

Duty of Fiscal Report in Science Educational Development of Nigeria

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Article History	Abstract
Original Research Article	<p><i>This paper focused on the Duty of fiscal Report in Science Educational development. Fiscal Report is the production of regular financial reports to relevant authority showing ones leadership Duty and control over financial decisions using accounting documents. Hence Report in education is important because most policy decisions have financial implications and funds are very relevant in the provision and management of Science Educational resources. It also addresses the importance of education in the society. Good quality of education can be achieved by proper funding. Different sources of education were discussed because without finance there will be no Report. Different fundamental threats to fiscal Report in education were discussed. The need for Report was also discussed. The paper also revealed budgeting analysis as a tool for fiscal Report. The paper exposed the strategies for improving fiscal Report in school system as Adequate and timely documentations of financial activities, and the existence of consistently reliable policy guide for financial activities. The paper concluded that fiscal Report remains a pivotal stand for effective and efficient utilization of public financial resources and pillar of sustainable Science Educational development. The paper suggested that Report requires benefits of conservation rather than depleting available, and legal sanctions should be seen to apply on offenders of Report.</i></p> <p>Keywords: Fiscal, Report, Education, Development, Finance, and Budgeting.</p>
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Introduction

Hyden (1994) said development is human-made. People drive growth; true development happens in human society. Humans must manage financial and material resources for societal growth.

Education is a global development pillar. It's the foundation for literacy, skill learning, technological growth, and harnessing the environment's natural resources for development, yet it faces many issues in Nigeria. Low quality school goods, faulty administrative processes and lack of Report in the education system, politicised hiring and appointment of school heads, insufficient supervision, and defective quality assurance and control mechanisms highlight the sector's poor performance.

Science Educational growth enables transformation. Taking chances with new techniques and sharing our insights enhances our positions. Science Educational development enables us to proactively onboard and mentor new staff, reform or update curriculum, and drive department and Faculty-level improvements.

Effective government depends on how it manages its resources and spends to minimise waste. Since government is responsible for providing infrastructures and other social amenities, available resources must be sensibly used to provide these services to citizens and put a smile on their faces. A government aiming toward sustainable development must emphasise economic responsibility and prevent superfluous expenditure. Report is a quality control instrument and a demand that public trust holders answer to people or their representatives. Report is a desirable governance principle (Olowu, 2002). An irresponsible government can't operate well.

Fiscal concerns public or government funds (money) Public monies are accountable fiscally. Most policy actions have financial consequences. The underlying premise is transparency in all body functions and only appropriate secrecy. The method secures money, uses them economically, efficiently, and effectively, and accounts for them according to legislation. It also reports performance to

all stakeholders via clear lines of communication (Okpala, 2012).

Governments must account for public funds under fiscal responsibility. When public leaders are financially responsible, voters may oversee and monitor public resource use to limit or eliminate waste.

In schools, Report is frequently tied to the management of finite resources to guarantee the achievement of stated objectives. Report in school management improves service delivery and controls indiscipline, enhancing system efficiency. The administrator should acknowledge that subordinate responsibility is crucial in education (Nakpodia & Okeimute, 2011).

Administrators of public schools lack prudence in effective and efficient financial management, thus orientation and training should be implemented. The schools' financial resources must be planned, managed, and accounted for correctly to meet Science Educational objectives. This research analyses the importance of fiscal responsibility in Science Educational growth.

Conceptual Clarification

Education

Educators, philosophers, and writers have defined education. Education is the most important activity in every community, thus we hear this phrase often. Aristotle defined education as preparing a person to achieve his goals by using all of his talents.

Big Indonesian Dictionary (1991) described education as a process of studying higher-level subjects. Formal education results in a pattern of thinking and conduct.

John Dewey, H. H. Horne, etc. interpreted Education differently, but in the broadest sense, Education is any act or experience that shapes a person's intellect, character, or physical ability. Education is the purposeful transfer of information, skills, and values from one generation to another.

