
**The Relevance of Accounting Education: A Panacea to Skills Acquisition for Self
Employment and Sustainable Development**

BY

**AKPAN, Okposin Nyanah
Business Education Department
Faculty of Education
Rivers State University**

ABSTRACT

Accounting Education is identified as a field of specialized programme of training offered by Vocational Education in the Nigerian Educational system to prepare and equip individuals with equalized act behaviour reproducing cognitive, affective, psycho-motor and competent skills. It is recognized as an integral part of General Education. Accounting Education Training accompanies a set of aims and objectives in preparing prospective learners for the labour market and these aims positively effective. Thus, it serves as training of graduate accountants and accounting officers who are adequately equip to meet the accounting skills acquisition for self-employment of modern businesses, employment opportunities with workable skills, in socio-economic, political and technological needs of the nation's economy. This paper examines essentially on the concepts of Accounting. Equally, the objectives of Accounting highlighted. More importantly, the concept of education as a bedrock of a nation building is identified. The paper also highlighted concept of sustainable development. The Rise of present Accounting, the Perspective Development of Accounting in Nigeria, the Need for Accounting were also discussed, the importance of Accounting is also examined. Prospects of Accounting as occupation equally revealed in the study, challenges militating against accounting education as remedy to sustainable development in Nigeria are also identified and clearly stated. Suggestions for remedies/recommendations were also encouraged. This paper provides that if adequate attention is given to accounting education, it has the roles of providing skills, curb unemployment, reduce poverty, thereby transforming nation economically and technologically advancement in her human resources to sustainable development potentials.

KEYWORDS: Accounting education, skills acquisition, self-employment, sustainable development, economically, technologically and advancement.

Introduction

The relevance of accounting education: A panacea to skills acquisition for self-employment and sustainable development is not limited to a particular level, area of study or vocation, but covers it as a vocation, field of study and as profession. Accounting has continued to draw interest during the past. As stated in Lawal, Ezeah, Yaro and Agbaisi (1992) "the past two decades in Nigeria have witnessed a compelling demand by business studies for a place in the Nigeria school curriculum". The need for trained managers, accountants, secretarial and allied staff has remained unassuaged in the past, it was envisaged that accounting education has virtually made compulsory itself on every individual to appreciate the learning expected to bring on every one. Accounting Education in a senior secondary school, college of education, polytechnic and university incorporates packages of instructional programmes for learning outcome, designed to dedicate "would be" accountants,

managers, accountants personnel etc, to make them versatile and adaptable to any of the numerous roles, they may be called upon to play after graduation (Anao, 2009), such education among other things, seeks to develop, concepts, rules, skills, procedures, theories and general knowledge for solving accounting problems (Anderson, 1995).

Accounting is one of the most important courses in the business education studies and with initiation of nationalization and indigenization policy the demand for accountant has continued to increase tremendously, hence the importance attached to it. Similarly, accounting education is a vocation which prepares one for skillful and gainful employment as one of the business/vocational education courses. It is a known fact, accounting education is one of the major options in business education unit of vocational education which prepares teachers who will in turn prepare secondary school students to become accounting teachers, accountants, accounting officers, cost managers, cashiers, treasurers and managers of enterprises both in private and public sectors of the economy (Umana and Akpan 2011). Accounting as a field of study is viewed in different perspective and dimensions – a vocational inclined, as academic and professional. As a professional, it is one of the professional disciplines that is recognized and registered its members through successful performance in relevant examinations bodies (Malgwi, 2002).

Concept of Accounting

Basically, accounting has been described in various perspective by different authors. Ideally, it is worthy to note that no business of any kind could succeed as profit making concern without utilizing accounting for decision of the enterprise. Longe and kazeam (2003) defined accounting as “the process of recording, classifying, selecting, measuring, interpreting and communicating financial data of an enterprise to enable the users make assessment and decision”. In the same vein, Committee of American Accounting Association (AAA) (2000) defined accounting “as the process of identifying, measuring, and communicating economic information to permit informed judgments and decisions by the users of the information. Okwuanaso and Nwazor (2001) opined that accounting is the process of collecting, recording, analyzing and summarizing in monetary form, the information about an organization.

