

## **Analysis of the Causes and Effects of Unemployment in Nigeria towards a Solution for Graduate Idleness and Poverty Alleviation**

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**ABSTRACT:** This paper analysed the causes and effects of unemployment in Nigeria with a view to proffering practical solutions to it so as to reduce poverty rate. Secondary data gathered from various sources such as: CBN reports, NBS reports et cetera covering the period from 1985 to 2015 were used. It employed the regression analysis as the analytical method through E-views version 9 and found out that a percentage increase in population growth will increase unemployment by 4.95%. Also, the study found a positive relationship between government educational expenditure and unemployment rate in Nigeria and lastly, the result showed there is a positive relationship between gross capital formation and unemployment rate in Nigeria. It concluded by recommending that development of entrepreneurial skills and initiatives through entrepreneurship education and training should be of paramount importance especially in the higher education sector so as to facilitate the employability and creativity and productivity of graduates who will derivatively contribute to the wealth of the nation not only as job seekers, but also job creators.

**Keywords:** Unemployment, poverty alleviation, educational expenditure, gross capital formation, Population growth, Graduate Idleness.

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Unemployment in Nigeria is now an endemic problem categorized as one of the serious multiplier of poverty impediments to high living standard. Apart from representing an enormous waste of a country's manpower resources, it generates welfare loss in terms of lower output thereby leading to lower income and well-being (Akinboyo, 1987; Raheem, 1993). High rate of unemployment has led to tremendous increase in criminal activities and social vices in Nigeria. It poses a threat to her development, security and peaceful co-existence, and donned an emblem of poverty on most her citizenry turning the nation to a poverty-ridden society where most families no longer feed properly due to the high cost of basic staples such as Garri, rice, yam and beans etcetera. Meats like beef and poultry have disappeared from the family pot. The intake of protein, minerals and vitamins have been drastically reduced below minimal requirement, such that individual most household have become vulnerable to pellagra retard growth (physically and mentally) and greatly reduce resistance to diseases (Isah, 2014).

Poverty ridden society experiences rising rates of illiteracy as a result of the increase number of school dropouts and declining school enrolment, engendered by the inability of parent to afford the cost of training their children. Igbuzor (2005) sees poverty as a way of life characterized by low calorie intake, inaccessibility of adequate health facilities low quality educational system, low life expectancy, unemployment and under-employment. The level of literacy can also influence the level of performance in economic enterprise. This is probably why Africa tradition insists on life-long education as a means of acquiring various types of literacy, cultural, political and religious education, for meaningful and effective living.

The World Bank reports that the GDP at purchasing power parity of Nigeria was \$108 billion in 2011 show that unemployment has eaten deep into the Nigerian economy as it has resulted in more and more people who do not have purchasing power. Less consumption has led to lower production and economic growth has been hampered (Eme, 2013). Therefore, valuable education and productive employment becomes basic needs, and ways of escaping unemployment crises and poverty alleviation. Thus this phenomenon calls for solution since unemployment seems to be a major cause of poverty and economic doldrums. Consequently, the urgent need to alleviate the suffering of close to 70 percent of Nigeria's active population that is living below poverty

line is sine qua non to analysing the debilitating causes of unemployment and determining the kind of education that can sustain this.

## **II. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

The problem of unemployment has dealt a deadly blow on Nigeria as a nation. In recent times, the incidence of unemployment has been deep and widespread, cutting across all facets of age groups, educational strata and geographical entities and simultaneously pushing the living standard of an average man towards poverty line. Statistics on the nation's labour force released by the National Bureau of Statistics [NBS] has indicated that about 9,969,649 Nigerians were unemployed as at March, 2009 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2014). The report which is the latest on Nigerian's employment rate, further indicated that the total unemployment rate constituted about 19.7 percent of the entire labour force put at 50,607,355 and had risen sharply from 14.9 percent recorded in March, 2008. The rate of unemployment as at 2014 is put at 23 percent, the highest since 2000 (NBS, 2014).

The increase in the unemployment rate was largely attributed to the rising population, inadequate expenditure on education, lack of infrastructure, increased number of school graduates with lack of employable skills due to inappropriate school curricula, high degree of rural-urban migration, and neglect of agricultural sector and poor enabling environment. For many years, high unemployment has been a key challenge to the Nigerian government, aggravating youth restiveness, which represents a huge waste of Nigeria manpower resources as it generates welfare loss in terms of lower output thereby leading to lower income and well-being. High rate of unemployment have led to tremendous increase in criminal activities and other vices in all parts of the country.