Development

Development is wide-ranging. It signifies social progress. Gboyega (2003) defines development as an increase in material well-being for all people, not just the wealthy. It requires that poverty and inequality be eliminated or decreased. It improves physical security, livelihoods, and life opportunities. Two notions underpin progress, according to Mabogunje (1995). First, development is about creating wealth for citizens, and second, any society succeeds in this direction if it can adapt and modify its institutions, mores, and overall attitude towards its aims.

Thomas (2000) says development may be utilised in three ways. One is as a vision, expressing or quantifying a desired society's condition. Third, as purposeful attempts to improve by many authorities, including governments, organisations, and social movements.

Hyden (1994) said development is human-made. Human civilization may flourish because people drive it. Humans must manage financial and material resources for societal growth.

Science Educational Development

Science Educational growth enables transformation. Taking chances with new techniques and sharing our insights enhances our positions. Science Educational development enables us to proactively onboard and mentor new staff, reform or update curriculum, and drive department and Faculty-level improvements.

Science Educational development promotes good change in teaching and learning at the individual, program/department, and institutional levels. It helps universities become strong, evidence-based, student-centered learning communities. The individual doing Science Educational development will have several duties and responsibilities.

Importance of Education in our Society

In today's industrialised environment, education is crucial. The competitive world requires a strong education. Modern civilization relies on individuals with excellent living standards and education to solve challenges. Education affects social and economic growth. Education enables everybody. Education helps remove poverty by providing the individual a solid job, and educated people are less likely to commit domestic violence and other social evils. Terrorism, Well-educated folks will help the country's trade and commerce. Good education improves communication skills, law and order, women's empowerment, and economic elevation. Every progressive person should worry about terrible education administration.

The Duty of Education in Economic Development in Nigeria

The Duties of education in economic development are listed as follows:

1. Education Increases Human Capital Development

Education has assisted Nigeria's economic growth and development through fostering human development.

Through courses like Engineering, ICT, and Economics, citizens have developed the skills to solve economic problems.

The Science Educational system's learning processes contribute to Nigeria's economic growth.

Technological inventions, productions, and industrial operations are carried out by persons who understand that sector.

This produces government and nongovernment jobs. More individuals are educated, the better the economy, since only through good learning can economic geniuses identified.

2. Poverty Reduction

Education in Nigeria has helped reduce poverty and balance social and economic inequity by giving the poor possibilities for social mobility and inclusion.

Through the National Directorate for Employment (NDE) programme, technical schools, and other skill acquisition institutions, residents have gained information on how to invest and develop themselves, which boosts the nation's economy.

Nigeria is working to decrease its poverty index via education.

3. Education Helps in Harnessing of Business Potentials for Economic Gains

Education maximises creative potentials and skills for self-fulfillment and societal growth.

Education promotes country growth and social transformation. It promotes a progressive and unified Nigeria.

This boosts the economy via SMB contributions (SMEs).

Those that attended top business schools may recruit overseas business partners, boosting the economy.

Most self-employed Nigerians in IT perform well because they are well-trained in business..

4. Education Boosts Agricultural Activities

Through education, the Nigerian market has shifted from indigenous farming to a contemporary, streamlined approach.

Before schooling, local farmers used hoes, diggers, and machetes, but now, tractors and other agricultural tools have enhanced agro business production, contributing to economic growth by employing around 30% of the population as of 2010. Agriculture contributed 32% of 2001's GDP.

5. Education Attracts Foreign Business Partnerships

Education helps attract international investment. It's put Nigeria in global economic decision-making organisations.

As members of ECOWAS, UN, and AU, highly educated persons are projected for any economic summit that would benefit the nation.

Quality education in economics, accounting, mathematics, and banking and finance has also impacted Nigeria's financial sector.