Romme and Sternbart (2012) said that accounting is the process of recording, classifying, interpreting, communicating and summarizing of financial transactions or events in terms of money and reporting the results to management and other information users for decision purposes. According to Edwards (2001), accounting may be defined as a service activity which provides quantitative information, usually, financial in nature for use in making economic decisions. Management accounting which involves the application of professional knowledge and skills in the preparation and presentation of accounting information in such a manner or way as to assist management in the formation of policies in the planning and control of the undertaking (Malgwi, 2002).

Malgwi (2002) maintained that Bookkeeping is about making a record in a formal manner of each business transaction. It was further articulated that it is necessary for day-to-day business control and as a businessman will require to be continuously aware of who owes him money and how much or who he owes money and how much.

Objective of Accounting

Accounting being taught in senior secondary school level and it is one of the vocational subjects which is offered in tertiary institutions. It is meant to train students for the acquisition of skills in recording and keeping of financial transactions required in an office. It

is not only working in an office alone, but expedient preparation for useful living within the society and preparation for higher education (FRN, 2000).

The objectives of accounting according to Osuala (2004) are as follows: -

1. To learn how to keep better records for personal and home use;
2. To study financial accounting records and reports as an integral part to the functioning of any business enterprises;
3. To understand the concept of assets, liabilities and proprietorship so that the fluctuation in cycles may be correctly interpreted;
4. To interpret and analyze business papers and records in terms of customers;
5. To train students for position in accounting/Book-keeping occupations.

Specifically, these objectives are prominently considered as paramount essential as far as accounting education is an integral part vocational education (Osuala, 2014) are: -

1. To give every business students additional vocational skills that will enhance his opportunities for future occupational success
2. To equip those students who may wish to continue the study of accounting with the fundamentals of practical recording knowledge
3. To enable students to better, understand business practices and procedures
4. To enable all business students to become proficient in the financial transactions of the average business office
5. To provide vocational training to every business student in the practical knowledge of daily book-keeping activities.

According to the author, important objectives of teaching accounting in Nigeria should be to help students be conversant with innovation in information technology. Beside the stated general and specific objectives, students should be able to understand the important role of internet, computer, electronic organizers, the electronic mail (E-mail) etc, play in the collection processing storing, and retrieving accounting data. Students of accounting education are expected to be able to make use of these gadgets in performing accounting functions.

The concept of education

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. Education as it is known, is not performed in an isolation, it is taken place in an environment under the guidance of educators, or teachers, but learners may also see the need to educate themselves. Education in this perspective is undertaken in an effort to update and increase the scope of knowledge and skills of the students and other accounting personnel. It is not the learning of facts, but the training of the mind. Education enlightens the mind. Education is the tool or instrument for effecting National development. It fashions human mind into the most powerful instrument in nature. Education engenders research which leads to new discoveries and inventions that are the pillars of the productive sector of the economy (Onweh, 2016). Education being a process of bringing up new members of the society to lead and sustain the culture which they are born into cannot be overemphasized because it is the development of education to sustain this culture of individual in the society.

According to scholar in education, Plato “a good education consists in giving to the soul all the beauty and all the perfection of which they are capable”. In this perspective, and

expedient for skills acquisition, education alone can conduct individuals to that enjoyment which is, at once, best in quality and infinite in quantity. John Dewey expresses that education in its optimum is intelligent directed development of the possibilities inherent in ordinary experience (Okafor, 1992). Education therefore, not absolutely an end in itself rather education is largely a means to other ends that is life ultimate objectives. Thus what makes an individual to live and to function perhaps to attain the development of his/her potentials is the concern of education. This education becomes a functional value.

Concept of Accounting Education

The philosophy of accounting education is the achievement of self-reliance and sustainable development. The acquisition of knowledge, skills, attitude and competencies appropriate for paid-employment and self-employment in a dynamic world, is the integral part of business education/vocational education which prepares individual students, youth to acquire knowledge, skills, understanding, attitude and competencies for gainful employment. Accounting education can be described as the process of giving systematic instructions to enlighten the students, accountants and other accounting personnel.

