressure from stakeholders/citizens majorly against corruption. It suggested that the government will respond to the concerns and expectations of powerful stakeholders/citizens and some of the responses will be in the form of strategic opinions.

This study will adopt the modern money theory. The relevance of this theory to the study is that the major reason behind the government introducing the Treasury Single Account (TSA) policy, was to harmonize the national treasury and the central bank. This theory brings together the central bank and the treasury into a government sector that finances itself through monetary creation. This enables the financial stand of the treasury and the Central bank so dependent such that fiscal and monetary policy in the economy run smoothly.

Empirical Review

Ivungu, Ganyam, Agbo and Ola (2020) embarked on a research on the effect of treasury single account (TSA) on corruption in the Nigerian public sector. The objective of the study was to ascertain if there exist a significant mean difference in corruption perception index (CPI) before and after treasury single account adoption in Nigeria. The study made use of the ex-post facto research design. The secondary method of data collection was used for the study. Data was obtained from Transparency International (2018), which includes 2012-2014 (pre treasury single account adoption) and 2016-2018 (post treasury single account adoption). The study made use of descriptive statistics to compute a summary statistics for the study variable. It also employed the paired sample t-test statistics to test the hypothesis. The findings of the study revealed that there is no significant difference in the mean of corruption perception index (CPI) before and after treasury single account adoption in Nigeria. The study concludes that treasury single account has not significantly reduced corruption in the Nigerian public sector. The study recommends that the federal government should strengthen the judiciary, police, anti-graft agencies and the media in the country to tackle the issue of corruption and ensure transparency, probity and timeliness in handling corruption related cases.

Ejoh, (2020), carried out a study on the implication of treasury single account on government revenue control among federal government parastatals in Nigeria. The objective of the study was to examine the impact of treasury single account policy on aggregate government cash control, idle government cash balance in several banks and availability of funds for capital projects. The paper used the descriptive survey and questionnaires were administered to 240 staffs selected from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), office of the accountant general of the federation and the office of the auditor general of the federation, Abuja. The data was analyzed using the multivariate regression model. The findings indicated that treasury single account has a significant and positive impact on cash monitoring and control (aggregate cash control) and adequate funds for the government to implement its projects. The paper recommended that government should monitor and evaluate the extent of the implementation of the treasury single account policy in all the ministries, departments and parastatals at the federal, state and local government levels to ensure complete adoption and implementation of the policy.

Folusho, Alani,Ayodeji and Adeola, (2019) carried out a study on the implementation effect of treasury single account on the economy of Nigeria: The perspective of banking sector. The objective of the study was to examine the implications of treasury single account from its domestication, identify its benefits, determine its challenges and ascertain its prospects considering its perspective of the banking sector employees. The descriptive research design was employed for the study using fifty (50) bank employees within Ondo State, southwestern Nigeria randomly selected. The descriptive statistics such as central tendency, measure of variability, kurtosis and skewness, using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).The calculated values range from 2.60 to 3.88, 0.72 to 1.28, -0.08 to -2.20, -1.73 to 4.09 for mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis respectively. All calculated p-values range between (.000 - .003), which are less than the significance level of 0.05 (2 tailed).The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative accepted which indicates that the application of treasury single account (TSA) had led to a reduction of monetary misappropriation and a drastic reduction of corrupt practices. The study therefore recommends that treasury single account should be implemented in every sector of the economy both public and private to ensure financial prudence, accountability, transparency as a tool for monitoring government revenue and expenditure.

Ofurum, Oyibo & Ahuche (2018) examined the impact of treasury single account on government revenue and economic growth in Nigeria: A pre- post design. The objectives of the study were to examine the impact of treasury single account on government revenue; and also to determine the impact of treasury single account on gross domestic product. A pre-post design was used for the study. Data was sourced from the central bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and economic reports. The study was analyzed using the difference in mean test which was carried out by SPSS. The study showed that the implementation of TSA has a negative and significant effect on federal collected revenue. It also revealed that GDP of the country significantly increased after the implementation of TSA. The study recommended an appraisal of each revenue generating sector to be made periodically, so that some sectors that are not performing as they ought to will not feel covered by those that are doing better. Also, that the federal government should initiate policies and various means to make sure that proper accounting of funds into the treasury single account follows due process and any subsequent fowl play by any agency or even the CBN is duly prosecuted.