The Benefits of Education for the Economic Development in Nigeria

- Education boosts productivity, creativity, entrepreneurship, and technology. It also helps economic and social growth and income distribution.
- A nation that wants fast economic development must prioritise providing great education to a large portion of its people.
- Education increases production per worker, which may boost economic development.
- Increases in national and per capita income are a result of education, and disparities across countries may be better explained by variances in human capital.
- In Nigeria, investing in education and human capital has boosted economic growth and development for years.
- Every Nigerian has the right to equal Science Educational opportunities regardless of gender, socioeconomic position, religion, ethnicity, or particular problems.
- Education should be useful, thorough, and relevant to society's requirements. Every Nigerian kid has access to excellent education relevant to the economy.
- Education is a crucial growth aspect. No nation can prosper sustainably without human capital.
- Education broadens people's worldview. It enhances people' and society's quality of life.
- Education boosts productivity, creativity, entrepreneurship, and technology. It ensures economic and social growth and improves income distribution.

Fiscal Report

Schools are founded, maintained, and supported to meet particular goals. Without particular methods to ensure the effectiveness of its policies and programmes, the organisation can't fulfil its aims. Report is a key tool in the education system for attaining school objectives and delivering excellent services to society.

Okpala (2012) defines Report as the obligation of those entrusted with public resources to account for fiscal, managerial, and programme responsibilities and report to those who conferred them. Report requires those having public monies to disclose how they were used and the outcomes they obtained.

Olowu (2002) says Report is linked to democratic existence. Democratic government prioritises people. Responsibility and Report are fundamental to democracy. More government spending relative to GDP required public Report. Fiscal Report guarantees that governments maximise taxpayer dollars. Report is important when agents can show their principal that they've used the resources provided effectively and efficiently to achieve the agreed-upon goals (Okpala, 2012).

Fiscal Report involves public monies. Most policy actions have financial consequences. The underlying premise is transparency in all body functions and only appropriate secrecy. The method secures money, uses them economically, efficiently, and effectively, and accounts for them according to legislation. It also reports performance to all stakeholders via clear lines of communication (Okpala, 2012).

Governments must account for public funds under fiscal responsibility. When public authorities are financially responsible, voters may manage and monitor public resources to limit or eliminate waste.

Sources of Finance for Education as a tool for Fiscal Report

Finance education for Report. Who should fund education? Who should pay for education, the government or the students? Who should pay for education has been much debated. Three factions dominate the discourse. First, those who believe parents should pay for education and the government should provide an enabling atmosphere. They believe education should be market-driven. This organisation believes "families and individuals should pay fees to utilise theoretically accessible public services" Poor people won't be able to pay, thus they'll be refused access. Second, education is a right that the government must support. They say there are enough resources to pay basic education for all children. Corruption, wrong priorities, inequality, and bad policy decisions are blamed. They want free, mandatory education. Even though the direct expenses of education are met by the government, the indirect expenditures (such as uniforms, transportation, and school meals) may be beyond the family's ability to afford. No right can exist without a matching government commitment, and the government must make education available, accessible, acceptable, and flexible. The third group, also from the rights-based perspective, argues that education is a right and that the government must eliminate all impediments to education and use all available resources to realise the right to education and other social and economic rights. Social and economic rights have three levels of obligations: respect, defend, and fulfil.

An Science Educational organisation requires people and material resources to fulfil its aims. Governmental and non-governmental organisations sponsor education in Nigeria.

Finance enters Nigeria's Science Educational system by sponsoring Science Educational organizations/institutions. These funds support secondary education. These sources:

P.T.A. : The PTA helps the state manage school matters. Every student pays a termly PTA tax controlled by the school authorities and PTA executives. This PTA tax pays for PTA instructors, school amenities, and maintenance. P.T.A. inspires students and instructors by providing them prizes and scholarships. This encourages schoolwork and dedication.

Instead of contractors, the CEO may employ direct labour to lower school project costs. This helps finance college.

Principals may pay for additional sessions beyond school hours. After compensating instructors for additional labour, the school might utilise the profits to undertake schoolwork.

School activities also help support schooling. They include handicraft sales, book and stationery sales, school performances and raffles, and agricultural product sales. School administrations may organise fund-raising events for school initiatives.

The school authority might apply to rich people in the community for funding to develop the school. Well-articulated, this method might be effective.