Accounting education is an aspect of business education involving in addition to general education. It involves the study of acquisition of practical skills, knowledge, attitudes, understanding and competencies relating to professional occupations in some sectors of economic and social life and effectively participating in the world of work (NPE, 2000). The accounting education is to help students team to learn to become professional accountants. Therefore, their professionalism will lead them to establish accounting firms and small and medium scale enterprises that would create employment opportunities for sustainable development.

As education, the modern techniques and strategies in self-employment for sustainable development, accounting education, according to Isaac, Ibe Bassey and Evanson (2007) is a programme designed and aimed at developing skills, knowledge, and understanding that are necessary to facilitate financial information control and processing. It provides individuals opportunity for the acquisition of relevant skills, abilities and competences both mental and physical equipment for the individual to live in and contribute to the development of the nation. Accounting education is a programme of studies in the higher institution of learning, such as college of education, polytechnics, and universities.

The Rise Present Accounting in the Makeup

Accounting as the language of business as it records all transactions of economic events of an enterprise that have monetary implication. Therefore, presently, accounting is much needed as far as economic activities are on daily basis. Book-keeping is the making of records of business transactions. Since accounting is related to records and summary of transactions and events that have already occurred, it is largely a historical process. From this point of view, it is apparently justified that the rise of present accounting in the making came as a result of the book-keeping system of the Mediterranean area which was brought Europe by the Norman in Italy. It was there that the next significant development in accounting emerged during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Nwoko, 1996). The double entry bookkeeping system was gradually evolved in Italy about 1200 A.D. By the fifteen century, the method was well developed and established for used in giving and receiving method of financial information. Double entry is the principle behind scientific bookkeeping. The principle explains that a debit entry must have a corresponding credit and vice versa.

As earlier stated, the method of double entry is known as the Italian bookkeeping. This was said to have been invented by the Arab merchants. It became the Italians bookkeeping because after the notorious attacks of the Barbarians, Italy became a working power hosting the largest trading centres in the world. This system has been pronounced in Italy. It is therefore, logically pertinent to say that double entry bookkeeping had been existing before Luca Pacioli's publication *Summa de Arithmetica Geometria porportioni et proportionalita* in 1494. The first double entry books known to exist are those of Massari of Genoa, dating back from the year 1300 (Riahi-Belkaobll, 2004). It was best known fact that Luca Pacioli's book popularized double entry and accounting in general.

The Perspective Development of Accounting

The amount of bookkeeping or accounting came earlier than the application of money. The exchange of goods and services was prominently made possible through barter system, thus barter at this stage could not take place without accountability. Nwoko (1996) in Osisioma (1996) maintained that some of the earliest records of financial events now today are accounting records. They are of the ancient middle merchant Eastern civilization of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Crete and Mycenae. They were mostly records of physical quantities. According to Malgwi (2002) in 700 B.C. when coin was introduced in Lydia and spread to other Mediterranean areas, accounting records was made possible to reflect money values in exchange of goods and services. This is why some researchers believed that accounting originated from Classical Greece. It is due to the fact that the modern definition of accounting reflects money measurement. But accounting in its true sense, predates monetary economy. The early Greek and Roman accounts were based on the charge and discharged principle that is, receipts and payment in the modern time. It is linked to single entry bookkeeping system (Nwoko, 1996).

The Needs for Accounting Education

Accounting is generally needed in all facets of the economy. Ideally, no business of any kind could succeed as a profit making organization without utilizing accounting as the basis for providing financial information to owners for economic decisions (Akpan, 2018). The need for accounting is designed to provide skills development as the prerequisite for gainful employment especially in the era of sophisticated business and complex business organizations. The need for accountability and accounting information feedback gave rise to accounting vocation. Accounting as a profession has a very important role to play in the economic development for sustainable development of any society. Accounting provides qualitative information, primary financial in nature, about economic entities that is intended to be useful in economic decision (Romaanus, 2014). The need for accounting therefore arose in response to the desire to make judicious application of scarce resources, accumulate wealth and produce high quality of goods and services in a competitive economy. To perform these roles, accountants are needed both in number and quality and this is a function of the level of accounting education available (Armstrong, 2010). Accounting recognizes that people live in a world of scarce resources. Because, virtually resources exist in limited supply, people try to conserve them, to use them efficiently and also to identify and encourage those who make efficient use of them. Through an efficient use of available resources, the standard of living increases. Accounting plays an important role in obtaining a higher standard of living because it helps to identify efficient and inefficient users of resources (Anibaba, 1990; Dyer, 1999). Also identifying the need for accounting education, Wolcott (2010) noticed that "there is a little doubt that the current content of professional accounting education, which has remained substantially the same over the past 50 years, is generally inadequate for the future