These compelling nature of unemployment due to imbalance between job expectation and opportunities of an increasingly frustrated categories of unemployed and underemployed persons despite their level of education, signalled a host of important and challenging policy questions, and a critical examination of the type of education adopted for which socially optimal responses based on a robust and sound analytical framework must be sought. Hence, analysis of the causes, trends and the effects of unemployment in Nigeria are very fundamental.

## **III. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

H<sub>0</sub>: unemployment is not caused by population growth, inadequate expenditure on education and gross capital formation.

## **IV. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Different Scholars have written widely on unemployment issue and its effects on the growth and development of Nigeria. According to Anyadike, Emeh and Ukah (2012), every nation's economy is characterized by both active and inactive populations. They observed that the economically active ones are those populations willing and able to work, and include those actively engaged in the production of goods and services and those who are unemployed. The International Labour Organisation in their contribution has it that the unemployed are numbers of the economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking for work. They also include people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work (World Bank, 1999). On the part of Bassey and Atan (2012), Nigeria has the potential for rapid economic growth and development, with her rich human and material resources, yet the country's economic performance has been described as being truncated, erratic, dismal and largely unimpressed (Ajayi, 2002). The poor growth performance of the economy is depicted in the rising incidence of poverty, massive and graduate unemployment, skyrocketing inflation, worsening balance of payments disequilibrium, monumental external debt burden, widening income disparity and growing fiscal imbalances which takes into consideration the Nigeria crises of underdevelopment. This is why Ekpo (2011) in Bassey and Atan (2012), affirmed that all these problems are rooted in the pervasive distortions existing within the economy. Unemployment, takes a doomsday scenario in Nigeria, it develops a decade after Nigeria had her independence (Ajayi, 2002). Bassey and Atan (2012) opined that the rate of unemployment rose from 4.3% to 6.4% and further rose to 7.1% in 1987. This rise in unemployment rate came as a result of economic depression which engulfed the nation and spread its effects that resulted to massive closure of businesses and retrenchment of workers. This was followed by the placement of embargo on recruitment which further worsened the situation.

Today, poverty is widely addressed as a global problem. Poverty affects over four billion people. It is important to know that most of the poor people live in the developing worlds of Africa, Asia and Latin America (Gbosi2004). On the average 45-50 percent of sub-Saharan Africans live below the poverty line. And in Nigeria poverty has risen with almost 100 million people living on less than a dollar a day despite economic. The National Bureau of statistics said 60.9% of Nigerians in 2010 were living in "absolute poverty". This figure had risen from 54.7% in 2004 (NBS 2010).

Poverty is indeed a global problem. To this effect the United Nations declared 1996 the international year of eradication of poverty and 1997-2006 a decade of poverty eradication. In pursuance of this target, governments of nation in the world has developed strategies and set targets to alleviate poverty which has been embarked upon world-wide in line with MDGs projections. There is incidence poverty in Nigeria today, particularly among the unemployed, the uneducated women and rural dwellers (Gbosi 2004). In 1980, the poverty level was only 28.1% but today it has increased to over 62.2%. National consumer survey (2002). Having been mindful of the implications to the economy, the government needs to make concerted efforts in order to reduce poverty in the country. This is because a high incidence of poverty is not good for the health of a developing country like Nigeria. Reviews of the economic history of Nigeria shows that successive governments have expressed concern of the need to alleviate poverty in the country.

For instance, the introduction of better life programme for rural women by Maryam Ibrahim Babangida on September 1987 focused on improving the life of rural dwellers, with the aims of empowering rural women so as to eradicate poverty and hunger. TukeniObasi (2013). With the large-scale publicity of the program, more women come into the media limelight. Women affairs ministries were established across the country and national center of women's Development was formed. The result of this was a "quantum leap in the number of women appointed into key public institutions at all levels" Tukeni, Obasi (2013). Also the structural adjustment programme was introduced as an economic reform measures designed to achieve growth and development of citizens.

