

Newton's Laws of Motion: Catalysts for Eradicating Poverty in Nigeria

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Abstract: Since the end of 2015, Nigeria has experienced slow economic growth, which has increased the nation's poverty rate. This paper addressed the issue of poverty brought on by import-oriented industry, high governance costs, inflation, corruption, unemployment, low technological investment, and a failure to maximize effort, resources, and outcomes. They have an impact on both Nigeria's national development and its sustainable development plans. The study used secondary data as its information source. Newton's laws of motion can be used as a key tool to address these issues and guarantee economic growth. In order to solve the nation's economic problems and end poverty, we examined how Newton's laws of motion might be applied. The first law outlines external forces that can be utilized to eradicate poverty, while the second law recommends the appropriate quantity of external forces that will maximize resources and effort and hasten Nigeria's economic progress and stability. Corruption, which permeates every level of the Nigerian government, is discouraged by the third law, commonly known as the Newton's third law of karma. According to the paper's conclusion, we can escape the current economic snags and lift Nigerians out of poverty and instability by sincerely applying the suggested economic catalysts (external forces), which include lowering the cost of governance, investing in technology, export-oriented industrialization, SMART goals, the Pareto principle, and creating intrinsic motivation to prevent corruption by our government and citizens. These economic catalysts would help us overcome our current financial difficulties and elevate Nigerians out of poverty and unstable economic conditions.

Keywords: Newton's laws of motion, Poverty, Corruption, Nigeria, SMART goals, Pareto principle, Economic Catalysts.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Nigeria, poverty was extremely low from the 1960s to late 1970s, with comparatively few people living below the poverty line. Nigeria experienced comparatively stable economic growth during this time. As the majority of workers were employed in the public, industrial, and agricultural sectors, per capita income increased gradually. The early 1980s saw a rise in the poverty rate as the economy struggled due to the oil shock, declining trade terms, debt overhang, and macroeconomic uncertainty. 2001 saw the launch of the National Poverty Eradication Program. Providing "strategies for the eradication of absolute poverty in Nigeria" was its stated goal (FRN, 2001). In addition, the National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC) was established to organize the operations of all the necessary ministries, parastatals, and agencies connected to poverty alleviation. One can see from a close examination of the goals of poverty alleviation programs that they were intended to address nearly every facet of poverty, from absolute to regional poverty. That being said, it was

primarily focused on reducing unemployment, which in turn increased people's incomes, allowing them to spend more and meet their requirements. However, Nigeria's poverty alleviation programs, like most others, failed because they were poorly implemented, monitored, discontinuous, and not sustainable. Nigeria ranks as the world's fourteenth greatest oil exporter. With a GDP of \$199.72 billion as of the third quarter of 2024, Nigeria is still regarded as a poor nation in spite of its abundant resources. Essentially, Nigeria's economy is consumptive and excessively.

The 3.5 million Nigerians who enter the labor force each year are not well-absorbed due to a lack of job creation and entrepreneurship chances, and many workers decide to leave the country in pursuit of better opportunities abroad. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigeria's unemployment rate was 4.3% in the second quarter of 2024, and the country's inflation rate increased to 34.8% in the final quarter of the same year. Nigeria ranks 145th

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out of 180 nations in terms of corruption, according to Transparency International's 2023 Corruption Perception Index. Between 1990 and 2023, Nigeria's corruption index averaged 126.36. High levels of indiscipline and corruption are further obstacles to progress. A highly good plan overseen by a state that is deeply corrupt can scarcely perform well (Mimiko, 1998).

Since corruption and progress are mutually exclusive, they cannot coexist, and both suffer when one is present. Over the years, Nigeria's government has become increasingly expensive, to the point that interested parties are concerned about the issue and looking for solutions to the anomaly that is endangering the country's progress. Furthermore, the efforts made over the years to strengthen our economy have not produced the anticipated outcomes. Because poverty has always hampered progress, high levels of poverty are a hindrance to sustainable development. Accordingly, it is advised that lowering poverty through the right policies will promote the nation's sustainable growth. The policies include investment in technology, more involvement in export-oriented industrialization, reducing cost of governance, setting up committee on SMART goals, use of Pareto principle to optimize effort, resources and results.