Ajetunmobi, Adesina, Faboyode, & Adejana (2017) investigated the impact of treasury single account on the liquidity of banks in Nigeria. The objective of the study was to determine the impact of treasury single account implementation on the liquidity base of banks in Nigeria. Data was sourced from the annual report of banks. Descriptive statistics and paired sample t-test was used to analyze the data. The result showed that the implementation of treasury single account policy impacted negatively on the liquidity base of banks in Nigeria. Also there exist a significant difference in the profit after tax of banks in Nigeria before and after treasury single account adoption. The study recommended that if the policy is executed , it will lead to the prompt payment of all income going into the nation's purse without the intermediation of multiple banking arrangements.

Ajala, Adesanya and Oyewole (2017) carried out a study on treasury single account and Nigeria public financial management. The general objective of the paper was to examine the nature, origin and challenges of treasury single account while the specific objectives were to examine the impact of treasury single account polcy on public financial management, to determine the benefits of treasury single account and to highlight countries that has adopted treasury single account policy. The historical research design was used for the study. The sample size involved five countries which has long adopted the treasury single account policy. Secondary data was used for the study. The findings revealed that the introduction of treasury single account policy has helped to block all loopholes and leakages of financial resources and also ensure a robust financial system. It also found that treasury single account has helped to ensure proper cash management by eliminating idle funds usually left with different deposit money banks and in a way enhance reconciliation of revenue collection and payment. The paper therefore recommends that government should ensure that treasury single account does not create unnecessary bottlenecks and clog in the wheel of progress of the concerned ministries and the nation at large.

Jat, (2016) carried out a study on the effects of treasury single account on the economic development of Nigeria. The objective of the study was to examine the effects of treasury single account on the economic development of Nigeria. The exploratory research design was used for the study. The study made use of secondary data which were obtained from the library and internet sources. The findings from the review shows that treasury single account policies which has to do with uniformity of record keeping and bank accounts, consolidation of government accounts, optimal utilization of government cash resources and minimization of fraud and corruption in the financial system amongst others, are perceived to have positive effects on economic development. It also found out that the implementation of treasury single account financial policies and principles will gradually impact on the variables of economic growth that are sure indicators of economic development in just a matter of time. The study therefore recommends that government should ensure the implementation and sustainability of the treasury single account policies and principles.

Research Gap in Literature

The research gap this study intends to cover is the fact that other studies made use of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a proxy for economic growth or development.This study made use of Human Development Index, Gini Coefficient and Poverty Rate as proxies for Economic Development. The reason is due to the fact that these variables reflect development more than GDP i.e. An increase in economic growth (GDP) might not necessarily translate into development

3. METHODOLOGY

This section involves the techniques and procedures used for the study. Based on the reviewed literature and theoretical framework, the study made use of quantitative research design. The study mainly employed secondary data. They were sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin, National Bureau of Statistics and World Bank National Accounts Data. The population of the study consist of the Nigeria economy as a whole while the sample size involves the Nigerian economy for the period of ten years (2010-2019).Five years before the policy implementation and five years after the policy implementation The study made use of purposive sampling techniques. This was due to the fact that the policy was introduced only in 2015. Based on the theoretical framework earlier raised, the study presupposes that economic development depends on treasury single account policy. The paired sample t-test was employed to analyze the data. The variables used as proxy for economic development were human development index, gini coefficient and poverty rate. The model of this study was as follows;

Y= f(X)

Y= Y1,Y2,Y3.

Where;

Y1= Human Development Index

Y2= Gini Coefficient

Y3= Poverty Rate

X= Treasury Single Account (Independent Variable)

Hence;

(Y1, Y2, Y3,)= f (X)

4. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Data Presentation

The data used for this study involved human development index, gini coefficient and poverty rate in Nigeria for the period under review. Human development index, gini coefficient and poverty rate served as proxies for economic development which is the dependent variable while treasury single account policy is the independent variable. Both were sourced from the annual report of the Nigerian deposit insurance corporation and the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin.

YEAR	HDEI	GINC%)	POVR(%)
2010	0.482	43.9	53.43
2011	0.492	44.5	54.9
2012	0.500	45.1	55.01
2013	0.519	45.7	55.21
2014	0.523	46.3	55.9
2015	0.526	46.9	55.8
2016	0.526	47.5	57.2
2017	0.531	48.1	61.2
2018	0.534	30.3	39.1
2019	0.539	35.1	40

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin, National Bureau of Statistics and World Bank National Accounts Data

Data Analysis

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	PREHDI	.5032	5	.01751	.00783
	POSTHDI	.5312	5	.00554	.00248
Pair 2	PREGINI	45.1000	5	.94868	.42426
	POSTGINI	41.5800	5	8.29289	3.70869
Pair 3	PREPOV	54.8900	5	.90396	.40426
	POSTPOV	50.6680	5	10.34887	4.62816

