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The Relevance of Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme: A Case Study of Sure-P and Job Creation in Nigeria 2012-2015

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ABSTRACT

In this research work titled "the relevance of subsidy reinvestment programme in Nigeria and job creation in Nigeria 2012-2015, the research examined how fruitful this programme was to job creation in Nigeria and also how well has the graduate internship scheme worked in increasing skill acquisition for relevant jobs in Nigeria. The study was based on the following hypothesis; did the reinvestment of subsidy funds enhanced job creation in Nigerian and did graduate internship scheme increased the acquisition of relevant job skills by Nigerian graduate. Data from the study was sourced from two main sources, primary and secondary. Primary data were sourced from the use of questionnaires and oral interviews. Secondary data were sourced from journals and other relevant materials. Frequency tables, simple percentages and analytic induction served as techniques for data analysis, while the Marxian theory of state served as the theoretical framework for analysis. At the end the researcher found out that sure-P has not created enough jobs or enhanced employment in Nigeria. The study therefore encourages the Nigerian government to create other means of job creation and youth empowerment since the closure of the SURE-P programme by the Buhari administration.

Keywords: Relevance, subsidy, reinvestment, empowerment programme, sure-p.

INTRODUCTION

The Nigerian economy revolves around, and is solely dependent on the oil industry. This dependency on oil is not in the best interest of the country, assuming the oil dries up; the Nigerian economy will definitely collapse [1]. Nigeria is the world's 14th largest producer of crude oil. It possesses the world's 8th largest proven natural gas reserves. The country, had four refineries with an installed production capacity of 445,000 barrels of fuel per day, adequate to meet its domestic needs with a surplus for export but today we are not bewildered that the refineries have gone comatose given the lack of adequate management of these assets. Nigerian oil fields are situated in the Niger Delta region of the country.

The Niger Delta region is a unique eco-zone by virtue of its size and position. It is a region blessed with abundant natural resources, both human and material. The Niger Delta is the pride of our nation Nigeria, as it produces over 75% of

Nigeria's crude oil, over 80% of her Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and over 95% of her budgetary expenditure as well as over 80% of her foreign exchange earnings. Viewed as the third largest wetland in the world, whose flora and fauna has sustained life for generations. For decades running, its oil wealth has provided the bulk of Nigeria's wealth. [2] observed it is paradoxical to note that this oil rich region in spite of her wealth is a representation of one of the extreme situations of poverty and underdevelopment. The people of the region suffer from abject poverty due to low productivity occasioned by impoverished soil due to oil mining activities. It is estimated that income per capita in this region is less than two thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00). In fact most people in the Niger Delta live below poverty line. There is a vicious circle of poverty in the rural areas. This is as a result of low productivity which results to

low income, low savings, low investments and back to low productivity.

Apart from the low standard of living, spatial or physical development is little to write home about. The rural areas have remained typically rural with absence of good roads, little or no access to portable drinking water: lack of link to the national electric grid, etc.

In the 1970's, era of oil boom, oil gave Nigeria a significant economic power and diplomatic leverage. In spite of having fabulous economic potentials, and a territory blessed with natural resources, Nigeria has not fared so well economically. The oil boom provided Nigeria with an opportunity to establish and develop industrial sector which could have served as the basis for linkages with the other sectors of the economy but this opportunity has not been utilized, the youths are the worst hit and unemployment rate is always on the increase. Inflation runs at roughly 10% per annum. Hitherto, it is observed that the socioeconomic prospects of the Nigerian citizens have dwindled and youth employment is at through the re-investment of the subsidy funds. However, the problem now lies on the possibility of SURE-P generating employment for the youths by the fuel subsidy removal and the difficulty of government agencies to, identify projects which are beneficial for society ,but need additional funds to be executed as private returns are too low.

Against this background, this study investigates Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P) and Employment Generation between 2012 and 2014.

Statement of the Problem

The greatest challenge facing the country today is the absence of youth employment; our youths are not employed. Youths after graduation roam the streets of Nigeria in search of work. Unemployment has maintained a rising trend over the years. According to National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in the "2012 National Baseline Youth Survey", more than half which is about 54 percent

of the Nigerian youth population is unemployed. Every year, over 300,000 graduates are churned out from the tertiary institutions nationwide.

