



A Comparative Study of the Nigerian and the Chinese Dreams

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Abstract

This study examines the notion of the Nigerian dream and the Chinese dream as strategies for national rejuvenation and economic development in Nigeria. Data was obtained through a homogenous purpose sampling process and analyzed using the method of content analysis. National development, rejuvenation, political leadership, ideology and policies, were all factors that were selected for the study. The theory of change serves as the framework for this study. This research work identified ideologies, policy framework, policy implementation, policy execution and political leadership as core factors that can facilitate the success of either the Nigerian dream or the Chinese dream. Both concepts are embedded in employment generation, wealth creation, poverty reduction, sustainable growth and development. It suggests that a vital factor towards the attainment of government policies and ideologies is the leadership of the country. The country's leadership should consider the economic, institutional, environmental and social framework in developing an action plan that would pivot its nation towards prosperity. It concludes that the path to economic modernization might be tough and harsh however with systematic planning and a strong vision which is engineered with the proper governance most nations can achieve national rejuvenation and economic development.

Keywords: Nigerian Dream, Chinese Dream, National Rejuvenation, Economic Development and Political Leadership

Introduction

This study is located within the precincts of policy making. The concept of policy making as defined by Yehezkel Dror (1971) asserts that policy decides major guidelines for action directed at the future, mainly by governmental organs. These guidelines formally aim at achieving what is in the policy interest by the best possible means. Dror further distinguished twelve principal characteristics of policy making including that; it must have a dynamic process, various components, different contribution of these components, decision making, guidelines, action concerns, directed at the future, governmental organs, public interest and through the best possible means. The Nigerian dream and the Chinese dream are both economical in nature and as such the notion of economic policies should be considered. While there have been enormous literature on the subject matter, I adopted the definition of two scholars in these field due to their relevance of our study which aims to examine government action within the economy.

Christian de Boissieu (1993) suggests that economic policy constitutes decisions to act or not to act by the government and other structures under its control whose main aims are tilted towards improving the conditions related to the production and distribution of resources. Lambert (1985) defines economic policy as government deliberate actions which are manifested through the statement of economic and social goals and the adoption of related means to achieve these goals. It stems from this definition that consciousness and reflection are the basic criteria for defining an economic policy. Thus, in order to talk about economic policy, it is necessary to identify economic and social goals and mobilize resources to achieve them through deliberate actions of the state.

The Nigerian dream, a terminology that was coined after the Chinese dream represents the government policy and blueprint as discussed in the NV20:2020 document to improve the standard of living of the its people, revive its economy and transform the nation into a prosperous entity. To put both countries on the path of sustainable

growth and development, government has set aside policies, framework and ideals to facilitate this process. In this 21st century is it necessary for nation states to formulate economic policies? Should government intervene in the functioning of its economy? Economic activists have propounded numerous reasons why nation states should have an economic policy. In fact this theory or concept is widely accepted by modern and ancient scholars alike. The proponents of the school of economic liberalism which was founded by Adam Smith noted that state intervention to promote socially desirable goals is unnecessary because the “invisible hand” exists which results in individual actions of economic agents acting with their private interest as sole motivation is a collective good. That is, market functions well and produces a result that corresponds to the interest of all. However, antagonists of this theory have offered insights that in such functioning of the society, economies might tend to diverge away from the goals that the society may fundamentally desire and as such experience high unemployment and low growth, and perhaps widening social inequalities (Bakoup, 2014).