Additionally, a sincere commitment to eradicating corruption in both the public and private sectors is required. Government representatives and project implementers must be disciplined, interested, willing, dedicated, and honest; these qualities cannot be compromised. Without these qualities and the determination to work toward predetermined economic objectives, all other development-related components would be worthless.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Clarification

2.1.1 Newton's Laws of Motion

In 1687, the English mathematician and scientist Isaac Newton penned "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy." He presented the three laws of motion in this work, which form the basis of one of the primary areas of physics, classical mechanics. The study of mechanics examines how forces operate on objects to determine whether they move or not. Newton issued two more versions in 1713, fixing the flaws in the 1687 edition and improving the 1726 edition after annotating and repairing his own copy of the first edition (Newton, 1726).

The forces operating on a body is related to its motion according to Newton's laws of motion. According to the first law, until a force strikes upon a body, it will not alter its motion. The second law states that an object's force is equal to its mass times its acceleration. According to the third law, two object interact by exerting forces on one another that are equal in magnitude and directed in the opposite direction. The

Law of Inertia, another name for Newton's First Law of Motion, is a fundamental principle that explains how objects behave when there are no outside forces acting on them. Inertia is the property of an object or system to remain in its state of rest or uniform motion unless it is altered by an external force (such as friction, air resistance, push, pull, etc.). The tendency to do nothing or to stay the same is another definition of inertia.

Chester *et al.*, (2024) explained that the inertia of an entire economy can be represented differently than that of, say, a train, but it nevertheless applies to economics just as much as it does to any other collection of physical objects. The tendency of an economic system to hold onto its current condition or oppose change is known as inertia in economics. This can be brought on by a lack of drive, attitudes, fear, ignorance, and the rules and laws that control the system. The inability of nations to take action to expand their economies can result in economic immobility and poverty. External causes have the power to force a nation that is moving slowly to change.

A better knowledge of how bodies react to outside influences can be gained from Newton's Second Law of Motion. Based on an object's mass and the associated acceleration, this law gives us a quantitative knowledge of how external forces affect its motion. The greater the external force used to boost a nation's economy, the greater the growth that nation experiences.

Another name for the third law is the law of action and reaction. The weight of a book on a table exerts a downward force on the surface of the table. Also, the table exerts an equal and opposite force on the book. This force arises as a result of the book's weight slightly deforming the table, which pushes back on the book like a coiled spring. According to Newton's third law of motion, to grow our economy, positive force will yield positive result back to us as a nation. Corruption should be eliminated at all levels because of its negative impact on the economy and the perpetrators because what goes around comes around.

2.1.2 Catalysts

A catalyst is a material that accelerates a chemical process, according to chemistry. Catalysts are essential to many processes and companies. Among them are: 1 By speeding up reactions, catalysts improve efficiency and cut down on processing time. 2. Catalysts reduce waste and byproducts while assisting in the production of particular substances. 3. By lowering activation energy, catalysts lower the need for pressure and temperature. 4 By improving reaction conditions, catalysts increase the yields of products. 5 In order to maintain constant product quality, catalysts aid in the regulation of reaction pathways.

The focus of Newton's laws of motion is on the external factors that influence change in an object's state.

Poverty is largely increasing in Nigeria in the years. To eradicate poverty, some external forces which can be called economic catalysts are needed. These economic catalysts would cause a significant change in our economy. Economic catalysts that can reduce poverty are: Reducing cost of Governance, Export Oriented Industrialization, Investment in Technology and Optimization of Effort, Resources and Result– a Setting Realistic Goals- SMART goals b Elimination of wastage- Pareto principle 5 Eradication of Corruption in Nigeria

2.1.3 Poverty

A significant lack of well-being, such as not having access to basic necessities, is what is meant by poverty. It also includes things like inadequate education, bad health, lack of access to sanitary facilities and clean water, loss of physical security, lack of voice, insufficient capability, and missing out on opportunities for a better life. Nowadays, poverty in the face of plenty is the biggest problem facing Nigeria, and achieving economic equality and reducing poverty are key developmental goals. Approximately 2.8 billion people on the planet make less than \$2 per day, and 1.4 billion make less than \$1 per day (World Bank, 2009). According to a 2012 analysis by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 112.519 million of Nigeria's projected 163 million people live in relative poverty. A comparison of the standard of life of individuals in a certain society over a given time period is known as relative poverty. The typical Nigerian is impoverished. Nigeria is a country that is both affluent and poor, with a small number of people holding the majority of the money and millions living in extreme or abject poverty. There is cause for concern over the discrepancy between Nigeria's macroeconomic variables, economic indicators and reality. In actuality, individuals pass away due to their inability to pay for three square meals per day and obtain basic public health care. As odd as this may sound, the few affluent conspicuous displays of wealth coexist with this. Due to a mix of uneven policy decisions and ineffective service delivery, the country has suffered from inadequate governance over the years, which is the cause of these issues. The characteristics of poverty determinants in Nigeria include low or declining economic growth, income inequality, unemployment, corruption, poor governance, misallocation of funds to non-developmental projects, embezzlement of funds, inappropriate macroeconomic policies, inadequate human capital endowment, debt or borrowing, and labor market deficiencies brought on by slow growth in the creation of work, low income and lack of development of human resources.