accounting professional. A growing gap exists between what accounts do and what activities educators teach. Accountants who remain narrowly educated will find it more difficult to compete in an expanding profession.

The accountants whose attributes as the maintenance of a strict standard of professional skills, expertise and ethics, as not want to be associated with failure, fraud or embezzlement or unnecessarily wanting to rock the boat (Inanaga, 2010; Sterling, 2003). Globally, accounting education involves the impartation of knowledge in accounting principles and standard to individuals. It could also take the idea of contributing to a body of an established knowledge or procedure. According to Malgwi (2002), the knowledge of accounting is also of importance to every individual for the purpose of understanding some accounting procedures are carried out. Example, in operating a bank account many customers may know what it meant by debiting or crediting their accounts.

The author highlighted the following needs:

1. The need for self-reliance will be met and skilled labour and professionals will be produced.
2. Proper management of public funds and finances.
3. The need for the Nigerian economy for the education and training of accounting manpower will be achieved.
4. The need to guarantee that each qualified accountant is well trained, acquires sufficient skills required to professional accountant and that the skill is demonstrated at his operation.
5. It enables the individual to become a wise producer and consumer of goods and services.
6. Development of managerial skills and entrepreneurship. This is very important especially with the current poverty alleviation; the individual can manage to run his or her self-employment.
7. Ability to manage personal/finances would be inculcated within the individual.\
8. It is a vocational oriented course that enable individuals to secure job in private, public, voluntary and religious organization.
9. The introduction of the course in the nation's curriculum has enriched it and made it comprehensive. This will afford individuals to have option to follow different lines like before in liberal arts line.
10. To ensure that each individual and accountant can justify the standard of certificate awarded.
11. To produce enough manpower to man accounting jobs.

The importance of Accounting

The basic writing was made out of necessity and this was:

In accordance with invention of bookkeeping which was prominently written in walls and Stones. The advent of recording transactions was made possible realistic in order to enable information/data and records to be recorded. Therefore, the recording of business transaction on economic events was dated back as old as civilization or history. The transactions in those days' people find it difficult to keep proper records of all financial matters concerning the sales and information obtained in their daily involvement. There was no way out to curb with every transactions and information gathered rather the introduction of record keeping emerged. The information obtained on transactions had been recorded. This will also be

utilized or retrieved for use whenever the need for use arises. Thus it is worthy to note that the persistent significance of economic events necessitated the introduction of bookkeeping as appropriate system of recording financial information.

Nevertheless, accounting education is highly indispensable and veritable instrument in the general education to every citizen of this country, mostly at the post primary level, when the young people are prepared for the different callings (Malgwi 2003). This is because accounting education is not only a vocation, but a backbone on other vocations. Quoting from the statement of Osisioma (1998) opined that:

Accounting is a pivotal profession and front line vocation for any economy like the Nigerian are in a hurry to develop and build a sound and enduring base for industrial and technological development in time of prosperity. In time of adversity, and in time of stability, the account is needed to manage the abundant or scarce resources and to keep the economic ship of state on an even keel.

Like the creative artist, the account creates business units (this is otherwise called incorporation); like the midwife, the accountant delivers business of their babes (also called creation of the business subsidiaries) like the doctor, the accountant, nurses, business back (to health and administers curative medicine (this is called reconstruction, recapitalization); like a marriage registry, the accountant weds and joins business units (this is also called amalgamation); and like the undertaker, when the situation so dictates, the helps to bury dead and unproductive business (this is called liquidation and winding up). He advised every Nigerian professional accounting to do his best and achieve the highest standard of efficiency in whatsoever case (Ososioma, 1998).