The school administrator cannot administer the school without community engagement. The community will assist the school implement its disciplinary and conflict resolution rules. Cordial school-community connections should result in free and inexpensive labour from the community.

A successful school administrator with solid community ties may obtain financial and material gifts, including scholarships, for his pupils. The administrator should know when and how to raise money for his school.

Alumni: The institution benefits from the effective usage of the Old Students' Association (Alumni). This group donates cash and supplies towards their alma institution. Every competent principal uses this funding source.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO): Since financing education is a joint responsibility with the private sector, a good school administrator must include any of the NGOs in the state in funding his school in any form. Every school principal should learn to play the trumpet and run school projects.

Nigeria finances education using school fees. Federal colleges and universities don't charge tuition, but state and

private schools do. Sundry & service costs include medical, exam, sport, and ID card expenses.

International Organizations help foreign Science Educational institutions. Bilateral and multilateral ties may provide equipment and personnel. World Bank, UNESCO, USAID, Ford Foundation, PTF, British Council, UNICEF, etc. might provide external help.

Farming, large-scale activities, baking, etc. assist support school activities. UNILAG water, linked with the University of Lagos, produces bottled water on campus. UNILAG bread is a university-affiliated bread company. Part-time programmes help universities raise money. Alternative education financing. Inter-house sports, graduation celebrations, founder's day, etc. produce funds to augment other sources for supporting education in Nigerian basic schools.

Community: Some towns want to bring education closer to their people, so they contribute lands, classroom blocks, seats, and tables, and powerful individuals assist get special funds from the government and other organisations.

Contributions: Alumni contributions impact Science Educational institutions. They gather sometimes and collaborate with schools. They finance major initiatives.

ETF: Tertiary Education Tax Fund (TETFund). It was ETF (Education Tax Fund). It began in 1993 to finance education. TETFund was formed under the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Establishment, etc.) Act, 2011 to manage, disburse, and monitor education tax to public tertiary institutions in Nigeria. All registered firms in Nigeria must pay 2% of their assessable profit to TETFund. Universities receive 50%, colleges and polytechnics 25% each.

Some communal or state-built staff quarters generate cash from teacher rentals, although the amount is generally minimal. Such rents also provide internal income for universities, polytechnics, and colleges of education.

Like the federal government, every state must budget money for education at the start of each fiscal year.

Grants are government-allocated funds. Government grants subsidise education. Grants are classified as:

Capital grants pay for new structures and substantial repairs at Science Educational institutions.

Recurrent Grants are budgeted annually. Salaries, allowances, maintenance, travel and transit costs, student lunches, etc.

Special Grant: This is government help to the service school. Some government grants help schools enhance instruction and create unique activities. The award isn't for every school; it's provided after specific factors. Institutions

like NCCE, UBE, NBTE, etc. receive and distribute tertiary school grants.

Endowment/Donations: Since endowment is money donated to schools, universities, or any institution to produce revenue, organisations and personalities in the society sometimes contribute this money, which finances various institutions. 774 local governments in Nigeria collect taxes on merchants, car parks, abattoirs, etc. Part of the money earned supports local schooling.

Government institutions like Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) and Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) are other important sources of education financing in Nigeria.

Corporate Effort/Activities: Nigeria's Central Bank, Niger Delta Development Commission, oil companies, etc. are major sources of education funding. Some support library and school construction.

Budgeting analysis for fiscal responsibility

Budget work, or applied budget analysis, has become an essential instrument for holding governments and non-state actors responsible for policy pledges, budget allocations, and expenditures.

Budgeting is the practise of planning the use of funds over time to accomplish defined objectives. Budgeting prevents waste and optimises resource use. Budgeting focuses on cost-effectiveness and resource efficiency. It's needed since there aren't enough finances to execute all the programmes and activities in the education sector at the policy and institutional levels. The budgeting process relies on historical events and documents to comprehend the current and anticipate future financial needs. Budgeting produces a budget sheet.