2.2 Review of Proffered Solutions to Poverty in Nigeria

From research, it is clear that there are literatures on poverty in Nigeria and suggested solutions. However, we have not come across academic paper on how Newton's laws of motion can serve as catalysts to

eradicate poverty in Nigeria. Presently, we shall review some literatures on poverty with recommended solutions.

Ojo *et al.*, 2020 suggest that the current level of poverty in Nigeria was motivated by political corruption in the country. Egunjobi (2021) recommends that micro- and macro-economic policies that are tailored towards elevating more people above the poverty line, creating more employment opportunities, and imposing more stringent penalties on culprits involved in insecurity vices must be pursued to enhance citizens' quality of life.

Cordelia (2021) recommends the provision of necessary facilities to boost agriculture. The facilities include modern farming equipment, sufficient power supply, credit facility, storage facility, and large markets.

Maku *et al.*, (2021) suggest that policies such as restricting trade through border closures must not feature to reduce poverty and inequality.

Aderounmu *et al.*, (2021) show the result of the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model using several equations showed that unemployment increases poverty by approximately 1.4, 1.5 and 3.3 percent in the short run. They recommend that government should put in place adequate measures and conducive environment to encourage more business operations in the country.

Usman and Ndoko (2021) recommend that the government should lower PPT, CIT and VAT to achieve poverty reduction. This may likely reduce the prices of goods and services in the economy, thereby relieving the economic and financial strain of the poor individuals in the economy.

Abubakar (2022) suggests improving electricity supply and human development interventions in education, water, sanitation, and healthcare, targeting deprived households to reduce poverty and sustainable development.

Yunusa *et al.*, (2023) recommend rural electrification, increase in the minimum wage and food importation/distribution among other feasible palliatives as measures to cushion the effects of fuel subsidy removal in Nigeria.

Alozie (2024) finds that reducing poverty is achievable through socio-economic and institutional reforms, reduction of corruption, conflict shocks, and by making poor people to directly participate in, contributes to and benefit from growth processes.

Omoni (2024) suggests that financial service providers tailor their financial products align with the educational level of the target population to encourage savings.

Orunbor and Adeleke (2024) social protection programmes to tackle poverty in Nigeria. These programmes aim to provide support and assistance to the most vulnerable members of society.

Mbah *et al.*, (2024) recommends the government's deliberate effort in restraining continuous unsustainable public borrowing while also determining the maximum threshold at which debt servicing becomes poverty-reinforcing.

Onyemama (2024) points out that like most other programmes, Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria failed due to poor implementation, monitoring, discontinuity and lack of sustainability.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research is focused primarily on eradication of poverty in Nigeria by applying Newton's laws of motion. This research is non-empirical with no data collection. Statements have been made from the information obtained from secondary sources. Secondary materials used include textbooks, academic articles, journals, newspapers, articles, news, internet sources and reports.

According to U NICEF (World Bank, 2023), 37% of Nigeria population lived in poverty in 2023, which is 84 million people. According to the World Bank (2024), 47% of Nigerians lived below international poverty line of \$2.15 per day in 2024 and poverty rate could rise to 52% in 2026 if conditions do not improve (World Bank, 2024). This is due to hyper-inflation and devaluation of Naira.