Prospects of Accounting as Professional Occupation

Accounting as a field of professional occupation or occupation or discipline has hopeful expectations for job opportunities at all facets in both private and public sectors of the economy as well as other voluntary business organizations. The functions of accountants, accounting personal, account clerks, financial controllers and accounting officers and all needed in all business enterprises to manage and control the finance functions/responsibilities. Baggot (1997) as rightly put it, "Accounting is the business managers' map. It is an information services providing data to show the right way towards the desired profit result for a business. It is interesting to say that finance need acknowledgeable person to tackle care of its revenue and expenses. Unfortunately, in looking at some government parastatals like Health Centres, Hospital, Comprehensive Health, and General Hospital there also have accounting officers talk of qualified account. This has contributed to limited number of accounts available in the society.

Accounting is one of the course offered in our tertiary institutions, universities at the degree levels and at the N.C.E. level as well as the polytechnics at the ND/HND level. Malgwi (2002) confirmed that there are also accountancy professional bodies in Nigeria who undertake the training and certification of professional accountants. These are: The Institute of Chartered Accountant of Nigeria (ICAN), and Association of National Accountants of Nigeria (ANAN) they are fortified and out to boost and advance the science of accountancy in Nigeria. To be a professional accountant one has to pass the prescribed examination of the accounting bodies either in Nigeria or overseas. There are employment opportunities for prospective accountants, accounting officers, accounting clerks, and accounting personnel on both public and private sectors of Nigeria economy. There are career opportunities for

qualified account on Banking, Insurance, Commerce, hotels business, Transportation and Agriculture, as well as Educational institutions, mining, forestry, tourism, hospital management board, auditing firms, Armed Forces, Government, ministries and parastatals etc.

The Concept of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development plays crucial and veritable role as milestone for some economic growth of any nation. This cannot gain any tremendous impact without education. Today development when considered in this perspective, it readily acquires the improvement conditions of infrastructural fraction available for its utilization in enhancing economic well-being of the society. This support the fact that development in any nation or society is absolutely and imperatively secured primarily through education programme at all levels. The indices of acquiring skills, knowledge, competences and training are on education. Oduma (2012) defined sustainable development as a process that must be pursued vigorously to carter for the subsisting socio-economic and environmental challenges to development. Sustainable development has to do with meeting the needs of the present and future generation without denying access to the same natural resources for their own requirement. Umoh (2004) emphasized that development is regarded where it readily conjures up images of roads, modern building, electricity supplies, a good telecommunication network and other symbols of physical development.

Lawal and Oluwatoyin (2011) described sustainability to imply the programme existence of value or equality of something over a long period of time such that today's usage does not endanger the future. Ukpe (2016) in Lawal and Ikywatiyun (2011) defined development as an idea embodies all attempts to improve the conditions of human existence in all ramifications in the society. It implies improvement in materials well-being of all citizens. According to the Onisanwan (2014) sustainable development simply means the maintenance of a nation's resources for future use. It is improving the environment in a nation is with a view to improving the quality of life and happiness of the citizens of that society. Akpan and Charles (s2013) cited in Major (1997) posited that key to sustainable self-employment development is education. Nigeria as a society should be ready to encourage of teaching and learning of accounting through accounting education so as to promote skills, attitudes, knowledge and competencies and understanding as well as behaviour meaningful and conducive to a to a culture of sustainability (Akpan & Chales,2013).

Nwana (1995) defined development as the ability to bring out such change in the society that could continually enhance the life of citizen. Brundland Commission (1997) also defined sustainable development as development that meets that needs. Therefore, the ultimate objectives of sustainable national development are to improve the quality of life on earth for the present generation while also considering the vitality and diversity of the planet for future generation. According to Lele (1991), sustainable development has become pervasive. It has become watch for international aid agencies. The Jarson of developing and environment planners, the theme of conferences and leased papers, and the slogan of development and environment activities labour and diminishing inequality (Meier,1989). Also, Olakoka (1979) posited that development implies the complete modernization of a society. It extends the conversion of a peasant's society into individual one – a chance on the whole way of life, in expectations and motivations, and even in the physical environment of daily life itself.

