# Article information:

Empirical Analysis of Effect of Tax Revenue on Economic Development of Nigeria | International Journal of Asian Social Science
<https://archive.aessweb.com/index.php/5007/article/view/2842>

# Article summary:

1. The study examines the effect of tax revenue on economic development in Nigeria using annual time series data from 2005-2014.

2. The results show a positive and significant relationship between tax revenue and economic development, with GDP providing a better measure than HDI.

3. The study suggests that tax revenue can be an instrument of economic development in Nigeria, and that tax policies should be based on human development index rather than GDP.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Empirical Analysis of Effect of Tax Revenue on Economic Development of Nigeria" published in the International Journal of Asian Social Science aims to examine the relationship between tax revenue and economic development in Nigeria. The study uses annual time series data from 2005 to 2014 to estimate a linear model of tax revenue and human development index (HDI) using ordinary least square (OLS) regression technique.

The article presents a clear and concise abstract that outlines the purpose, approach, findings, and conclusion of the study. However, there are some potential biases and limitations in the article that need to be addressed.

Firstly, the article only focuses on the positive relationship between tax revenue and economic development without exploring any potential negative effects or risks associated with increasing tax revenue. For example, higher taxes may discourage investment or lead to inflation if not managed properly.

Secondly, while the study finds a positive relationship between tax revenue and economic development using both HDI and GDP measures, it concludes that HDI is a better measure for establishing this relationship. However, this claim is not supported by sufficient evidence or analysis. The article does not explore why GDP may give a "painted picture" of the relationship between tax revenue and economic development in Nigeria.

Thirdly, the article does not consider any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the role of tax revenue in economic development. For instance, some scholars argue that reducing taxes can stimulate economic growth by encouraging investment and consumption.

Finally, while the article provides useful insights for policymakers into the importance of tax revenue for economic development in Nigeria, it lacks practical recommendations or suggestions for how to improve tax policies or increase compliance rates among citizens.

In conclusion, while this article provides valuable information on the relationship between tax revenue and economic development in Nigeria, it has some limitations that need to be addressed. Future research should explore both positive and negative effects of increasing tax revenue on economic growth as well as consider alternative perspectives and counterarguments. Additionally, practical recommendations for policymakers should be included to improve tax policies and compliance rates among citizens.

# Topics for further research:

* Negative effects of increasing tax revenue on economic growth
* Risks associated with higher taxes
* Alternative perspectives on the role of tax revenue in economic development
* Reducing taxes to stimulate economic growth
* Practical recommendations for improving tax policies
* Increasing compliance rates among citizens for tax collection

# Report location:

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