

TITLE PAGE

**UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AMONGST GRADUATES OF HIGHER INSTITUTIONS
(A CASE STUDY OF ENUGU METROPOLIS)**

BY

OGBOO LOUIS CHINEDU

BA/2009/236

**THE RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES AMORJI –
NIKE, ENUGU STATE IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.SC) DEGREE IN BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION.**

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this project on Unemployment Problems Amongst Graduates of Higher Institutions in Nigeria (Case Study of Enugu State) has been written and submitted to the Department of Business Administration Caritas University Amorji – Nike, Enugu under my supervisor.

MR. WALTER ANI
(PROJECT SUPERVISOR)

PROF. G.U NWANGUMA
(H.O.D)

DATE

DATE

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the Almighty God, who gave me the knowledge and power to write this project and also to my wonderful parents, with special thanks, for always being there for me.

ABSTRACT

In this research, it is assumed that unemployment is a factor inherent in the nation's economic system, first because intentionally or unintentionally the policy-makers do not deliberately resort to measures capable of reducing unemployment to acceptable level. This research is concerned with wages and means of denitrifying the causes and measures of curbing the problem created by unemployment. To do this, this research will specifically investigate the incidence of unemployment among graduates of institution of higher learning in Enugu State and to determine what factors are responsible for or that affect unemployment. The researcher distributed (200) two hundred questionnaires to the respondent and collected (170) one hundred and seventy. Data were collected from unemployed graduates the data extracted from the questionnaire from the validation of research hypothesis were subjected to chi-square test statistics. And at the end of the research work, some possible recommendation were made like, establishment of more industries should be provided in order to absorb our unemployed graduates and conclusion were made in order to tackle the problems of unemployment amongst the graduates of higher institution in Enugu State.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My gratitude goes to my supervisor, Walter Ani E.C. for his guidance and encouragement, for my work.

My gratitude to my beloved parents Mr. and Mrs Ogboo, my guidance Prof. and Lady Elo Amucheazi, my lovely Sister, my great friend Ikenna Onyeakazi, my siblings, ifeoma, Ugochukwu, Chike, Chineze, and Chika. My feliatation goes to my head of Department, Prof G.U Nwanguma, and my amiable lecturers Mr. Innocent Ubawike, Mr. Kenneth Eziedo, Mr. Agbo Melletus for their Encouragement and support.

May Almighty God reward all of them abundantly. This I pray in Jesus name, Amen.

Finally my thanks goes to all my course mates, Eneh Jude, Aiden Joseph, Awen Samuel, Jane, Vivian, Christable, Ahemed Kasim,, Victor, Victoria Chibuije, Charls, Fustim, I said thanks to you all may God bless you, for your support and contributions.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Cover page	i
Title page	ii
Certification	iii
Dedication	iv
Abstract	v
Tables of content	vi

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background of the study	1
1.2	Statement of the study	3
1.3	Objectives/purpose of the study	5
1.4	Research questions/hypothesis	6
1.5	Significance of the study	8
1.6	Limitation of the study	8
1.7	Scope of the study	9

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Theoretical Frame Work for the Study	11
2.2	Historical Background	13
2.3	Current Literature	14

CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1	Research design	23
-----	-----------------	----

3.2	Sources of data -----	24
3.2.1	Primary sources of data -----	25
3.2.2	Secondary sources -----	26
3.3	The population of the study -----	27
3.4	Sample design and determination of sample size -----	28
3.5	Methods of data collection -----	29
3.5.1	Questionnaire design, distribution and collection of responses --	30
3.5.2	Secondary methods data collection -----	31
3.6	Methods of data presentation and analysis -----	32

CHAPTER FOUR DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1	Data presentation -----	33
4.1.2	Presentation according to key research question -----	34
4.1.3	Analysis based on research hypothesis -----	35

CHAPTER FIVE SUMMARY AND FINDING, RECOMMENDATION

5.1	Summary of findings -----	44
5.2	Recommendations -----	45
5.3	Conclusion -----	46
	Bibliography -----	47
	Appendices -----	52

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

This chapter provides a broad overview of the employment situation in graduate s which is a major concern of government and their social partner throughout the region. The approach is rather general and highlights major issues concerning employment problems and prospects in the region. Because of data limitation, it does not attempt a comprehensive and quantitative analysis of the employment situation. it brings with an examination of the employment problems, including background information on its origin and trends, and then looks at the nature and underlying causes of contemporary unemployment. Unemployment of a large portion of the labor force is a central problem now in almost all the underdeveloped countries.