Development is therefore seen as the quantitative and qualitative change, not only of the standard of living of the members of the society but also the transformation of the society in

all aspects, thus, the availability of such development indicators as highly literacy rate; good road network, constant supply of electricity improved medical facilities, decent housing availability of safe water as well as equitable distribution of income are indicative of a development of the will and capacity to induce social change by the use of labour power and available resources to improve the living standard of the citizens (Obasanjo and Mabo, 1991). It appears to have gained the broad-based support and become the developmental paradigm of the 1990s. Indeed, sustainable development is in real coma of becoming a favourable phrase like appropriate technology – a fashionable that everyone respects but nobody really cares to define. Admittedly that sustainable development has become a buzzword in developing and least developed world. Tolba (1984) lamented that sustainable development had become an article of firth, a schilbbiteth often used, but title explained. In contrast, sustainable development is sometimes interpreted as “sustained growth”, “sustained change”, or simply “successful” development. Sustainable development is therefore development that can be continued—either indefinitely or for the implicative period of concern. Development economists agree that development is instrumental/process of overcoming persistent poverty, unemployment, absorbing surplus.

Challenges Militating Against Accounting Education as Remedies to Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Accounting education in Nigeria is still witnessing in the process of developing as a field disciple and course in the Vocational/Business Education area. This gained momentum as emphasized was primarily established when Federal College of Education/Technical was opened at Akoka, Lagos in 1968. At the secondary level it was only as a commercial course mostly in commercial consequently, when the 6-3-3-4 system was introduced then it was incorporated in the General education. Therefore, this necessitated urgent need of the trained accountants started it at tertiary education level. It is envisaged that lack of trained manpower and professional in the fields of accountancy. It is due to the fact that the numbers of accountants available are not adequate for the national economy and there is brain drain in the academic in sphere in search for greener pasture, leaving it without people to train future accountants. Little has been achieved in the development of accounting as a vocation over the years. The non-introduction of the course in many secondary schools which are expected to be the cradle has created a gap in the vocation of many prospective employees. This could be attributed to the insufficient numbers of trained teachers (Umanah, 2003). Inadequate number of classroom and hotels are barriers against smooth intake students for a reasonable impact of accounting education in many areas in Nigeria. Today, computer operation has been integrated into accounting courses at least at tertiary institutions. The fact is that irregular or absence of power supply renders such machines as good for nothing. where the machines are fewer the number of students the practicing period per student automatically becomes reduced.

Another challenges facing accounting education is the Role of Accounting Research. More importantly, some of the factors inhibiting the progress of accounting education in Nigeria are inadequate research facilities and non-availability of up-to-date books, as well as professional and academic journals on accounting (Education, 2002; Adewumi, 1999). Research has been defined as the studious inquiry of examination especially critical and exhaustive having for its aim the discovery of new facts and their correct interpretation, the revision of lands in the light of newly discovery of facts of the practical application of such or revised conclusions, theories or law (Boer, 2000; Sterling, 2003). Research in accounting education therefore is a continuous process, as in other profession and discipline which has kept the practitioners on adapting to the vagaries and changes in the environment in which

they practice and which are brought to bear on their existing knowledge (Ravenscroft & Williams 2003; Reiter and Williams, 2002; Birnber, 2000).

Adeyemi (1999) the death of accounting teachers in tertiary institutions is profound and very alarming. This is due to the poor remuneration of accounting lecturers when compared with earnings of their counterpart in the private sector. These institutions lack the capability to attract accounting lecturers to the various accounting departments. This is perhaps due to the low motivation and low pay when they compared with their counterparts working in business firms. In addition, lack of adequate facilities and materials has totally rendered the teachers helpless in their bid to impart knowledge on their students. The teachers need an enabling environment to maintain effectiveness in their teaching process. This will also enable him/her to select learning, experiences, diagnose learning difficulties and guide learning in order to improve the instruction process. It has been observed that the shortage of teachers in these institutions has affected the number of students that can be admitted in these institutions (Ogobomo, 1997; Adeyemi, 1999).