Therefore nations are compelled to have economic policies that would engineer the nation towards development and progress, but then how do they have sound economic policies? Scholars have opined that in every market economy, sound economic policy hinges on two major facts and recognition. First, they acknowledge that the markets are structured by law. Markets do not make themselves, they are complex institutions that must be made. Law on the other hand, structures economic opportunities and incentives, just as it allocates bargaining power, access to resources, and exposure to risk. Market transactions take place on the foundation of legal arrangements and as such they will generate alternative modes of market capitalism and may reflect different distributional preferences. As a result, the background of legal concepts, as it is seen in properties, contracts, torts and corporate law structures, the economic actors and in their entitlements. In addition to this, legislative regulations or administrative actions which address particular social objectives are crucial tools in every economic policy. Secondly, no matter how markets are structured, they always have limits. This implies that the

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allocation that they generate will not sustain the nation state. Market incentives will not generate adequate provision of public goods because of externalities that makes the market to produce too much of some goods and too little of other goods. Likewise, firms could collude together, conspiring to increase their profit margins at the expense of the society. Profit maximizing will therefore take advantage of consumer irrationalities and ignorance, exploiting the less educated. The fact is that the ideal market does not exist because markets are not well-organized and they do not produce efficient outcomes in reality. Thus, based on these shortcoming, economic policies are needed to compensate for these limitations if a market economy is to achieve equitable and sustained growth (Kennedy, & Stiglitz (Eds.). (2013).

Nigerian economy and the Chinese economy are the largest within their geographical zone with a propensity to explode even higher in the future. With a bourgeoning population, resources become strained and even scarce, therefore plunging the nation state into a catastrophic stream of poverty, unemployment and gross underdevelopment. Government direction and intervention is therefore necessary to guide and ensure the limited resources of the state are used for the sustenance of the common good and objective. Government therefore, becomes a major player to ensure that the nation state creates a viable environment where the people can prosper and develop their potentials. Economic planning or policy formulation involves different process and procedure, the fact is that government must be able to align these organs together to serve a common purpose and interest.

This study investigates how the Nigerian and Chinese government have used policies or blueprints towards the economic revival, rejuvenation and development of their nation state. This study therefore attempts to fill the gap in policy making by showing that Nigeria and China are two unique entities seeking the same goal but adopting different economic policies. Hence, it finds a meeting point between policy making, market intervention and political leadership.

The aim of this study is to identify the strategies used by the Nigerian and Chinese government towards economic revival and discuss how they have intervened in the market system. In pursuing these goals, the study explores the political leadership, the economy, and the ideologies of the people and government strategies.

Literature Review

The Nigerian dream is a phrase coined up in this research work to study government plans and economic policies in recent time to make the nation an economical viable entity, revive and launch the polity into a state of prosperity for all. Government policy is geared towards ensuring that Nigeria achieved the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) a United Nations instigated program which was aimed at improving the economies of third world countries by eliminating poverty and to raise their social welfare through economic development. The aim of this goal is the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women. It aims to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental stability and develop a global partnership for development (Harrison, 2004).

This blueprint was also a rallying call for all Nigerians, regardless of ethnicity, economic status, or religion to unite and stand behind a common cause of placing the country firmly on a path of sustainable growth, and taking it to its rightful place in the country of nations. It was a blueprint that was designed to reflect accurately the collective interest of the people, using bottom-up approach that is anchored on a deep understanding of the aspirations of all Nigerian citizens, and knowledge of the future needs of the country. This plan encapsulate the need to effectively and efficiently mobilize the nations resources to serve and improve the life of its citizens, and to respond appropriately to the growing challenges of an increasingly smaller, mutual dependent, and interconnected world (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2010).

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This dream of Nigeria to be a developed economy did not just start with the NV20:2020, the inherent fact is that this plan and goal has been initiated since 1945, yet Nigeria is still bedeviled with underdevelopment, poverty, high debt crisis and surging unemployment rates. A ten year economic plan was once commenced between 1945-1955 which the British colonial government drafted to assist them in the disbursing of welfare and colonial funds. From 1955-1960, another development plan was drafted, but this time it was aimed at sustaining each region by itself. From independence till date, there have been serious of economic reforms and policies which have been geared towards economic recovery and development. They were all drafted as comprehensive documents to examine the public and private sectors, make Nigeria a strong and self-reliant nation, a great and dynamic economy, a just and egalitarian society, a land of pride and full opportunities for al citizens, a free and democratic society. Other elements of these economic policies were to increase the per capital income of the citizenry, ensure even distribution of income while reducing the level of employment by diversifying the economy. Most economic policy in the history of Nigeria were shabbily drafted and the core elements of the economic factors were not thoroughly considered, thus it had overlapping contents within the economic blueprints. Most plans were also hindered by inadequate funds and qualified personnel, professionals, technicians and administrative personnel to effectively implement the plans (Asaju, & Akume, 2012).