Central to the attainment of employment generation in any economy is the availability of finance; more generally, cheap finance. [3] argued that bank credit is important for a smooth take-off of business enterprises and also ensures its efficient performance thereafter, even as [4] reiterated that finance influences, positively, the level of economic activity in a region. Finance is capable of influencing what is to be produced, for whom to be produced and how it will be produced including the prices of the produced goods and services are to be dispensed to final consumers. Thus, adequate availability of finance is the hub of employment generation in both small and large economies. Finance thus ensures that economic ills enshrined in unemployment are checked and controlled.

Several factors may be blamed for the prevalence of youth unemployment in Nigeria. There is a high population growth rate 3.5 percent per annum which accompanies an already large national population of over 167 million people. In addition, deficient school curricula and poor teacher training have contributed to the failure of educational institutions to provide students the appropriate skills to make them employable. Since schools in rural areas are generally more deficient in infrastructure, teaching facilities and teacher quality than schools in urban areas, this may help account for the high growth in rural unemployed youth. Its lowest ebb, even as the earnings and income generated from oil had continued to sky-rocket before the recent decline.

It is instructive that successive administrations in Nigeria have focused on the removal of fuel subsidy and increase in the price of fuel as a means of raising additional revenue for development efforts. Before every fuel price increase, the government promises life in abundance for all citizens and goes ahead to tabulate projects and

programmes where the savings will be reinvested. The administration of Sani Abacha went as far as setting up the defunct Petroleum Trust Fund which invested the saved funds in specific and identifiable projects. However, the more the increase in the price of fuel, the more Nigerians continue to witness poor governmental, service delivery, increase in unemployment rate and public infrastructure continues to decay. This development fuels another round of steps and advocacy by government for further reductions to, or removal of what has become a doubtful subsidy. Moreover, successive Nigerian governments have been unable to use the oil wealth to generate employment for the youths.

This has been categorized as one of the serious impediments to social progress. Apart from representing a colossal waste of a country's manpower resources, it generates welfare loss in terms of lower output, thereby leading to lower income and well-being. The issue of Petroleum Subsidy is familiar to Nigerians. Over the Years, subsidy on Petroleum Products (Diesel, Petrol and Kerosene) have been subjected to progressive subsidy reduction as a matter of socio-economic necessity, where by the price of Diesel (AGO) isrompletely deregulated to zero subsidy level. However, Premium Motor Spirit (PMS-petrol) and Household Kerosene (HHK) are still being subsidized despite its unsustainability and eminent threat to **the** socio-economic health of the country.

The federal government, therefore, became desirous of discontinuing subsidies on prices of petroleum products because this poses a huge financial burden on the government, disproportionately benefits the wealthy, is inefficient and diverts resources away from potential investments in critical infrastructure. The total projected subsidy reinvestible funds per annum are N1.134 trillion based on average crude oil price of US\$90 per barrel. Out of this N478 .49 billion accrues to the federal government, N4 11.03 billion to state governments, N203.23billion to Local

Governments, N9.86 billion to the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and N31.37 billion as Transfers to Derivation and Ecology, Development of Natural Resources and Stabilization Funds.

This programme is focused on utilization of federal government's share of the subsidy. Every State and Local Government is expected to design its own programmes utilizing its portion of the subsidy reinvestment funds. The subsidy reinvestment funds from the discontinuation of the fuel subsidy will be used for the implementation of the programme and to reduce our borrowing needs objective procedure employed "in carrying out scientific investigation. According to [6] methodology is regarded as techniques and the scientific procedures used in a given science or in particular context of inquiry in that science. It deals with the problem, prospects, assets and liabilities of the techniques. However, the methodology for this study contains: the theoretical framework, hypotheses, research design, method of data collection, method of data analysis, and logical data framework.

There is hardly any valid research that has no theoretical construct. Meanwhile, the essence of theorizing is to explain in order to reach generalization, predict and control. It is on this note that the study adopted the Marxian theory of the state. The major proponents of this theory are [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12]. Their basic assumptions are that the state was a nothing but an instrument of the dominant economic class exploiting and oppressing the other sections of the society. For them the state is basically an instrument of domination by the bourgeoisie class. According to [13] Marxian scholarship see the state as an instrument of the ruling class and also as a governing phenomenon not necessarily tied to the capitalist which may not always be unified.