Bisschoff in Van Deventer and Kruger (2008) characterises a budget as a management instrument or method through which the school's management team and governing body may estimate, plan, use, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate financial resources. Knight (1993) says a budget is not only a balance sheet, collection of numbers, explanation of previous year's expenditure, or estimate of next year's spending. It's a planning tool and decision-making model for school administration in the following fiscal year and beyond. He describes it as a record that summarises the organization's revenue and expenses for a certain period to plan or forecast short-term finances.

Morphet, Johns, and Reller (1974) define budget as the sum of an Science Educational plan's estimated revenues and expenditures needed to support Science Educational services and facilities. A budget is a financial plan with three main parts:

There are three main parts to a budget:

- a) the objective, which establishes the budget's overall scope and direction;
- b) the funding component, which details the budget's financial resources and any potential funding sources for their use; and
- c) the expenditure component, which details the budget's specific spending categories and their respective allotments.

Record keeping as a Tool for Fiscal Report

Keeping accurate records is essential for any budget. One of the necessary elements for precise resource requirement forecasts and cost estimation in Science Educational planning and budgeting is timely and accurate record keeping. Many failed Science Educational initiatives may be traced back to the use of flawed data. The provision of information that is timely, accurate, and sufficient is central to the principle of record keeping, which in turn is critical to the successful planning and implementation of Science Educational policies and programmes. This is due to the fact that context for schooling is essential for defending budget estimates. Issues, events, and related activities must be documented as they occur to avoid time tag interference.

Recording financial transactions in a timely and accurate fashion is also a helpful guide for ensuring Report in the allocation of resources.

Financial record management has long been an essential part of doing business for most Indian entrepreneurs, corporations, and enterprises. It's the least amusing part of their job, but it has serious legal and strategic implications, so it can't be ignored.

The storage, preservation, and management of records are fundamental to every organisation, since they are the building blocks from which new records may be compiled to fuel expansion. Keeping meticulous records is crucial in any industry, from academia to the banking and finance world, if you want to keep things running smoothly.

The following advantages may be gained by careful record keeping:

- Regularly monitor the overall growth of your business
- Help you to strategize market-oriented business policies.
- Identify income sources & track deductible expenses.
- Faster decision marking and higher work-efficiency.
- Allows you to attain complete regulatory compliances.
- Protect highly prioritized records from natural calamities.

Fundamental Threats to Fiscal Report in Education

Nigeria's fiscal responsibility and administration of education funds face various challenges. Below are some of these difficulties.

Insufficient Knowledge of Financial Documentation: If the financial staff or school administrator isn't educated about accounting specifics and documentation, fiscal responsibility may not be attained. Accounting documentation demands a certain financial pattern in its recording.

Change in Science Educational Policies: Every political and government administration implements economic policies, some in education. This will influence fiscal responsibility since the school budget will be affected..

Inaccurate Demography Report: Demography report refers to the Science Educational census. Due to erroneous data reports of the school age population, principals and school administrators don't have plans for the monies distributed, which is inadequate and a serious difficulty.

Level of Managerial Skill Development: Inability to design and maintain a financial policy framework to direct subsystem financial operations, leading to irregular audits and inadequate record keeping.

Leadership problem: Nigeria's government leaders are careless. According to Cuomo (2005), billions of dollars of Nigeria's income have been squandered and unaccounted for by our government. In his perspective, none of our leaders at all levels of government are free from financial irresponsibility.

Engagement of Untrained Personnel: Untrained workers in an Science Educational institution's account/bursary department and a lack of knowledge of inventories undermine efficient Report.

Collection of loans from financial institutions by the different levels of government for selfish purposes: Most of the loans received by these uncaring governments are diverted to private use and mishandled, rather than employed for Science Educational development initiatives.

Poor budgeting system: Insincere leaders constantly distort the budget process to suit irresponsibility. This impacts greatly. Some financial allocations for infrastructure development are diverted to selfish uses.