What then makes NV20:2020 unique or different from other economic policies? The simple fact is that this economic plan is a vision, a dream and an economic blueprint whose basic tenets are all embedded in other strategies previous administrations had instituted previously. NV20:2020 can be summarized into four dimensions, they are:

- A. The social dimension which stipulates that Nigeria should be a just, peaceful, equitable, and harmonious society where its citizens can be supported with a healthcare and educational

system for all and which sustains a life expectancy of nothing less than 70years.

- B. The economic dimension which specifies that Nigeria should become a viable economy globally which is resilient and diversified with an internationally competitive manufacturing sector that is lightly integrated and contributes nothing less than 25% to the GDP.
- C. The institutional dimension which hypothesizes that Nigeria should be a stable and functional democratic society where the rights of the citizens are guaranteed to choose their leaders with a market friendly institution through the provision of the basic infrastructures to provide a globally competitive business environment.
- D. The environmental dimension which conjectures that Nigeria should have a high level of environmental consciousness that enables and supports sustainable management of its resources and natural endowments to ensure equitable representation for the benefit of its citizenry in the present and in the future (Bature, 2013).

The overall theme of the vision is to unleash economic wealth and wealth creation while bridging the infrastructural gap that exists in the country. Likewise, it intends to optimize the sources of economic growth to increase productivity and competitiveness. Furthermore, it aims to build a productive, competitive and functional human resource base for economic growth and social advancement. Additionally, the vision states the need to improve governance, security, law and order and engendering more efficient and effective use of resources and promoting social harmony and a conducive business environment for the growing economy. Lastly, it intends to develop a knowledge based economy within the polity (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2010).

This plan offers a holistic approach to engage in a transformation of the Nigeria polity through a social, economic, institutional and environmental dimension. It aims strategically to improve the living standards of the citizenry while recognizing the enormous resource

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endowment of the Nation. The economy is a crucial sector that plays a dynamic role in the actualization of this vision, hence, the policy planners intend to strengthen the domestic industry while making the country less oil-dependent. The National Planning Commission described this vision as a policy document aimed at optimizing the key sources of economic growth. To achieve the vision of the economic policy it aimed at stimulating primary production, increase production of processed and manufactured goods for export, stimulate domestic and foreign trade value added goods and services and strengthen the linkages among the key sectors of the economy (Thomas, & Brycz, 2014). The Nigerian dream was a vision and prototype designed by the government to ensure prosperity for all while ensuring that the natural resources of the nation were used competitively by reviving the ailing manufacturing industry. The government also focused on making Nigeria an international competitive market that would encourage foreign investment and entrepreneurs into its dwindling business terrain.

The Chinese dream was launched in 2012 by President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic China to foster the dream of a national rejuvenation in which he called for the greatest renewal of the Chinese nation. The Chinese dream is not only an economic blueprint but a political ideology of the communist power with the adoption of Marxism, socialism and the principles of Chinese characteristics. The thrust of Xi Jinping's thought is seen as a people centered philosophy, on innovative, coordinated, green and open development that is for everyone. To coordinate the efforts to finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, to comprehensively deepen reforms, fully advance law-based governance and strengthen party self-governance in every respect. To build a great modern socialist country, which would represent the ultimate purpose, vision and overall strategy, and which would overarch the goal of the party in upholding and developing socialism with some Chinese-type characteristics. This Chinese dream also emphasizes the need to achieve better quality and more efficient, equitable and sustainable development to improve and develop the system of socialism with

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Chinese characteristics. To modernize China's system and capacity for governance, and to pursue reforms in a more systematic, holistic and coordinated way (Peters, 2017).