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	PREHDI & POSTHDI	5	.948	.014
Pair 2	PREGINI & POSTGINI	5	-.778	.121
Pair 3	PREPOV & POSTPOV	5	-.551	.335

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	PREHDI - POSTHDI	-.02800	.01239	.00554	-.04338	-.01262	-5.053	4	.007
Pair 2	PREGINI - POSTGINI	3.52000	9.05052	4.04752	-7.71771	14.75771	.870	4	.434
Pair 3	PREPOV - POSTPOV	4.22200	10.87354	4.86279	-9.27928	17.72328	.868	4	.434

5. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

From the table above, it would be seen that the human development index for the pre and post treasury single account periods were significant and positively correlated (r = 0.948, p= 0.014 < 0.05). The mean points of the pre treasury single account period for capital adequacy ratios was 0.5032, while it stood at 0.5312 for the post treasury single account period. The mean which represent the average difference between two variables showed that on average, the pre treasury single account human development index ratios were 0.028 points lower than the post treasury single account capital adequacy ratios (95% CI[-0.0434, -0.0126]).The human development index for the pre and post treasury single account periods had a t-value of -5.053 and a p-value of 0.007, which is less than 0.05. There is evidence to conclude that the difference between the population mean of both periods is statistically significant. We therefore reject the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the human development index for the pre and post treasury single account periods.This may be due to an improved healthcare and educational system for the post treasury single account implementation period as compaired to the pre treasury single account implementation period.

From the table above, it would be observed that gini coefficient for the pre and post treasury single account periods had a negative and insignificant correlation (r = -0.778, p= 0.121 > 0.05). The mean points of the pre and post treasury single account periods for the gini coefficient ratios were 45.1000 and 41.5800.The mean which represent the average difference between two variables showed that on average, the pre treasury single account gini coefficient ratios were 3.52 points higher than the post treasury single account gini coefficient ratios (95% CI[-7.7177, 14.7577]). The gini coefficient ratios for the pre and post treasury single account periods had a t-value of 0.870 and a p-value of 0.434, which is greater than 0.05. There is evidence to conclude that the difference between the population mean of both periods is statistically insignificant. We therefore accept the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference between the gini coefficient ratios for the pre and post treasury single account periods.This may be due to the fact that government policies on income redistribution has not been effective enough to achieve its targeted goal.This includes policies such as economic inclusion, enhanced social values, employment creation, amongst others.

From the above table, it would be observed that the poverty rate for the pre and post treasury single account periods had a negative insignificant correlation (r = -0.551, p= 0.335 > 0.05). The mean points of the pre and post treasury single account periods for poverty rate were 54.8900 and 50.6680.The mean which represent the average difference between two variables showed that on average, the pre treasury single account poverty rate was 4.222 points higher than the post treasury single account non performing loan ratios (95% CI[-9.2793, 17.7233]). The poverty rate for the pre and post treasury single account periods had a t-value of 0.868 and a p-value of 0.434, which is greater than 0.05. There is evidence to conclude that the difference between the population mean of both periods is not statistically significant. We therefore accept the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference between the poverty rate for the pre and post treasury single account periods.This may be due to the inability of government to enable its citizens gain access to basic amenities and infrastructures. It could also be a result of the high level of inflation which has reduced the value of the naira by increasing the cost of goods and services.

6. CONCLUSION

The study is on the impact of treasury single account policy on economic development in Nigeria for the period of 2010-2019. Based on the problem statement and the research findings, it was thereby concluded that the implementation of treasury single account policy has no significant implication on the Nigerian economy using gini coefficient and poverty rate as proxies for economic development. This is evident from the fact that there exist no significant difference between the pre and post treasury single account policy periods for gini coefficient and poverty rate in Nigeria for the period under review (2010-2019). But making use of human development index as a proxy for economic development, treasury single account policy had a significant impact on the Nigerian economy. This is also evident from the fact that there exist a significant difference between the pre and post treasury single account policy periods human development index in Nigeria for the period under review (2010-2019).

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the objective earlier raised and the findings thereof, the following recommendations are hereby made;

i. Human Development Index policies of government should be sustained and enhanced upon especially in the areas of health and education.

ii. Government should ensure that its policies on income redistribution should be enhanced in order for it to achieve its desired goal.This could include amongst others; economic inclusion, creation of employment, enhanced social services, increased minimum wage etc.

iii. Government should enhance the access of her citizens to basic amenities and infrastructures. Also, the level of inflation should be reduced to at least a single digit, thereby increasing the value of the naira and the access to goods and services.

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