Furthermore, for[14] a Marxist defined, the state as an organ of class rule. An organ for the oppression of one class on another. The state for him as a coercive institutions it must be with violence since

the state is simple the oppressive use of the bourgeoisie, it cannot be used to advance the " other classes. He advocated the use of revolution not just the ruling class but also to destroy their instrument of [15] went further to posit that the state all the institutions and practices through which the ruling succeeds in making the consensual subordination of those over whom it rules. Hence, [16] argued that the state is nothing but a committee for managing the affairs of the whole bourgeoisie. It exist for the sole interest and good of the ruling class. In this light [17] noted that:

The state is composed in such a way that it enjoys limited independence from the social classes particularly the hegemonic social class-and is immersed in class struggle. Because autonomization is the essence of the state as a modality of domination

From the above views the State therefore is an institution with established apparatuses purposely and directly meant to defend and maintain a class domination and class exploitation. Thus, the control of the State apparatuses by the ruling elites is for, and in the whole interest of the bourgeoisie. For [18], both the economic and political powers of the State are merely the organized power of one class for the oppression of another. [19] further views the State as the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Thus, [20] sees the capitalist State as where the means of production and other things exist in the private ownership, where both the working class and the peasants are into all or complete subjugation by the propertied class. Meanwhile, the idea of democracy, universal suffrage, parliament, elections, policy measures (SURE-P), the fight for national unity and security, etc, are only presented or constituted in a disguise and invariably do not alter an iota of the essential character of the State in being oriented, controlled and directed by the ruling

class, purposely used to dominate the other classes in the State [21].

For the Marxian Scholars, therefore, the development of the productive forces in the capitalist society produced surplus value and thus the appropriation of property for private use that necessitated the constitution of the State. It is this State that, Marxist Scholars argue, becomes an instrument in the hands of the powerful dominant class for accumulation and exploitation of the dominated members of the society. This kind of State [22] [23] argue, is an organ of exploitation and is not capable of pursuing policies like SURE-P. or invariably politics that would promote the interest of all. According to [24], because of the absence of a fully developed indigenous class, the State (mostly in under-developed economies) has largely remained an instrument of the ruling class in the promotion of capitalist accumulation under the pretext of national development. Public policy such as SURE-P is thus determined by International Finance Capital, using the local bourgeoisie in formulation and implementation in the national economy [25].

In this light, the theory will unravel essence and true purpose the program as regards who benefited from it various schemes.

This is because according to [26] state policies in a apitalist state is oriented and directed is rooted in the preservation of the interest of a set class, religion, ethnic group, among others. Therefore the theory will x-ray the actual benefactors of SURE-P as regards creation of jobs in Nigeria.

Secondly, this theory unravels the nexus between the state, SURE-P and creation of jobs because those who control the state and their various apparatus that influences both variables. In this light, this theory examines the linkages between them because those who control the state shapes both. The theory highlight connections between the ruling class who uses state policies such as SURE-P in the guise to generate employment and

increase human capital development accumulate and consolidate state resources. From the above, this theory is germane in investigating the nexus between SURE-P and job creation.

Hypotheses

Based on the foregoing, the working hypotheses that will guide this research are

1. The reinvestment of the subsidy funds enhanced creation of jobs in Nigeria
2. Graduate Internship Scheme of the SURE-P increased the acquisition of skills relevant job skills by Nigerian graduates.

Research Design

A research design sets out guidelines that linkup the elements of methodology adopted for a study namely; relating the paradigm to the research strategy and then the strategy to methods for collecting empirical data [27]. It also includes practical procedures adopted for accessing the subjects of the research.

Research strategy can be taken to mean the way in which the research objectives are questioned [28]. According to [29] there are two types of research strategies, namely, 'quantitative research' and 'qualitative research'. Deciding on which type of research to follow, depends on the purpose of the study and the type and availability of the information which is required.

To generate quantitative data, the survey method was adopted for this study. It was essentially considered as the most suitable design for the work because students opinion a would be the main source of primary data collection. This type of design is usually appropriate for gathering data regarding social issues. It adopts the self-report style of finding out the current status of a phenomenon from a population who should supply the required information and to who the information can be generalized.