The Chinese dream provides the impetus for a great rejuvenation of the Chinese nations which would be powered by socialism with Chinese characteristics, patriotism, prosperity and a stronger and assertive China. The Chinese dream itself is not a new economic policy for China, the fact is that it has had economic blueprints in the past such as the Deng Xiaoping economic reform in the early 1980s. His core thesis is hinged on the premises that "to become rich is glorious" *zhifu guanrong* which it used to justify the establishment of rich entrepreneurial households. The Xi Jinping Chinese dream is designed around three steps of development which is popularly called the *xin san bu* which has its historical origins in the nineteenth century when China encountered the Opium Wars. The aim of the first step is to strategically increase and leap the GDP of the country at a tremendous rate from 2000-2010. The second step which was to commence from 2010 to 2020 and it aimed at achieving a moderately prosperous society *xiaokang shenhui* for the citizenry.

This era was dubbed a period of walking towards the great dream in which the middleclass would have the Chinese dream fulfilled. The third and final stage of the economic process encapsulated in the Chinese dream is for China to be a rich and powerful socialist nation by 2050. The Chinese dream is linked with China's modernization drive which in modern times scholars have dubbed a new Sino-Renaissance era within the global community. Xi Jinping emphasized the need for a peaceful international environment and a stable international order as those factors that will facilitate the success of the Chinese dream. Some economic strategy towards the realization of the Chinese dream is the establishment of the New Silk Roads, a.k.a Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) which aims at creating an overall development for China and nations of the world. The BRI serves as a geopolitical/ geo-economics game-changer and a foreign policy concept and driver towards China's modernization and development up to 2050 (Bakken, 2018).

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The Chinese dream is rooted in the strong belief that politics drives economic development of the country. This concept has been promoted as a national goal which over the years has been reiterated and emphasized by different regimes of the state. The concept of the communist society, substantive democracy, modernization or harmonization and commitment to the long-term is consistent with Chinese political philosophy. Thus scholars have opined it to be embedded in:

- A. The international dimension that aims to reshape the global balance of power and advance a counterweight to the international liberal order. China aims this by promoting the New Development Bank (BRICS Bank) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) are both elements of this strategy.
- B. The political dimension which advocates the power of the communist leadership in advocating China's modernization through historical policies and modern ones. Hu Jintao former Chinese premier called for *xiaokang shenhui* which pushes for a moderately prosperous nation, Xi Jinping advocated the "Four Comprehensives" which bridges previous historical ideologies. The Mao Zedong thought, the Deng Xiaoping theory, the three represents of Jiang Zemin, the scientific outlook on development promoted by Hu Jintao.
- C. The economic dimension which is built on long term goals that aims at maintaining an initial average growth rate of 6.5 percent and then pushing towards a higher GDP rate. Likewise restructure the economy which was driven by low-quality exports and public investments to an economy with a stronger role for services, domestic consumption and high quality goals. Furthermore, provide job opportunities by redesigning its industrial structure, promoting new sectors and closing up non- productive industries.
- D. The ideological dimension which aims to revive Chinese culture and traditions from Confucianism. This emphasizes harmony, a better society for peace and the importance of

family ties. The ideological implication of humanity, human obligation, rational thinking and taking actions, flexible ways to change with changes, prudent consideration in dealing with challenges and risks (Goldstein, 2016).

Theoretical Framework

The theory of change focuses on how initiatives are used to improve growth and the social status of the people. It's a theory of development practice and it explains how and why initiatives works. It explains the set of assumptions that defines both the mini-steps that lead to a long term goal and the connections between these activities and outcomes of an intervention or program. Over the years, scholars have called it a roadmap, a blueprint, an engine of change, a theory of action and more (Anderson, 2004). Other scholars have viewed this theory as a way to analyze how change happens in a specific theme area, an articulation of an organization or program pathway or an impact assessment framework which is designed to test both variables as they make assumptions about changes (Intrac, 2012).