Unfortunately, the issues of poverty eradication has proved to be the most difficult challenge facing the less developed countries(Nigeria inclusive) where majority of the people live in absolute poverty . However, the government has continued to respond in order to ameliorate the worsening conditions of the poor by shifting public expenditure toward poverty eradication. Different poverty eradication programmes and projects to cushion the effects of poverty have been initiated over the years. This was received with high hopes. Consequently, on assumption of office in 1999, president Obasanjo indicated that the poverty situation in which over 60% of Nigerians live below the poverty line requires concerted efforts to prevent it from becoming worse.

#### **Causes of Unemployment in Nigeria**

The fundamental factor that accounts for the high rate of unemployment in Nigeria includes the following among others:

**a. Poor educational planning:** The high rate of unemployment in our society could be traced to our educational system in Nigeria. Furthermore, Gbosi (2005) opined that proliferation of higher educational institutions and those seeking higher education for the purpose of white-collar jobs is the main factor responsible for this problem.

**b. Neglect of the agricultural sector:** The agricultural sector had been the leading provider of employment in Nigeria especially for more than 60% of the Nigerian population. This sector has completely existed unloved by youths in search of white-collar jobs.

#### **c. Lack of basic business and management skills across the workforce**

A common refrain echoed by business leaders and donors alike was the need for the more basic business skills at all levels. Emphasis is on the need for extensive and basic business skills from the technical, i.e., 'grower level' to the small and mid-enterprise level. "Businesses need employees who know how to do things" from manual work to decision-making. Basic numeracy and literacy, simple book-keeping, carpentry and mechanics as well as orientation to running a business were all cited as needed to improve private sector performance. Very clearly stated was the absence of practical workplace skills among recently graduated employees, even those from the technical agricultural schools. Related to the constraints on business from an unskilled workforce was the lack of confidence and trust that employers place in their workers.

#### **d. Limited access to credit for small enterprises in rural areas**

Credit is acknowledged to be in short supply and costly. With no special provisions for rural or agricultural endeavors. Overall, the process of strengthening access to credit through rural institutions is a larger issue than capacity development alone.

**e. Adoption of untimely economic policy measure:** Another important factor responsible for unemployment situation is the dismissing of small scale and cottage industries which operated in both formal and informal sectors in 1986.

**f. Wrong impression about technical and vocational studies:** The wrong impression most people have about technical education also contributed to the high rate of unemployment in Nigeria in recent time. There is an enduring societal biased attitude against technical and vocational education (Damachi, 2001)

**g. Poor enabling environment:** The poor-economic enabling environment that characterizes the economy over the years has continued to pose serious challenges to employment generation in Nigeria.

**h. Limited number of university trained staff capable of structuring and carrying out research in specific relevant areas:**

A frequently expressed concern related to agricultural research is the insufficient number of scientists who can formulate and carry out agricultural research relevant to Nigerian needs. Very few have graduate level training skill adequate to formulate and supervise research studies.

### **Effects of Unemployment in Nigeria**

The consequences of unemployment in Nigeria are very severe and threatening to the citizenry and the economy as a whole (Bello, 2003). They include:

**a. Loss of output in terms of goods and services:** According to Njoku and Ihugba (2011), the most direct impact on the economy of an unproductive labour force is loss of output in terms of goods and services.

**b. Crime and violence:** With the growth of youth unemployment, the gap between the rich and the poor kept growing, resulting in social tensions which could affect the entire sphere of the community, state and the entire country (Niger-Delta militancy, North-East, North-Central insurgents killing, etc).

**c. Drug addiction:** Due to frustration that results to the inability of engaging in a gainful employment, most people turn to drugs and even go ahead to be addicted to it.

**d. Low GDP:** It is an established economic reality that the size of the workforce directly impacts on country's GDP.

**e. Political instability:** When unemployment grows in a community, dissatisfaction with the incumbent government follows. This in turn, leads to frequent changes in governments and formation of unsteady coalitions. This is not healthy for long term stable economic policies and this situation could lead to a vicious circle of political changes.

**f. High level of poverty:** Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lack the financial resources and essentials to enjoy a minimum standard of life and well-being that is considered acceptable in society. It is a contagious and debilitating effect of unemployment.