Corruption education's Report and resource management problem. The government arms that are supposed to check each other have become corrupt partners. Legislators tasked with controlling income and spending estimates in any fiscal year to assure accuracy, openness, efficiency, and effectiveness are failing. Furniture, clothing, security, and food allowances fascinate them. In government ministries, agencies, and parastatals, bursars, accountants, and other financial professionals unlawfully load and inflate vouchers.

Procrastination: When a document that should be signed in a day takes longer than a month, it's considered a failure in resource management. Lazy man's apology.

The Need for Report in Education in Developing Countries.

Despite strong enrollment increase in the developing countries, there remain worries regarding education quality. In many underdeveloped nations, children lack fundamental numeracy and literacy abilities. These low levels of learning are the result of a number of interrelated factors, many of which reflect the low levels of Report across multiple levels of the education system.

In the last two decades, emerging nations have increased their education spending. UNESCO (2011) reported actual education spending in 26 African countries climbed by 6% yearly from 2000 to 2009.

In South Asia, India's education budget increased between 2004 and 2009. (Muralidharan, Das, Holla, and Mophal 2016). Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean spend 5 and 4.6% of GDP on education, respectively, compared to North America and Europe's 5.3%.

However, south Asian countries such as India lag behind their African and Latin American counterparts by spending only 3.3 percent of GDP on education (UNESCO 2011). This surge in education investment in underdeveloped nations has primarily gone toward improving school access and school inputs like classrooms, textbooks, and instructors.

The percentage of elementary kids not in school declined from 19% in 1999 to 11% in 2013. (UNESCO Institute of Statistics Database). Sub-Saharan Africa's primary school enrolment has climbed from 55% in the mid-1990s to 80% now (based on the UNESCO Institute for Statistics database). While education funding and enrolment rates have grown in the developing countries, learning levels remain low. Roughly 50 percent of fifth-grade students could not read a second grade text in rural India, and only about 45 percent could correctly compute a two-digit second grade subtraction problem (Pratham 2014). In East African countries, only about 50 percent of fifth graders could read at a second grade level in English, while only about 60 percent had attained basic second-grade numeracy and a slightly higher proportion could attain second-grade literacy in Kiswahili (Uwezo 2013).

Low learning levels have lasted for some time and are particularly terrible in rural regions, underlining some of the urgent difficulties confronting many emerging nations. In addition to the low levels of learning, education systems (especially public systems) in developing countries are plagued by high rates of teacher absenteeism, leakages of financial transfers to schools, ineffective school monitoring

systems, and poor parental engagement, which are all symptomatic of low levels of Report in the system (according to the World Bank Service Delivery Indicators database; see also World Bank 2003). These low levels of Report could dampen the effect of increased resource investment, which could help to explain why learning levels have been unresponsive to increased Science Educational investment.

In principle, education systems should be accountable to parents (and children). However, due to the centralized structure of the (public) education system and the nature of the political economy in developing countries, it is difficult for parents to hold education systems accountable through voting (the long route) or through direct action against public education service providers (the short route) (World Bank 2003). There is some optimism that the growth of the private education sector may increase Report; more than 10 percent of students in sub-Saharan Africa and 20 percent in south Asia now attend private schools, which often cater to the poor (World Bank Ed Stats Database; Heyneman and Stern 2013).

A growing body of research has shown that private schools employing lower-paid teachers, who face different incentives compared to their public school counterparts and in some cases are provided with improved technological support, are often able to deliver similar or better student results at markedly lower costs (for example, Muralidharan and Sundararaman 2015). However, the potential for the private school market to improve Science Educational Report depends on a number of factors, including the thickness of the market, the quality of information available to parents, and government policy and regulation.

Reasons for Fiscal Report in Science Educational Institutions in Rivers State

Schools are founded, maintained, and supported to meet particular goals. Without particular methods to ensure the effectiveness of its policies and programmes, the organisation can't fulfil its aims. Report is a key tool in the education system for attaining school objectives and delivering excellent services to society. As governments and others engage in education, school leadership is a worldwide concern.