From another perspective, it is seen as a variant of a logic model that hinges on the premises of "if and then" statements. For examples: "if there is constructive engagement among key stakeholders on political economy issues, then it will improve information flow and lead to a shift in policy and decision making." For these people they see it as a conceptual tool to explore the changes expected from a set of actions and a thinking-action approach. (CARE International, UK, 2012). Theory of change can also be assessed from four basic categories in which they see strategic planning as a key factor that helps to map the process of change and its expected outcomes facilitates project implementation. It also emphasizes the need for monitoring and evaluation as this theory is expected to articulate processes and outcomes that can be reviewed over time. It allows organizations' to assess their contribution to change and make further revisions. Thus, in this process there is a learning mechanism in which policymakers, economist and the citizenry develop a theory behind their policies and use this as a thinking tool to understand the pragmatics of their actions or blueprints (Anderson, 2004).

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This theory is applicable to this work because it explains how a given intervention or set of interventions is expected to lead to a specific development change. The Nigerian and the Chinese dream as embedded in their economic policies are designed to achieve these objectives. It's a theory that discusses the need for initiatives and activities that are geared towards achieving development in the long-term while adopting its key variables of strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation. Lastly, it provides a framework for learning through articulating development challenges, testing assumptions against evidence and the application of logic to facilitate change.

Methodology

Data were collected from two major sources. The Nigerian dream and the Chinese dream as depicted in its economic blueprint were downloaded from Nigerian and Chinese databases through the internet. Relevant information as related to the subject matter were selected through the purposive random sampling method. Economic policies were downloaded from the internet specifically to how they facilitate national development, sustainable growth, wealth generation and national rejuvenation. Hence, the data for this work were considered representative of how they expedite development through economic policies as engraved in the Nigerian and Chinese dream. The data used for this work were analyzed through content analysis.

Discussion

Dreams are the concept or visions as engraved in a concept of what people or a nation envisage to become. Its focus perhaps rest on the individual or the personality of the people. The challenges for today's leaders are to find and communicate a vision of the society that is better than the old one and to encourage others to share that vision. Dreams do not descend from above, but it depicts knowing what exactly you desire and having a clear vision of it. Dreams articulates certain values, principles and a clear articulation of a process for it to succeed. Umoh (1977) posits that dreams are the ability to create or

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invent what does not exist, it's the ability to achieve what we have not become. Dreams clarifies purpose, gives direction, empowers us to perform beyond our resources, bonds people together, becomes the constitution of a country, a criterion for decision making, gives a sense of unity and purpose and provides great strength in times of uncertainty.

The concept of dreams are encapsulated in different ways and notions from country to country, we observe the American dream, the Russian economic plans, the Chinese dream and the Nigerian vision to mention a few. The fact is that these countries have set us specific guidelines and principles based on their values to launch their country into a state of rapid economic development and progress. Vision 20-2020 was conceived by Nigeria to guarantee that the country embraces and institutionalize a culture of long term planning. Among its plans, it focuses on ensuring that the country became the safest and fastest growing and emerging markets. Their aim to achieving this was to use certain clearly defined parameters that would facilitate this objective. Its goal of becoming an emerging market hinges on their ability to conquer and use key emerging markets as their benchmarks for further economic growths. (Asaju, & Akume, 2012). The main objective of the plan is described in the table below:

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Main drivers of economic growth in Vision 20:2020