The phenomenon of chronic unemployment has become the major concern of successive Nigerian government. The

phenomenon of joblessness creates much concern for the individual Nigerians. According to the 1966 - 67 manpower surveys in Nigeria, the proportion of the labour force in Nigeria not working is 1 - 7 percent, which means that nearly two of every one hundred member of the potential labor are unemployed.

Unemployment has thus reached such an alarming situation today that is perhaps considered the most serious of the problem affecting Nigeria and one that is steadily worsening as the gap between the rapid rising member pressing for work and the new employment opportunities being created widens.

In the underdeveloped countries such as Nigeria however employment benefits are not available to the unemployed. the income level of the great majority of families makes the provision of unemployment benefits virtually impossible thus those unable to find jobs or these discharged from their previous employments re left to fend for themselves. in under developed countries majority of job seekers are therefore forced to create

employment for themselves particularly in the rural agricultural sectors where they force disguised unemployment. in the context of this study both those who are disguised unemployment. in the context of this study both those who are disguisedly unemployed and those who are openly unemployed are lumped together as the unemployed.

thus unemployment is define briefly as the negative aspect of the economic process for an unemployed person is one who despite his willingness and capacity to work is unable to do so for reasons inherent in the organization of the commodity production.

1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PPROBLEMS

Unemployment rates are particularly high among graduate and especially among school leaves, giving rise increasingly to the problems of "educated unemployment". paradoxically, graduate unemployment seems to be correlated with levels of education attained in some cases. This is particularly true for school leavers in, for example, Nigeria where the proportion of the unemployed with secondary education increased from 24 to 51 percent

between 1974 and 1985. graduate employment rates are probably 3 - 4 times higher than those of older workers, and in many countries in the region open unemployment among graduate as a group in the labour could be as 40 - 50 percent.

Moreover, graduates and new entrants to the labour force are as well placed as experienced workers to find employment in new opportunities or to go into self employment. The problems of graduate unemployment reflect the contraction of jobs in the modern sector and declining rate of job creation in that sector. It also suggests serious labour market distortions related to the development and utilization of human resources in the context of changing economic circumstances. further, the problem of graduate unemployment is linked to the fact of many African countries, as already noted, continue to record relatively high rates of population growth, and the population structure of some of those countries is overwhelmingly young with children of school going age accounting for as much as half of the total population in some cases.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Unemployment has become a current and a current universal problem in Nigeria. The impact presently has been felt by 80% of Nigerian's families. The efforts of our government to curb it are inadequate or misdirected, so positive results are not yet in sight.

Unemployment has brought hardship and object poverty to many families. The level of adult dependency has increased, so the rate of saving in our economy is declining. The problem has also led to increase in crime waves and rates. All these could spell doom for the nation. It is deemed fit to embark on this study as a contribution towards the eradication of the problems of unemployment and its accompanying problems and hardship to the individual and in general.

Our primary motive of carrying out this study were born of the desire to contribute in any meaningful way the idea of how the glowing rate of unemployment in Nigeria can be dealt with in order to reduce its social and other consequences especially on our leaders of tomorrow to at least a minimum.

The roles of government to assist people see the need of solving their numerous problems of which unemployment is an integral part. As graduates are generally regarded, as catalyst of national development are no longer assumed of job security and reliable source of livelihood. We see this as warning signal, showing that dangers are looming and if nothing is done to arrest the situation; it may spell out a disaster which nobody in this country can afford to avoid.

1.4 RESEARCH /QUESTIONS/ HYPOTHESIS IN THE (SYSTEM)

The data and information that will be used in conducting this research study will include both primary and secondary data which involves personal observation, books, journals, company documents, internet downloads and a number of others white papers and presentations which are relevant to this study.

Personal interview will also be carried out with entrepreneurs manage and finance personal in addition to issue questionnaires.