### **Why Poverty persist in Nigeria**

Poverty has many causes which are very basic. Some experts suggest, for instance. That the world has too many people too few jobs and not enough food. But such basic causes are quite intractable and not easily eradicated in most cases, the causes and effects of poverty interact so that what makes people poor also creates conditions that keep them poor. Primary factors that may lead to poverty include:

1. **Poor macro-economic and monetary policies:** These have contributed to high poverty rate. The Nigerian naira that used to exchange for 1.20 Naira to one British pound in 1986, now exchanges for 370naira. The outcome has made it almost impossible for small and medium enterprises (SMES) to thrive, which would have contributed to the reduction of poverty through job creation.

2. **Globalization and Dependent Philosophy:** This means trade liberalization. Nations are supposed to trade freely amongst themselves for the mutual benefit of their people. As for Nigeria, there are only two major goods that could be marketed – Crude Oil and agricultural produce. The latter is totally neglected with the discovery of the former in a commercial quantity. The gains of globalization as currently being enjoyed by developed nations seen to be eluding Nigeria because of her inability to export manufactured goods abroad like other developed nations.

3. **Bad Governance:** Nigeria is yet to experience good governance; this has deprived her people the dividends of democracy. Policies of government are still being formulated without due consideration to the welfare of citizens, the outcome of which is further poverty

4. **Corruption:** This is a serious problem in the country. Money that accrued to government at all level are stolen and kept in private bank accounts at home and abroad (oversee) by public officials. No meaningful investment, which would have generated employment for the people could take place in an environment plagued with corrupt practices.

5. **Low production capacity:** Productivity is low in the country. Industries that would have provided job employment for the people are either folding up or producing at very low capacity; as a result unemployment is bound to increase and their by increase the level of poverty.

6. **Over population:** This is a situation of having large number of people with too few resources and too little space. Excess lively high population densities put stress on available resources. Consequently, in the rural areas, over population could lead to scarcity. However, Corbett (2007) opines that in developed countries such as the United States and the countries of the Western Europe. Over population generally is not considered a major cause of poverty. These countries produce large quantities of food through mechanized farming, which

depends on commercial fertilizers, large-scale irrigation and agricultural machinery. This form of production provides enough food to support the high densities of people in metropolitan areas. It is important to note that high birth rate leads to overpopulation.

7. **Inadequate employment and theoretical education:** Illiteracy and unemployment are common in developing countries. In Nigeria. For instance most public schools are not well funded by the government. It is a known fact that without education, most people cannot find income-generating work. However, because of the theoretical and consumption oriented educational curriculum adopted in most secondary and higher educational institute the work force can hardly initiatively make a living due to lack of entrepreneurial skill. Poor people also often forego schooling in order to concentrate on making a minimal living. In addition, developing countries tend to have few employment opportunities. Unemployment rates are high which leads to high level of poverty. Corbett (2007) notes that in countries with high populations, unemployment level of only a few percentage points mean that millions of working age people cannot find work and earn an adequate income and that other people may earn wages too low to support themselves.

## V. METHODOLOGY

Secondary data collected in this study focused on the period of 1985-2015 based on data availability. This period was chosen because the economy experienced high level of unemployment with high level of private institutions producing more graduates. The aim of the study is to identify the causes of unemployment in Nigeria, through the use of regression analysis. The E-views version 9 was used to compute the regression analysis.

### Model Specification

Since the method of analysis is regression, relationship between variables and functional models must be explicitly formulated and defined. Based on the secondary data from (1985-2015), the growth rate of the data is employed for the test except otherwise thus:

$$UNE = f(GDPg, PG, EE, GCF) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

In stochastic term, equation (1) becomes:

$$UNE = \beta_0 + \beta_1GDPg + \beta_2PG + \beta_3EE + \beta_5GCF + \varepsilon \dots \dots (2)$$

Where:

- UNE = Unemployment growth rate
- PG = population growth rate
- EE = education expenditure
- GCF = gross capital formation
- E = white noise error

A priori Expectation: increase in economic growth is expected to reduce unemployment rate, and increase in population growth can have both positive and negative effects on the rate of unemployment. While education expenditure should normally have positive effect on unemployment level, gross capital formation is expected to be otherwise.