Economy sector	Goal
Primary production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise in primary production means development of the natural mineral industry; both the output and the efficiency. Agriculture sector is to produce more raw food such as citrus and palm oil. - Development of the oil and gas industry, which is to stimulate local value added - Steel 12.2 million tones/annum in 2020 - Irrigated area 25% in 2020
Production for export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise in manufactured/processed goods for export - Industrial Parks - Incubators – importing technology and know-how - Raise in R&D sector - Raise in export of non-oil goods
Stimulate domestic and foreign trade in value-added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise in trade of non-oil production both domestic and foreign - South-South integration – rise in trade with: BRIC - Regional specialization of industry - Promote small/medium firms
Linkages between key sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen credit access - Increase railway network and public transport

Source: Vision 20:2020

The main objective of this plan is to stimulate primary production, increase production of processed and manufactured goods for exports and stimulate domestic and foreign trade value added goods and services while strengthening linkages among key sectors of the economy.

Scholars have argued that visions should be concerned with long term planning usually a period of 15-25 years with specific targets and objectives that is divided into smaller medium term plans of about 4 to 5 years duration. The NV20:2020 is also divided into three medium term implementation plans with development being the continuous process. However, for Nigeria, there was no rigorous analysis to determine the length time of the realization of the process. Pre-portrayal of a stage of development in future requires understanding of the process of change, the dynamics that set the law of motion.

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Process of change is often volatile and responsive to intervention and global circumstances impacting it. Agents of change, as observed from international perspective, have been broadly categorized into economic structure, competition policy and technology. Onitiri (1971) argues that the Nigerian policy has been influenced by four sets of factors, prevailing political and social framework, national aims and aspirations, lessons from previous planning experience and the prevailing economic environment.

Nigeria's vision of economic development over the years have been riddled by poor policy planning which affects its execution. Adeyemi (2001) opined that the preponderance of policy lapses compounded by high incidence of poorly implemented projects in the public sector investment program led to the failure of earlier economic plans. Obadan (2003) observes policy makers with over ambitious plans which seek to achieve too many objectives with unrealistic targets coupled with conflicts in objectives as between and within states in the context of federalism as factors that have influenced Nigeria's economic planning. Nwankwo (1986) the absence of a national culture have influenced the genuine formulation of an economic plan in Nigeria. Attitudes to productivity, social values and priorities embedded in the national culture impacts work ethics and economic discipline which controls a sustained and stable economic growth.

Results

One inherent finding from this research work is that both documents stemming from the Nigerian and Chinese governments are policy documents. Policy documents are formulated by the government in order to provide a guideline in attaining certain objectives for the benefit of the people. It's a deliberate statement aimed to solve the existing challenges and problems in the society. Succinctly, it's used as a tool to safeguard and ensure better services to members of the society (Birkland, 2015).

The Nigerian policy document as stated in the NV20:2020 document contains specific contents aimed at improving the life of its citizenry, it's guided by its vision and development priorities such as

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guaranteeing the well-being of the people and increasing productivity to eradicate hunger and poverty. Likewise to optimize the key sources of economic growth to stimulate primary productivity and encourage domestic and foreign trade practices while trying to foster sustainable social and economic development that would improve the administration of justice and promote unity in diversity, increase national pride and promote overall development (National Planning Commission, 2009). The Chinese policy document as stated in the Chinese dream aims to plunge china into the global stage and reform its economy. The government aims to shift its economy from low quality exports and public investments to an economy with a stronger role for services, domestic consumption and high quality goods. It also aims to strengthen the party leadership, manage political and economic costs among political elites and local power holders and manage social costs (Fasulo, 2016).

The second of the findings of this research work is that both plans are for the long-term. Such plans allow policy makers to study and plan effectively towards the realization of their said objectives. It also assist them to pull resources and personnel together towards an action plan that would facilitate their successful implementation. The Nigerian NV20:2020 was enacted in 2008 by the Olusegun Obasanjo administration and it has 12 years to realize its said objective as stated in its policy documents. The Chinese dream was enacted during the 3rd plenum meeting in 2013 and should achieve some of its goal by 2020 such as the doubling of the per capita income. The full realization of the Chinese dream should be in 2050, connoting that the government has 37 years of planning and implementation. One inherent difference between the Nigerian plan and the Chinese plan is that it had less years of planning. This might affect its successful implementation and execution.