Table 1: Federal Government of Nigeria 2025 Proposed Budget in Trillion Naira

Breakdown	2025 Proposed Budget	2024 Approved Budget + Supplementary	Difference (%)
Aggregate Revenue	36.35	25.87	40.51
Statutory Transfers	4.43	1.74	154.60
Recurrent Non-Debt	14.12	1.26	25.40
Sinking Fund	0.43	0.22	95.45
Debt Service	15.89	8.04	97.64
Capital Expenditure	14.85	13.77	7.84
Projected budget deficit	13.39	9.18	45.86

Source: PwC Nigeria website, 2024

The Federal Government of Nigeria presented the 2024 budget proposal to the National Assembly in November 2023. The budget titled 'Budget of Renewed Hope' shows an aggregate expenditure of ₦35.05 trillion and an estimated revenue of ₦25.87 trillion for the 2024 fiscal year with a deficit of ₦9.18 trillion. On 18th December 2024, the President presented the 2025 Budget titled 'The Restoration Budget: Security, Peace, Rebuilding Prosperity'. The budget shows an expected revenue of ₦36.35 trillion, aggregate projected expenditure of ₦49.74 trillion and a deficit of ₦13.39 trillion. Federal Government proposed expenditure of ₦49.74 trillion represents a 42% increase from the 2024 amended budget of ₦35.05 trillion. Table 1 shows the breakdown and comparison between 2024 approved budget and 2025 proposed budget.

Summation of debt servicing and recurrent expenditure for 2025 amounts to N30.01 trillion which is approximately equal to the planned revenue of ₦36.35 trillion. If the estimated revenue is completely realised, it will only be enough for debt servicing and recurrent expenditure. Capital expenditure of ₦14.85 trillion is totally connected to borrowing, which is unsatisfactory. Until revenue is increased, there is work to be done in reducing our cost of governance. The amount of money needed to support the present structure and bureaucracy of government is unacceptable. To elevate the country above poverty, it is important to target more revenues, get money from the assets of government, cut down

government expenses, invest in technology, decrease recurrent and debt servicing costs, eliminate corruption and enforce honesty in government.

4. Catalysts for Eradication of Poverty: Newton's Laws of Motion

Both moving and stationary objects can be subjected to Newton's three laws of motion. It can be used to a country's economy, though. Newton's laws have the potential to stimulate economic growth in Nigeria. High unemployment, underemployment, income inequality, high inflation, high governance costs, corruption, and a failure to carry out development plans are some of the main causes of Nigeria's high poverty rate. These are really concerning. Isaac Newton developed Newton's laws of motion in 1687, and using them is a key strategy for addressing these issues and guaranteeing economic growth. In order to save Nigeria's economy, we must act immediately. In order to find answers to current economic problems, we examine how Newton's principles of motion can proffer solutions to our economic challenges and move the country out of poverty.

4.1 First Law of Motion

Until an outside force acts on an object, it will continue to move or remain at rest, according to Newton's first law of motion. If people in the policy sphere don't take significant action, poverty in Nigeria, which has significantly expanded over the years, will

only worsen and affect millions more people. If policymakers don't respond quickly enough, the high rate of inflation and poor living circumstances will only worsen. External factors that can curb poverty, high unemployment, hyperinflation, depreciation of the naira, and low living standards include:

4.1.1 Reducing Cost of Governance

The term "cost of governance" refers to any expenses related to the operation of the government. Stated differently, it is the price that the government pays to supply the people with products and services. It can be separated into capital expenditures and recurring expenditures. While capital expenditures are government investments in building infrastructure, recurring expenditures are government spending on overhead and labor costs. A skillful and economical management system that can maximize the nation's limited resources for the good of all is necessary for any society to make significant progress. Over time, the cost of running Nigeria's government has increased to the point where stakeholders are concerned about the issue and are.

The following are some policies that, if implemented, could aid in lowering Nigeria's high cost of governance: Ministries, departments, and agencies that carry out comparable tasks ought to combine. Cut back on political appointees. Examine the spending plan and cut back on official trips. Decrease the number of official vehicles and official assistants. Funding for manufacturing firms and agriculture (i.e., the productive sectors of the economy) should come from the reductions in governance costs. The country will experience a decrease in inflation, the naira will recoup its lost value, millions of jobs will be generated, and the government would get more tax money as a result of higher productivity.

4.1.2 Investment in Technology

Because it boosts the economy's capacity for production and creates more jobs, investment is essential to reducing poverty. A favorable investment climate encourages all businesses, including micro, small, and medium-sized businesses, to make profitable investments, add jobs, grow, and implement new technologies that can boost the sustainability and productivity of other production inputs. Investing in manufacturing and agricultural technologies can help the nation fully benefit from the digital revolution. Promoting technological innovation and entrepreneurship has the potential to make Nigeria a major African innovation hub, bolstering its economy and fostering an atmosphere that is conducive to equitable and sustainable progress.