Study research method was considered most appropriate because it is a type of research method that allows researchers to investigate problems that have to do with eliciting responses from human beings. It equally allows researchers to examine the interrelationships among

variables and to develop explanatory inferences.

Study Population and Sampling Techniques

A research population can be denned as the totality of a well-defined collection of individuals or objects that have a common, binding characteristics or traits [29], [30].

[31] added that a population is defined as all elements (individuals, objects and events) that meet the sample criteria for inclusion in a study.

The population of this study include all unemployed graduates in Nigeria including those who have benefited or undergone through SURE-P and GIS training and empowerment. The population of unemployed youths and graduates in Nigeria is estimated at over 25 million.

Sampling Technique

According to [32] a study of this nature calls for the researcher to make choices from among several numbers of possible events, people and organizations. He further maintained that, the researcher may have to pick one or just a few examples from the group of things that are being studied. Moreover, he indicates that whatever the case and the subject matter, the study normally depends on a deliberate and explicit choice about which case to select from among the numerous possibilities. [33]; stated that sampling saves time and data collection is more manageable.

[34], expressed that a researcher is at liberty to choose to conduct research on a single case or to conduct multiple case studies. The cluster and random sampling techniques were used in selecting respondents for the study.

Cluster sampling has been defined by [35] as 'a survey sampling method which selects clusters such as groups defined by area of residence, organizational membership or other group-defining characteristics'. Cluster sampling allows inferences to be made from the sample about the population and it is the most suitable choice where a researcher is faced with time and other resources

constraints. To cover all states of Nigeria is beyond the ability of a single researcher within the time and budget limits imposed by the study. Due to the large nature of this population, the researcher decided to draw a manageable

sample size which is a true representation of the population. In determining the sample size which is a true representation of the population. Krejcie and Margan's table for determining the sample size of each population category.

Table 1: Krejcie And Margan Table Of Sample Size

Population size	Sample size	Population size	Sample size
50	44	260	155
75	63	280	162
100	80	300	169
120	92	400	196
130	97	500	217
140	103	1,000	278
150	108	1,500	306
16	113	2,000	323
170	118	3,000	341
180	123	4,000	351
190	127	5,000	357
200	132	10,000	370
220	140	50,000	381
240	148	100,000 & over	384

Source: "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities," by R.V. Krejcie and D.W. Morgan 1970, *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 30, PP. 607-610.

From the table above, it is given that if one population is over 100, 000, the sample size is 384. Since the study population 100,000, it therefore means that our sample size is 384.

Methods of Data Collection and Analysis Method has been defined as any means by which knowledge may be acquired or technique by which data could be systematically dealt with, including its gathering, analysis and presentation. Method may be logical or empirical, qualitative or quantitative. "A method is logical when it deals with logical facts, and empirical when the facts are susceptible either to observation or to empirical verification" [4]. Data collection according to [8] is "the science and art of acquiring information (out the selected properties of units)". This research adopts

both and secondary method of data collections.

1) Primary Data

Questionnaire according to [11] is a specially constructed document containing relevant questions designed to obtain some information. This research administered questionnaire to get an authentic and accurate response from the respondents. The questionnaire was mainly structured (use of close-ended question-answer format) and divided into two sections:

This study used questionnaires as the main instruments to collect information from graduates. The questionnaires were structured base on the objective of the study. Particularly, the questionnaires were administered to workers within departments who work closely with procurement related issues.

The questionnaire was developed because of the following: they offered possibility of anonymity because subjects' names were not required on the completed

questionnaires. There was less opportunity for bias as they were presented in a consistent manner. Most of the items in the questionnaires were closed, which made it easier to compare the responses to each item. They required less time and energy to administer.

The questionnaire was designed based on a 5-point Liked-type scale, ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5) where respondents were asked to identify their level of agreement to the : questions were divided into sections that covered the research objectives and research questions.

The questionnaires were self-administered on one-to-one basis and the internet to the respondents willing to fill or provide answers to the questionnaire. To improve the response rate, a number of follow-up procedures and strategies were , such as sending reminder surveys or notices to non-respondents. We adopted multiple data

SUMMARY

The study investigated Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P) and Creation of Employment for the Nigerian youths between 2012 and 2014. This is against the backdrop of the removal of fuel subsidy in the country. The specific objectives of the study were to:

1. Ascertain if the reinvestment of the subsidy funds enhance employment generation In Nigeria; and
2. Determine whether the Graduate Internship Scheme of the SURE-P increased the acquisition of relevant job skills by Nigeria graduates.