## VI. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### SUMMARY STATISTICS

	GDP	GCF	EE	PG	UNE
Mean	2.872746	1.628233	1.588585	2.524952	7.507409
Median	2.901182	0.466229	0.819729	2.450000	5.300000
Maximum	4.426774	4.605895	6.672877	3.111000	21.10000
Minimum	1.231333	0.386345	-1.000000	2.213000	2.000000
Std. Dev.	0.542571	1.639413	1.917381	0.219464	5.121369
Skewness	0.407916	0.771234	1.568961	1.279670	1.098910
Kurtosis	6.452472	1.814913	4.310364	4.171823	3.096574
Jarque-Bera	18.87771	5.675464	17.34541	11.88509	7.259612
Probability	0.000080	0.058558	0.000171	0.002625	0.026521
Sum	103.4189	58.61641	57.18905	90.89826	270.2667
Sum Sq. Dev.	10.30340	94.06863	128.6722	1.685757	917.9948
Observations	36	36	36	36	36

**Correlation analysis**

	UNE	GDP	GCF	EE	PG
UNE	1	0.2807	0.3869	0.2748	-0.2547
GDP	0.2807	1	0.2500	0.4504	-0.2168
GCF	0.3869	0.2500	1	0.73800	-0.5044
EE	0.2740	0.4504	0.7388	1	-0.3286
PG	-0.2547	-0.2168	-0.5044	-0.3286	1

The correlation analysis indicates positive correlation between unemployment and economic growth. The correlation between capital formation and unemployment is positive. The correlation between education expenditure and unemployment is positive and that of population and unemployment is negative.

**Individual Regression Results/Findings**

This analysis was concerned with the problem of open unemployment in Nigeria which is the percentage ratio of total unemployed and total labour force. It analysed the issue, the macroeconomic variables influencing the open unemployment experience using time series data from 1985 – 2015. Unemployment data was gathered from different sources. The study investigated the influence of population growth, government expenditure on education and capital formation on unemployment in Nigeria.

**Table 1: Impact of population growth on unemployment**

Dependent Variable: UN  
 Method: Least Squares  
 Date: 03/20/18 Time: 22:33  
 Sample: 1985 2015  
 Included observations: 31

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	20.06474	7.932177	2.529537	0.0154
PG	4.951304	3.082483	1.603027	0.1166
R-squared	0.058979	Mean dependent var		7.399226
Adjusted R-squared	0.036027	S.D. dependent var		4.692700
S.E. of regression	4.607392	Akaike info criterion		5.938596
Sum squared resid	870.3505	Schwarz criterion		6.020512
Log likelihood	-125.6798	Hannan-Quinn criter.		5.968804
F-statistic	2.569696	Durbin-Watson stat		0.594552
Prob(F-statistic)	0.116606			

The estimated figure from table 1 shows that there is a negative impact of population growth on unemployment rate in Nigeria. A percentage increase in population growth will increase unemployment by 4.95%. This means the number of job available is far limited to the number of population. That means, the government is unable to provide jobs for its youths. This increase in population might be as a result of high level of migration, high birth rate and low death rate. The result therefore implies that government must for now put in place adequate measure to control population growth and distribute resources equitably while giving a sense of belonging to all citizens.

**Table 2: Impact of education expenditure on unemployment**

Dependent Variable: UN  
 Method: Least Squares  
 Date: 03/20/18 Time: 22:33  
 Sample: 1985 2015  
 Included observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.341307	1.087610	5.830497	0.0000
LEE	0.734051	0.440439	1.666636	0.1048

R-squared	0.075526	Mean dependent var	7.507409
Adjusted R-squared	0.048336	S.D. dependent var	5.121369
S.E. of regression	4.996064	Akaike info criterion	6.109130
Sum squared resid	848.6622	Schwarz criterion	6.197104
Log likelihood	-107.9643	Hannan-Quinn criter.	6.139836
F-statistic	2.777676	Durbin-Watson stat	0.615869
Prob(F-statistic)	0.104774		

The estimated figure from table 2 shows that there is a positive relationship between government educational expenditure and unemployment rate in Nigeria, although the impact of the relationship is not significant. This means that government spending on education can be enhanced.