Technological advancements have the ability to significantly lower poverty, generate employment, and boost competitiveness, making them powerful forces behind inclusive growth and sustainable development. Additionally, the largest sector of the economy,

agriculture, can profit from new technologies. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a significant factor because, in addition to providing significant financial resources, it enhances knowledge of contemporary technology. No sector of the modern economy is unaffected by technology and depends on it to increase quality, productivity, and profitability. If the improved technology that FDI brings can be shared with domestic companies through commercial connections, it can contribute more.

There are various reasons why technology stocks can be a wise investment.

Innovation: The technology sector is always changing, with new goods and ideas being created on a regular basis. This implies that growth and new investment possibilities are always possible. Growing demand: As we become more dependent on technology in our daily lives, there is a growing need for technology-related goods and services. As technology continues to permeate every aspect of our lives, this desire is probably going to rise.

High profitability: The profit margins of a lot of tech firms are high. Enhancing industrial and agricultural production is one way that technical advances are used, adopted, and adapted to reduce poverty in multiple dimensions.

4.1.3 Export Oriented Industrialization

Export-oriented industrialization (EOI), also known as export-led industrialization (ELI), export substitution industrialization (ESI), or export-led growth, is a trade and economic strategy that aims to accelerate a nation's industrialization process by exporting goods in which the country has a comparative advantage. Growth driven by exports entails granting foreign competitors access to domestic markets in return for market access abroad. Growth driven by exports is closely related to self-sufficiency. Conversely, import substitution is the opposite. Countries are making an attempt to become more independent and less reliant on developed countries. To compete with other nations that depend on exports, they accomplish this by growing their industries.

Growth driven by exports can assist emerging nations in expanding and becoming globally competitive. This kind of economic model has been particularly beneficial for Asian nations such as China, India, and Japan. Through their exports, these nations assumed modernization and saw fast economic expansion. Through exporting goods and services to other countries, export-led growth aims to further a country's economic industrialization. For countries that employ it to boost their economy, export-led growth offers several advantages. These include the development of local industry, the creation of jobs domestically, higher production levels, the shielding of new sectors from competition, innovation, and technological advancement. Lower tariffs, a fixed exchange rate (a national currency devaluation is

frequently used to promote exports), and One way to encourage EOI and, eventually, economic development is through government assistance for exporting industries.

4.2 Second Law of Motion

The way that bodies react to outside influences is better understood thanks to Newton's Second Law of Motion. The connection between the force acting on a body and the ensuing acceleration is explained by the second law of motion. Newton's second law states that the product of an object's mass and acceleration equals the force acting on it. Specifically, $F=ma$. Where F is the external force acting on the object, m is its mass, and a is its acceleration. More significant is the second rule, which states that "the more mass of the object being moved, the more force you require to move it, and the more force you apply to it, the faster the object moves in the direction of the force. It is not just about force; it is also about how and where you apply that force.

You obtain what you want depending on how much force you use. Say, for instance, that a large boulder has been placed in front of you and you need to move it. It will just make you appear foolish to use a finger. Actually, how fast that boulder leaves your path depends on what you do to move it. Although employing a truck could seem like a smart idea, it sounds preferable to use a crane. One way to think of force is as a gauge of how much work we put into achieving our objectives. The speed at which we can accomplish our objectives or improve our performance (i.e., our outcome) is referred to as acceleration. Mass can be seen as a gauge of the quantity of resources at one's disposal. The only way to overcome economic difficulties is to be ready to use a greater and corresponding amount of force. For the economy of Nigeria to develop and stabilize, government needs to optimize effort, resources and results.

4.2.1 Optimization of Effort, Resources and Result

All attempts to produce significant development remained fruitless, despite the implementation of numerous development policies by succeeding governments, sometimes with the best of intentions. The following questions are being raised in light of this. "Were those earlier development plans poor in their context, or incorrectly projected?" If the plans were flawless, why is it still so hard to produce significant progress despite the abundance of resources available to us? These problems have not too fetched answers. The nation's progress has been impeded by a multitude of problems. First, the executive capability that is in charge of creating and carrying out the strategy is typically absent. Typically, we see officials appointed to such positions but lacking any real devotion. Optimizing effort, resources and results is a crucial component of Nigeria's development initiatives that has been largely overlooked throughout the years. The nation's employed technocrats should use the Pareto principle and SMART goals to solve this issue.