The method of data analysis to a adopted and used in this research study will used of statistical tools which are the simple percentage alongside the chi - square tests.

This research study is not an exception to hypothesis formulation and testing. The researcher intends to formulate and test the research hypothesis as follows.

Research hypothesis

The stress to obtain the necessary information requiredfro this research work has been given rise to the following hypothesis.

Ho: The current Educational system is not serving our societal need.

Hi;The current educational system is not serving our societal need

Ho: What means could the graduates unemployment be eradicated.

H1: There is no means graduates unemployment be eradicated

Ho: The government address itself to the problems of graduateunemployment galore?

Hi;The government has not address itself to the problems of graduate unemployment galore

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The case study or area where the problem has more impact in view of the problems created by unemployment in Enugu state despite government conscious efforts to create employment opportunities in the country, the interest on this problem is to determine through facts and figure the level of, and trend in unemployment in the country with the view to making lasting policy, recommendations that will ameliorate the problem of unemployment.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The limitation of the study is in Enugu so anything that explains unemployment outside this area will be irrelevant and useless.

1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study is in Enugu and it touches on the various unemployment problems, forms of unemployment. Unemployment has been one of the most persisted and unmanageable problems facing all industrial countries of the world. If not handled adequately, it will not be eliminated. The underlying causes of the serious employment problem in Nigeria are linked both to supply - side factors, which determines the demand for labor through the influence on main economic and labor market trends.

on the supply side, apart from population growth, salient characteristics of the labor force such as educational and skill level and mobility of labor can influence the level and distribution of employment, on the demand side the capacity of Nigeria economy to absorb labor into productive employment is influenced mainly by the rate and pattern of economic growth as well as by the structure and efficiency of production.

Unemployment may actually be higher among women than men in Nigeria. although this is lately depicted in recorded statistics many women in the country are officially outside the labor force i.e. house wives and are not actively seeking work, but it is likely that because of the need to argument household income many of these women would in fact take a job opportunities if these were available. The participation and unemployment rates of women in the labor force in Nigeria do not as such include the large reserve of women whose unemployed" status is concealed and not included in official statistics.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE STUDY

Graduate 'semployment in Nigeria has one of the most disturbing problems. A number of seminars, public debates and symposiums have been held in an attempt to find solution to it. Graduate unemployment in Nigeria is caused by many factors. Some of these factors responsible for graduate unemployment in Nigeria include the following;

- Rural - Urban migration
- The rapid expansion of higher institution in the country.
- The low expansion rate of the Nigeria economy.
- Negligence of agriculture by both the state and the federal government.
- Lack of interest in agric business by Nigerian graduate .

The graduate unemployment situation in Nigeria especially among our educated graduates who feel humiliated in the process of seeking for jobs and their feelings of unwanted or uncaring by the government and social vices. For instance, the student not of 1980 and unsuccessful coup of 1990 was as a result graduate's unemployment problem. And also some of our unemployed graduates engage in certain social vice jived delinquency drug abuse, alcoholism, prostitution and other problems that originate from unemployment are burglary and stealing owned robbery, smuggling and economic waste.

One crucial assumption is that employment is a crucial component of development. The rapid increase of graduate unemployment in the past years is a clear indication of the fact that development is not accumulating in Nigeria.

The theoretical framework is that not adequate attention has been given to the problem graduate unemployment in the country. A critical analysis of the causes of graduate employment in the country. This study will also be useful to individuals,

directors and managers of public and private organization and other policy makers towards the ultimate realization and eradication of graduate unemployment in the country.

Of the eastern province; it has served as the seat of government for eastern Nigeria. It has also served as political capital for the defunct three year old republic of Biafra, east central state, and the former Enugu state up to august 26, 1991.

2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

Unemployment. The history of unemployment, is now the major problems the graduates are facing particularly the graduates in Enugu State. Unemployment has been defined by different people according Nigerian statesman May 28, 1986 "unemployment connotes the scarcity of job both in public and private sectors". Also according to weekly Star, August, 17 1986 "unemployment is the state of being unemployed" that is to say people who are willing to work but there is no work for them to do.