Enaohwo and Eferakeya (1989) define Report as "ensuring that Science Educational input performance is connected to Science Educational objective attainment." They said this connection encompasses Report, answerability, blamelessness, control, probity, productivity, responsiveness, integrity, assessment, and goal attainment. From this approach, Report is maximising goal attainment by using school resources efficiently. Report improves Science Educational output. Wikipedia calls Report

a'multifaceted notion in ethics and government. It's used interchangeably with phrases like Report, answerability, blameworthiness, and liability. Governance issues have plagued the public, nonprofit, and private (business) sectors. In leadership positions, Report is the admission and adoption of responsibility for actions, products, choices, and policies, including administration, governance, and execution. It includes the requirement to report, explain, and be accountable for subsequent repercussions.

Strategies for Improving Fiscal Report in the School System

Planned Report. Public funding for education at any level is generally related to a specific programme or collection of activities with a defined purpose. Financial responsibility has a set sequence that indicates a logical relationship between Science Educational activities, cash allocation, and spending. It's purpose-driven. As a planned activity, it needs an information basis to determine its direction and content arrangement. This knowledge base also measures financial targets.

In view of these characteristics of financial Report, the following are the conditions for effective Report.

1. Timely financial paperwork.
2. Reliable financial policy guidance.
3. Create a fund sharing model that illustrates how money is distributed to places of need.
4. Develop a budgeting system that describes the fund's objective, the amount allocated, the predefined area of spending, and the allocation of money to different target activities.
5. Establish an Report route so everyone knows who to report to.
6. Define the frequency of financial Report.

Justifications for the Introduction of the Study of Duty of Fiscal Report in Science Educational Development.

- Below are grounds for studying fiscal responsibility in Science Educational progress.
- A government's capacity to finance successfully depends on how it manages its resources and spends to minimise waste.
- Since the government is responsible for providing infrastructure and other social amenities, available resources must be handled sensibly to provide these services to citizens and put a smile on their faces.
- A government aiming toward sustainable development must emphasise fiscal responsibility and prevent superfluous expenditure.
- Public schools often fail to provide a proper education, generating a multitude of undesirable

results and, according to some, jeopardising national welfare.

- School quality is a concern. Employers of school graduates are unhappy with their performance. Overall economic productivity demands responsibility.
- Rising schooling costs and limited resources. For reasonable (Science Educational) goal accomplishment, it's necessary to limit escalating costs and overbearing demand on education resources.
- Education is no longer "domestic" Education is now an important aspect of the economy and cannot be isolated from economic forces; it demands responsibility.

Contributions to the Study of Duty of Fiscal Report in Science Educational Development of Rivers State.

There are contributions of the study of Duty of fiscal Report in Science Educational development of Rivers State which include:-

1. It would help the administration manage resources for Rivers State infrastructure and social facilities.
2. It will help Rivers State's Science Educational administrations run properly and monitor expenditure to eliminate waste.
3. School quality and efficient graduates will boost the state's economic output.
4. Rivers State must embrace Report to achieve sustainable development.

Conclusion

Fiscal Report is a component of sustainable development and effective use of public funds. Report promotes efficiency, effectiveness, openness, honesty, discipline, transparency, and improved governance.

Effective government depends on how it manages its resources and spends to minimise waste. Since government is responsible for providing infrastructures and other social amenities, available resources must be sensibly used to provide these services to citizens and put a smile on their faces. A government aiming toward sustainable development must emphasise economic responsibility and prevent superfluous expenditure. Report is a quality control instrument and a demand that public trust holders answer to people or their representatives. Report is a desirable governance principle (Olowu, 2002). A financially reckless government can't operate well.

Suggestions

1. Report needs conservation, not depletion.
2. Report violators should face legal consequences.

3. To establish meaningful Report in education, decision-makers must be able to implement performance-based recommendations. All education system decision-makers must have the resources and ability to act.
4. Resource distribution to districts and schools must be streamlined and more transparent to relate resource usage to education performance and encourage Report.
5. Decentralization isn't a cure-all for education Report.
6. Capacity and resource allocation must improve.
7. Devolving more decision-making responsibilities in resource and teacher management might boost Report.

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