4.2.1.1 Setting Realistic Goals- SMART Goals

SMART Goals:

This acronym stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. A lack of agreement on what constitutes success causes nations to frequently fail to achieve their objectives. In order to make sure that goals are precise and reachable within a given time frame, SMART goals employ a particular set of criteria. This framework can be used to establish attainable objectives for Nigeria that are consistent with our vision and mission. It might support our continued motivation to pursue our goals. This method removes ambiguity and conjecture, establishes a precise schedule, and facilitate progress monitoring and milestone identification.

The goals for Nigeria include:

- Eradicate poverty
- Develop our economy
- Stabilize our economy

Economic development is a collaborative effort. To achieve significant results that open doors for companies, employees, and citizens, the public and private sectors must collaborate well. So, SMART goals are the tools if economic development is a team effort. They offer guidance for attaining the proper results of government initiatives. Our government's SMART goals committee support and take responsibility for accomplishing the SMART goals. Only when they are taken seriously can SMART goals be effective. In order to achieve them, the government must be held responsible by the committee, which must act as champions. In Nigeria and beyond, planners are urged to discuss draft SMART goals with researchers, analysts and other subject matter experts.

S: Specific

In order for the goal to be successful, it must be specific. It is necessary to respond to the following questions:

- What has to be done? - Eradication of poverty
- What motivates the goal?
- Who are those in charge of it?
- What actions are necessary to make it happen?
- Are there any barriers associated to this?

M: Measurable

Which measurements will we employ to assess whether we are succeeding in eliminating poverty? Because it offers a means of tracking progress, this gives the goal greater concreteness. If it will take several months to finish, certain benchmarks should be established by thinking about the tasks that need to be completed. A milestone is a set of actions taken along the route that, when totaled, will lead to the achievement of the primary objective. Measurement techniques might be qualitative (such as public input or surveys) or quantitative (such as productivity outcomes, inflation rate, employment rate, standard of living, etc.).

A: Achievable

This is about how we can achieve economic development in Nigeria by eliminating poverty. This may require applying Newton's first law of motion, changing attitudes and getting necessary resources. We need not to be distracted and seek for support when necessary.

R: Relevant

Relevance refers to focusing on something that makes sense with the broader economic goals. Eradicating poverty in Nigeria is a relevant goal. All other economic goals must align with this relevant goal.

T: Time-Bound

The economic goals must be timing in order to succeed. A particular date for delivery must be provided. What should be achieved halfway should be provided. Providing time constraints also generates a sense of urgency.

4.2.1.2 Elimination of Wastage- Pareto Principle

80% of the outcomes stem from 20% of the causes, according to this theory. 20% input yields 80% of the intended output. As a result, 80 percent of outcomes are the consequence of 20 percent of efforts; 80 percent of productivity necessitates 20 percent of resources; 80 percent of the hurdles in attaining economic development are found in 20 percent of the difficulties, and so forth. This idea can be used to determine which activities or actions have the greatest impact and add the most value to our objectives. When assessing a nation's productivity and growth, the Pareto Law, also known as the Principle of Least Effort, is a highly helpful tool.

Originally used in profit-driven enterprises, the Pareto principle is applicable to national management, planning, decision-making, economic development, and stability. Focusing on the most productive industries, such as manufacturing and agriculture, is a very effective way to address Nigeria's economic problems. Nigerians should apply the 80-20 Principle every day in order to escape poverty. The nation's productivity can be multiplied. According to this theory, the nation should concentrate on the 20% that truly matter rather than distributing resources and efforts about because, in the end, only 20% do. Each 20% of the sector contributes significantly to the nation's revenue in a strictly capitalist nation, hence the productive 20% should be valued and heavily invested in.

Nigerian politicians can choose cabinet ministers, commissioners, and heads of parastatals by using the Pareto principle as a guide. Two crucial elements are typically present in a political system that is in desperate need of improvement. Firstly, and most importantly, technocrats are appointed. Those who are technocrats are specialists in their domains. Transparency and accountability are ensured,

productivity is raised, resource allocation efficiency is guaranteed, and the boundaries of development are advanced when this knowledge is converted into effective governance. Technocrats develop the goals, objectives, and strategic movements to achieve them; without them, even industrialization would be impossible. Nigeria's top technocrats and brightest minds should be showcased by the current administration. The second essential component is to make sure that ongoing expenses are kept to a minimal. The execution of capital projects will result in an increase in internally generated revenue, or IGR. At the moment, the federal government and certain states spend more than 70% of their income on ongoing expenses, leaving very little money for capital projects. Avoiding over-rewarding political offices and cutting back on some political appointments will help prevent this.