In pursuance of these objectives, the research proceeded to conduct literature review in chapter two. To this effect, literature relating to subsidy reinvestment and empowerment programme; unemployment and skills acquisition were reviewed to understand the trend of thought on subsidy reinvestment and empowerment programme. It revealed that several authors have addressed the issue of subsidy. Among these are [25]; [26]; [27]; [28]; [29]; [30].

analysis strategies in order to fully deal with the complex nature of the research problem. First, we relied on descriptive statistics techniques, such as frequency tables, cross tables, charts, percentage, and diagrams. This is to arrange and order some of the data in both the questionnaire and interview schedule at least. The data obtained from the questionnaire were coded, entered and analyzed using SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviations were used to present results in-tables and figures format.

Furthermore, analytic induction was used to analyze qualitative data collected from the secondary sources. According to [23], "qualitative relates to aspects of enquiry that are more philosophical and argumentative, like the quantitative, it also deals with fact, but in this case, logical instead of empirical fact.

It revealed that subsidies implies any measure that keeps prices :onsumers pay for a goods or products below market levels for ronsumers or for producers above market. More so, extant terature showed that subsidies serve a number of economic and social purposes, including alleviating energy poverty and improving increasing domestic supply, national resource wealth redistribution, and correction of externalities and controlling Elation. Indeed, subsidies enjoy widespread use in several countries and several commodities such as petroleum products, or farm inputs liker fertilizer and machinery. Within the Nigerian context, fuel subsidy means to sell petrol below the cost of importation. It is a mechanism designed the government to keep the price consumers pay for products below market levels to specifically make targeted goods and services affordable to consumers who ordinarily may not be able to afford them. In Nigeria, government's attempts to discontinue the subsidy policy faced resistance among from many citizens,

leading to debates. Scholars have had conflicting views on the desirability or otherwise of the policy. The government's argument for the removal of subsidy is to money and invest, same in the economic development of the nation and thereby eradicating the suffering of the Nigerian masses; and that spend the savings in improving the various sectors of the economy especially in infrastructural and services development. This against the backdrop of the worsening employment and poverty situation in Nigeria. The urgent need to tackle the unemployment challenge and other associated challenges informed the establishment the Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE P). Similarly, authors, including [2]; [3]; [4]; [5]; [6]; [7] among others examined the quality and problems of graduates. They note that a gap exists between the quality of graduates produced and what the market demands. Most regarded internship and vocational training and skills acquisition as a veritable means of achieving higher prospects of employment and acquiring relevant skills for the job market. However, irrespective of the above contribution is, there appeared to be neglect from previous studies on the effects of the subsidy reinvestment and empowerment programme on employment generation in Nigeria. This primarily more so the so with the Graduate Internship Scheme of the SURE-I and acquisition of skills by graduates, relevant to the job market. The study sought to fill this gap by interrogating Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P) and job creation in Nigeria in order to ascertain if the reinvestment of the subsidy funds enhance employment generation in Nigeria; and determine if the Graduate Internship Scheme of the SURE-P led to the acquisition of relevant skills for the job market.

Furthermore, this was preceded by study methodology in chapter three. Accordingly, the Marxian theory of the state, which was propounded by [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], among others

was adopted as the theoretical framework of analysis. Their basic assumptions is that the state was nothing but an instrument of the dominant economic class exploiting and oppressing the other sections of the society. For them the state is basically an instrument of domination by the bourgeoisie class. Indeed, the relationship between SURE-P and job creation is better explained in the context of Marxian theory of the state. The framework unraveled the hidden relations between the reinvestment of the subsidy funds and employment generation in Nigeria and also explained how the dominant class in charge of the Nigerian state attempted to use SURE-P to enrich themselves further under the pretence of redistributing state wealth in the name of Graduate Internship Scheme acquisition of skills suitable for the job market.

The study adopted the qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. Data obtained through the questionnaire was supplemented with secondary data. Cluster and random sampling was employed as the sampling techniques to draw a sample of 384 graduates from the population of the study using Krejcie and Morgan table of sample size. Questionnaire served as instrument of data collection, supplemented by data collected through qualitative methods. Frequency tables, simple percentages and analytic induction, which serves the purpose of providing knowledge, new sights, a representation of facts and a practical guide to action, are utilized as the technique for data analysis.

Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme and job creation was the focus of chapter four. The establishment and objectives of SURE-P. SURE-P and Challenge of Unemployment in Nigeria; SURE-P and Employment Generation; SURE-P and Youth Empowerment in Nigeria; and Corruption and the Effectiveness of the Reinvestment Programme were interrogated to ascertain if subsidy reinvestment and empowerment programme has led to employment generation in Nigeria. The evidence suggests that although SURE-P

was created to among other things create employment for the army of unemployed graduates and youth in the nation through training and massive investment in productive sectors of the economy, the programme has not changed the fortunes of graduates and other unemployed youths in the country as rates of poverty in the country remains alarmingly high. Therefore, the subsidy reinvestment and empowerment programme has not led to employment generation in Nigeria.

In chapter three of the research youth unemployment and poverty in Nigeria was discussed. The main aim of the subsidy Reinvestment and empowerment Programme was to create jobs for the youths and also impinge in them skills to enable them standup their own business. The chapter looked at the state of youths in Nigeria; implication of youth unemployment, and also SURE-P and youth Empowerment in Nigeria. The research shows that over 50% of youths in Nigeria are either unemployed or underemployed and this problem has put our economy in jeopardy. Youth unemployment has resulted in different social mishaps like kidnapping, thuggery, armed- robbery, assassination, lawlessness kidnapping, thuggery, armed-robbery, assassination, lawlessness and may other social deviance. Despite the creation of subsequent policies to cater for the youths and curb youth unemployment, these policies have subsequently failed. It is safe to say that SUR-P didn't do enough to reverse or even affect this enormous problem of youth unemployment.

In chapter four, Graduate Internship Scheme (GIS) and employability of graduates in Nigeria was examined to determine if the Graduate Internship Scheme of the SURE-P led to the acquisition of relevant skills for the job market. To this effect, the research examined the background to the Graduate Internship Scheme (GIS), Graduate Internship Scheme and Acquisition of Relevant Job Skills; Graduate Training and Employment Prospects; The Employment of GIS Beneficiaries; The Employment of GIS Beneficiaries; GIS and Prospect of Self-reliance and the Politicization and the Effectiveness of GIS. The results indicate that the GIS opportunity for eligible graduate youths to be placed as interns in reputable public/private sector firms to enhance building the manpower requirement and has led to the acquisition of essential job skills by graduates, which have enhanced their prospects of employment. This however, has not translated real employment for the graduate;-,. More so, it indicate that the GIS programme of the SURE-P has to promoted self-reliance of graduates and beneficiaries of the scheme. Finally, the results showed that politicization, which has been a major challenge in the implementation of public policies in Nigeria, has undermined the effectiveness of GIS. This because it has resulted in the manipulation of the implementation process to score political, social, religion or regional goals. This means that the Graduate Internship Scheme of the SUREP increased the acquisition of relevant skills for the job market, although it has not translated to actual employment.

CONCLUSION

The study established that the subsidy reinvestment and empowerment programme has not led to employment generation in Nigeria. This is because, although SURE-P was created to among other things create 'employment for the army of unemployed graduates and youth in the nation through training and massive investment in productive sectors of the economy, the programme has not changed the fortunes of graduates and

other unemployed youths in the country as rates of poverty in the country remains alarmingly high.

More so, the Graduate Internship Scheme of the SURE-P has led to the acquisition of relevant skills for the job market, although it has not translated to actual employment. This is because GIS opportunity for eligible graduate youths to be placed as interns in reputable public / private sector firms to enhance building

the manpower requirement and has led to the acquisition of essential job skills by graduates, which have enhanced their

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the study recommends:

1. The government should provide legislative template for investors and create a conducive environment for investments both within and outside to come and invest in the country to enable the utilization of the skills of our graduates and youths.
2. Since the discontinuation of the SURE-P by the Buhari Administration,

prospects of employment. This however, has not translated real employment for the graduates.

the government should endeavor to create policies that would run on transparency not on corruption so as to be able to curb youth unemployment and also policies that would empower our youths.

3. The SURE-P programme should be through investigated so as to determine its failure and correct them in subsequent policies. 114

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