The third of the findings of this research work is that these policy plans has stages of implementation and execution. The Nigerian NV20:2020 aims to increase its GDP growth rate to 11 percent, thus from \$1075 in 2009 to \$2,008.75 by 2013. Between 2010 and 2013, it

aimed to dedicate rehabilitation, maintenance and expansion of its infrastructure assets such as power installation, roads, rail tracks, ports and portable water supply (National Planning Commission, 2009). The Chinese dream was also designed around the same segmentation of policies such as to increase the GDP to that of moderately developed countries by 2021, and hopes that by this time China would have developed into a moderate developed country, by 2049 would have developed into a full developed nation (Bakken, 2018). Both plans have stages however, their expectations at different stages differ, why Nigerian plan focused on developing its infrastructure and improving its GDP rate, the Chinese plan centered around the overall advancement and development of the country globally.

The fourth finding of this research work is that both policies are ridden with over ambitious plans and targets as depicted by political analysts and economists. Both countries are riddled with corrupt practices that might have a tremendous influence on the meagre funds available for the execution of its projects. Likewise, both countries have not considered the micro and macro elements of the economy before making over ambitious goals and targets, doing so would simply be a vain project. Furthermore, both countries are entangled in a security dilemma, the inability of these countries to provide a viable and safe environment would go a long way towards the realization of their objects. Additionally, both countries have political elites who are concerned about their interests, thus promoting nepotism and sycophancy. The resultant effect is that the system of meritocracy would be discarded and their stooges would be installed in strategic places of planning and executing this economic plan.

Finally, one important finding from this research work is the leadership of the country initiating and implementing the plan. While Nigeria is a democratic country that aims to invoke an active participation, cooperation and collaboration of all tiers of government, as well as offices and stakeholders. China is a communist country ruled by one party system and one of its main thrust as highlighted in

the policy plan is the strengthening of the power of the party and enforce its complete authoritarian rule over the country.

Conclusion

Governments have realized that sustainable development, national rejuvenation, abundant opportunities and economic growth are factors needed for the sustenance of their countries. Under the policy document from Nigeria, it argues that the success of their economic blueprint hangs upon the good governance that can address socio-economic and political issues around the country. Such governance must aim at reducing poverty and inequality by enacting people-centered development programs that deals with underdevelopment, poverty, unemployment and economic diversification (National Planning Commission, 2009). Governance is just one of the key factors to the realization of these economic blueprints in Nigeria and in China, other fundamentals include having a good policy development process which must hinge on goals, ideas, designs, engagements, appraisals, roles and accountabilities, feedback and evaluation (Bakoup, 2014).

The Nigerian NV20:2020 on paper represents a laudable economic policy that can rebuild the economy of this African giant if its properly executed and implemented. The Chinese dream as encapsulated by its president remains an economic blueprint that can turn around the economic situation of china and strategically influence its citizenry. Both economic policies are people oriented with a national consciousness and a deep sense of nationalism. Over the years, both countries have enacted policies, while China has been able to pursue its five year developmental plan, rigorously; Nigeria has not been able to do this due to the instability of its political environment. Thus, if these economic blueprints must be fully implemented, continuity and a clear focus of the government which hinges on a stable political climate is essential for its survival. On a periodic basis, government of these two countries, need a comprehensive review of their policy action and process towards the realization of their goals on the long-term. Government also needs to involve all stakeholders in the

industry, to widen its knowledge and view of the economy. Skillful people and talents should be recruited to assist government towards the realization of its communal goal of the nation. The Nigerian and Chinese government have distinguished themselves out among nations of the world with such economic blueprints that aim to improve the life standard of its citizenry, engineer its economy and project a viable an emerging future for its nation state.

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