The Pareto principle may have been suggested to former President Obasanjo for his government. Due to the administration's increased credibility internationally, certain foreign financial organizations have forgiven Nigeria's debt. Additionally, the technocrats helped Nigeria win over regional and global institutions. Only the Pareto principle's use can be credited with what we consider to be the OBJ days' success. During the brief time that Obasanjo violated the Pareto principle, the administration failed.

In their administrations, state governors ought to follow the Pareto Principle. A group of technocrats should be maintained to steer the direction of good government. All state governors and President Bola Tinubu should make sure the Pareto Principle is applied when constructing the country. High ethical standards typically serve as a guidance for technocrats when conducting government business. Only 20% of technocrats can produce 80% of the needed results, which chief executives nationwide should be aware of. A political economy that bases appointments on federal character, zoning, and sectionalism inevitably erodes merit and good administration.

Crude political tactics should not be applied rigorously to the creation and execution of policies. The emphasis should not only move from the oil industry to the non-oil sector, but also use the "Pareto Principle" (the 80/20 rule) to boost the nation's economy as the federal government works to pull the economy out of the current depression. They should not overlook the other 80% of input since they concentrate on the 20% that produces 80% of the intended output. In order to put the rule into practice, it is necessary to identify the crucial elements that greatly influence a certain outcome.

Applying this rule is to aims to maximize impact by directing resources and efforts into a select few variables that provide the majority of the outcomes. The Pareto principle is a helpful tool for making effective decisions and allocating resources, serving as a roadmap

for wise time, money, and effort allocation to get the best possible outcome. It isn't a rigorous mathematical rule. It is just a point of reference for determining the most crucial resources or inputs. It is better to utilize it as advice than as hard data.

4.3 Third Law of Motion

There is an equal and opposite reaction to every action, which is Newton's third law of motion. It is represented as $F_{AB} = -F_{BA}$

F_{AB} = Force of object A on object B, F_{BA} = Force of object B on object A

The minus (-) sign means opposite. The two forces are equal but opposite in direction.

Every action produces an equal and opposite reaction. In other words, what you sow, you reap-karma. Newton's third law of motion can then be referred to as Newton's third law of karma. When we exhibit a negative force in thought, word, or action, that negative force will come back to us. Every action we take has a consequence, either positive or negative.

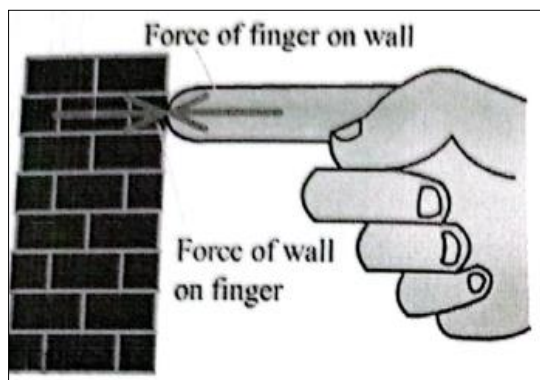


Figure 1: Third Law of Motion

As I push on the wall with my finger the wall exerts an equal force back to my finger.

The major negative action affecting our nation's economy is corruption. According to third law of karma, corruption is a negative energy which attracts negative result and impact negatively our economy. What goes around comes around sooner or later-what you give is what you get. Corruption must be eradicated to reap good economic results.

4.3.1 Eradication of Corruption

Illicitly obtaining material and financial rewards that have an impact on residents' well-being is known as corruption. Any nation where corruption is practiced on any scale is hindering its socioeconomic progress. This is the reason that every country works to reduce or eliminate corruption in their economies. According to numerous international anti-corruption organizations, Nigeria is one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Nigeria cannot be an exception to the rule that other countries take action to eliminate

corruption from their economies due to its detrimental effects.