**Table 3: Impact of capital formation on unemployment**

Dependent Variable: UN  
 Method: Least Squares  
 Date: 03/20/18 Time: 22:34  
 Sample: 1985 2015  
 Included observations: 31

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.740695	0.913058	6.287330	0.0000
LGCF	1.155968	0.433382	2.667321	0.0109

  

R-squared	0.147868	Mean dependent var	7.399226
Adjusted R-squared	0.127084	S.D. dependent var	4.692700
S.E. of regression	4.384388	Akaike info criterion	5.839372
Sum squared resid	788.1372	Schwarz criterion	5.921289
Log likelihood	-123.5465	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.869581
F-statistic	7.114599	Durbin-Watson stat	0.709471
Prob(F-statistic)	0.010897		

The estimated figure from table 3 shows that there is a positive relationship between gross capital formation and unemployment rate in Nigeria. A percentage increase in gross capital formation will increase unemployment by 1.16%. The implication of the result is that that type of economic growth in Nigeria is harmful to job creation in Nigeria. The result implies that the situation in Nigeria is challenging in solving the unemployment problem. For Nigeria to take-off in terms of full employment there is need to formulate and implement policies that will promote transparency and accountability, overcome institutional constraint, promote human development, engineer political transformation and engender social and cultural re-orientation. All these would without doubt bring about structural multidimensional changes and generate massive employment opportunities for the unemployed in Nigeria.

**VII. SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

1. A percentage increase in population growth will increase unemployment by 4.95%. This means the number of job available is far limited to the number of population. That mean the government is unable to provide jobs for its youths. This increase in population might be as a result of high level of migration, high birth rate and low death rate.
2. The estimated figure from table 2 shows that there is a positive relationship between government educational expenditure and unemployment rate in Nigeria, although the impact of the relationship is not significant. This means that government spending on education can be enhanced.
3. The estimated figure from table 3 shows that there is a positive relationship between gross capital formation and unemployment rate in Nigeria.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

One of the most crucial challenges facing Nigerian economy today is the formulation of effective policy measures that will drastically reduce unemployment and poverty in the midst of population explosion. Given the damnable implications of this phenomenon in an economy, it is apparently clear that no country would allow this episode to uninterruptedly proceed without mitigation.

### RECOMMENDATION

The continuous effort towards unemployment reduction in African economies especially in Nigeria, the following suggested policy measures are very useful:

#### **Development of Entrepreneurial Skills among Youths**

Given the high level of unemployment in Nigeria, the development of entrepreneurial skills and initiatives should be of paramount importance especially in the higher education sector in order to facilitate the employability of graduates who will increasingly be called upon to be not only job seekers, but above all to be job creators (Okebukola, 2001). Nigeria is at its lowest ebb in human capital development and utilization because of its inadequate educational system which tends to produce more of those who lack job skills for employment than those the economy requires to remain vibrant. In view of this, to attack unemployment then, there is the need to restructure the educational system in respect of manpower production for the needs of the economy. Vocational skills should be given high priority, as it is capable of generating self – employment. The technological institutions in the country should be properly funded and equipped to ensure efficiency.

#### **Expenditure on Entrepreneurship / Productive education should be well increased**

Government should ensure more prudent and judicious management of national resources on productive education. Education is the bed rock of human capital development and it is synonymous to economic growth. The type of education dished out must be growth enhancing. The government should also encourage entrepreneurship in her programmes and fully incorporate the citizens in such programmes. A skilled populace, given the right incentives interacts favourably with this business-friendly environment to be productive citizens. However, Nigeria remains a country with immense untapped potential – vibrant population, large market – and an even greater potential of harnessing all these for economic prosperity.

#### **Provision of Infrastructure**

The poor state of infrastructure in Nigeria has continued to remain a monumental problem to the Nigerian economic growth and development in all facets. Self - engagement is seriously inhibited due to poor or lack of infrastructures; hence, the dependence of virtually all the unemployed persons on the government. The economic environment has continued to remain hostile to cottage, small and medium scale industries. There is the need for the government to efficiently meet the challenges of infrastructural development which fuel the fire of Entrepreneurship skill in the entire country as this will help to launch the private sector into full potentials. This will stimulate private investment and induce remarkable economic growth much more than government direct involvement in investment. This is because the empirical evidence for most African countries indicates that private investment has a significantly stronger effect on growth than does government investment probably because it is more efficient and perhaps less closely associated with corruption (Tairu, 2003).

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