The following are also the major differences that have been identified as inhibiting or militating the growth of accounting profession in the third world:

- A dearth of qualified and dedicated accounting and managerial personnel
- Inadequate, unreliable and untimely databases
- Ineffective system or internet control,
- Inadequate technology and data processing systems
- Poor and inefficient management process (Ghanetey, 1990). There are no chairs, offices, and model offices in most of the Department of Accounting in Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education. Besides it is not also enough to have these chairs and offices in Accounting Department.

The effect of wider-funding of educational system is what is found up the various educational institutions today. These include:

- The dilapidated physical facilities at all levels
- The irregular and at times non-payment of teachers' salaries
- Abandonment of capital projects and lack of physical developments in these institutions have resulted in frequent strike by schools' teachers, lecturers and teachers at all levels of Education thereby causing disruption of academic activities (Ogobomo, 1997; Otunsanya, 2003). Accounting is one of the various disciplines in these institutions, has suffered the same fate from the poor funding.

Additionally, these also have been considered challenges facing accounting education in Nigeria. They are:

- Accounting Teachers Association that has been existing for long did not make effort to improve the standard of Accounting Education.
- Poor methods of recruitment of instructors and different levels: Lack of seminars, workshops, conferences are also affecting those already working.
- Lack of teaching of learning materials: For example, books are mostly foreign. The libraries are no more stocked with current textbooks that meet the present demand for education at all stages/level.
- Lack of commitment on both students and lecturers, poor implementation of industrial experience scheme sides etc.

Conclusion

Accounting education has been considered to play crucial and significant role in the socio-economic integration and sustainable development in Nigeria. Accounting Education has been also identified as an importance field of study to both developed and developing economy, deemed it as bedrock of every economy and relevance as panacea in the Nigerian sustainable development cannot be overestimated. It plans and controls the finance of the nation and the private enterprises cannot be disclosing or evolved financial spectrum without maintaining and keeping good accounting method. Consequently, this field of research study requires be enhancing and encouraging in effect achieving more manpower well qualified in the system to man oeuvre the economy effectively and efficiently.

In order to accomplish these lofty objectives, it is only part of education which accounting education that can be developed, adopted, and used to remedy this nation the present challenges. Accounting education is absolutely the main programme of study to prepare and equip individuals with skills, knowledge, attitudes, competencies and understanding that could lead people for self-employment and efficient production for occupational work. It is indispensable fitted of study for development strategies of human training and capacity building resulting in attempts to show the importance of vocational/business education and manpower for sustainable development. These fields of study also inculcate individuals for entrepreneurial life, self-employment, job creation opportunities and increased productivity as far as improvement of the Nation's economy. Finally, it is basically realized that the level of economic, social and political development of any given society usually necessitates the accounting needs of that society or nation.

Recommendations

Basically, the level of the economic, social and political development of any given society usually necessitates the accounting needs of the society or nations. Therefore, Accounting education at the tertiary and university level is very important in human capacity building forms the greater demand of the tertiary and university education system in meeting the accounting needs of the society in general. The ability actualizes this, they must have education and training as enhancement and encouragement that will equip individuals for labour market, self-employment for sustainable development the following recommendations have been identified and deemed necessary: -

- Training of Accounting Educators, teachers is very important to the school system, managers, employees, owners of enterprises as entrepreneur will enhance to increase high quality productivity among individuals.
- Workshops, seminars and conferences should be organized in school and outside school regularly to create awareness, enlightenment of the relevance of effective training in accounting education.
- In-service-training should be given to teachers in accounting education in order to update the skills, knowledge and accounting profession.
- Accounting education should be departmentalized with HOD to help improve upon the effective quality of teaching and learning to enhance specialization among students.

- Government should show more concern over political involvement for accounting education in terms of adequate funding and increased manpower, implementation of its performance to take up successfully.
- The provision of adequate qualities and equipment materials should be made available to teachers as this will go a long way to maintain effectiveness in their teaching process.
- The government should give scholarships to deserve students in the field of accounting and accounting education programme.
- The membership of and professional qualification in accounting for all accounting educators should be encouraged – such as ICAN, AAT, ANAN and ACCA.

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