Nigerians have endured immense hardship as a result of corruption, which has resulted in the egregious misappropriation of public monies and the failure to provide essential public facilities and benefits. In Nigeria, poverty is a persistent effect of corruption. In Nigeria, one of the main obstacles to progress is corruption. In many states and private institutions, corruption is rampant, resulting in resource mismanagement and eroding public trust in the government and the judicial system. Throughout the Nigerian government, corruption is pervasive.

According to Matthew (2018) and Naija Beat (2022), corruption in the governmental machinery is expected to cost the nation billions of dollars per year, ranging from significant contract fraud at the top to small bribery, money laundering schemes, embezzlement, and stealing paychecks from phony workers. Extravagant lifestyles, and greed are thought to have contributed to corruption. Through the implementation of laws and the enforcement of integrity systems, the government has attempted, although not successfully, to reduce corruption (Victor, 2012 and Business Anti-Corruption Portal, 2015).

4.3.2 Applying Newton's Third Law of Karma

Most people believe in the law, which essentially says that a person's future is influenced by their intentions and deeds. This is fantastic because any idea that forces us to consider the effects of our actions will make us better individuals, which will benefit the nation as a whole. In order to comprehend the repercussions of our choices and behaviors, we must take into account how they affect both our society and ourselves. Learning from our mistakes and taking responsibility for our actions are essential. We may treat people the way we want to be treated if we are aware of the effects of our actions.

Better choices and actions that benefit our country are within our power. Additionally, we want to develop intrinsic motivation. The idea that the psychological or internal rewards of avoiding corruption may outweigh the exterior benefits of doing so is the foundation for creating intrinsic motivation to stop it. In order to drive citizens to act morally and in line with their standards of conduct, regardless of any external rewards, it is necessary to instill values in them. This is known as nurturing intrinsic motivation.

Cowley and Smith (2014) were able to show a significant negative relationship between the perceived level of corruption in a country and the level of intrinsic motivation among public sector employees. They did this by comparing measures of intrinsic motivation (measured using select data from the World Values Survey) to measurements of perceived corruption

(measured using Corruption Perception Index data). Stated differently, high levels of corruption are correlated with low levels of intrinsic motivation among public sector workers in a nation. Kwon (2014) presents individual-level microdata from his research on Korean public employees, showing that those who find their work rewarding or interesting on an intrinsic level are less tolerant of corruption.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This essay has thoroughly examined poverty in Nigeria as a result of several economic difficulties. In order to eradicate poverty and advance the nation, it thoroughly described how Newton's laws of motion may be applied to Nigeria's issues of high governance costs, poor development plan implementation, unemployment, high inflation, and corruption. Newton's principles of motion and the eradication of poverty in Nigeria are related, as this article has demonstrated. The dedication of the governing institutions has a major influence on how the latter affects the former.

With rapid economic growth and progress, poverty will be eliminated completely in Nigeria if Newton's principles of motion are correctly followed, as this study suggests. It is entirely within our control, according to these three laws. We determine when we want to move, how forcefully and quickly, and then we move while opposing anything that gets in our path with equal and opposite force. Thus, Newton's laws of motion have applications in both physics and economics. They can assist us in overcoming challenges, optimizing our efforts, outcomes, and resources by establishing SMART goals, using the Pareto principle to cut down on waste, and comprehending the effects of our activities. We may attain greater levels of economic prosperity and stability by the end of 2025 by implementing these laws.

For the government to succeed, we advise that technocrats and institutional reforms be implemented in the fields of education, manufacturing, agriculture, finance, and policy. Nigeria's high cost of government must be reduced, technology must be invested in, and export-oriented industries must be increased if the country is to escape poverty. This study also suggests that the problem of corruption be handled by strengthening the accountability principle in governance and limiting the abuses of power by government officials. Just putting in place public panels and anticorruption commissions or organizations won't be enough to effectively combat the corruption problem in Nigeria. A democratic government must embrace and uphold the principles and values of democratic governance as the best way to alter the way that governance is conducted and to improve the anti-graft agencies' institutional makeup in order to lessen corruption in Nigeria.

The vision and objective of democratic government, which coincidentally aligns with Nigerians'

desire and fight for democracy in their nation, must also be refocused, reemphasized, and vigorously pursued by political leadership. We must refrain from corruption because we must understand that our activities, both good and bad, have repercussions. Building internal drive is also necessary to reduce our tolerance for corruption. We cannot achieve economic growth and stability until the threat of corruption is subdued. High economic performance and national prosperity will result from better economic policy formulation and implementation brought about by the eradication of corruption.

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