Unemployment, has become one of the major problem graduates are suffering due the failure of government, refusing to plays a

dominant role and actively promotes private enterprises, establishes new enterprises with a centrally directed mobilization of resources towards the definite objectives of solving the graduates problem.

Unemployment appears to affect educated and uneducated men and women like, rich as well as poor house holds graduates unemployment has been affected by labour market problem, institutional weakness in employment of more employment generation. Post experience suggests that the transition to rapid and sustainable rate of economic growth will require better public sector management than has hitherto seen the case in other state.

the term unemployment have been defined by every man's dictionary of economics as involuntary idleness of a person willing to work at the prevailing rate of pay but unable to find it, it implies that only those people are to be regarded as unemployed who are prepared to work at the prevailing rate of pay but they do not find work.

2.3 CURRENT LITERATURE REVIEW

Unemployment is not a new phenomenon in economic history. But we can say with confidence that unemployment is some what new in the labour market of Nigeria. Unemployment becomes a problem when five percent of the labour force is unemployed. In Nigeria today it is rear to find a single family that is not directly or indirectly feeling the pinch of unemployment. The focus of this review therefore should be on the causes trends and proffered solution to the problem of unemployment.

Unemployment is caused by many factors;

Second the country has abandoned agriculture, once a mainstay of the economy. They also believe that Nigeria will continue to be saddled with the problem of unemployment until these mistakes are corrected.

Other writers attributed unemployment problem to rural urban migration created by regional dualism in Nigeria. Walter Nobi say that in recent years especially since the oil boom days which led to the neglect of agriculture, there is a great movement of people

from rural to urban area is search of elusive often non-existence jobs. For instance the population of Lagos was about 1.4 million in 1970 but with its present growth trend, it is projected to reach 7.5 million by the year 2000. This represents a growth of 18%. This trend cannot be left unchecked. This is because the new migrants put increased pressure on existing jobs. This worsens the situation more so when there are no new job creations. Again, the labour force in agricultural sector in the rural areas is further reduced thus reducing productivity but increasing unemployment in the country.

This rural-urban shift in population is caused by the concentration of social amenities in the urban centers at the expense of the rural dwellers.

Ray S. Ofegbu an economist says that unemployment in Nigeria was caused by lack of industries that can absorb out graduates, supply and demand problems resulting from air-educational system, rural underdevelopment and poor agricultural system, inadequate admission opportunities and lack of serious concern to

problem affecting the graduates by our policy makers. John J. Emeror to a press conference argued that mismanagement on Nigeria's fund and revenue is the major cause of unemployment in our country. He said and quote because Nigeria has been cursed by unscrupulous and unarmed robbers among us , under the deceitful shell of leaders, unemployment has accepted the challenges of squander mania by these naira mad leaders.

Thus the word of Karl Marx, the politicians are always around, only to pull the people down, is being manifested in Nigeria today. The lack of effective economic planning and prudent management on the part of our leaders has led to the alarming rate of employment.

From the above causes of employment, it can be awarded that 95% of the problems were manmade with only 5% created by natural hazards. This is just the same in every other social problem and since the effects as will be seen from the next paragraph is entirely on man himself, any initiation and execution of solutions to the problems should be entirely his responsibility.

The social consequences of unemployment as viewed by several authors extends from the individual who encounters the problem to his family via: the entire society , to this cheer, many writers touched on the various consequences unemployment , according to them they view that unemployment among graduate s have increased the rate of prostitution.

According to E. Ifedi, if you insist any five-star hotel all over the country in recent months the words leading to them are heavily infested with teenage girls soliciting for love and money because they have no jobs. A young graduate of political science in jos was recently heard saying at the end of his graduate serviceJuly that he would pick an appointment with the plateau state government house before going back for a master's degree programmer next academic session. But now, three years since 1983 when he made his statement, the young university graduate has been sobered by the demoralizing experience of looking for a job; he has not secured any employment.

Researchers of social sciences have found a positive correlation between unemployment and homicides, violence and imprisonment. O, Offender, studies in Nigeria today suggest that about 70% of jail inmates may be unemployed at the time of arrest and that recidivism may be attributed to lack of job.

Ozuonye .G. Ugwuda, also says that with a large number of people without jobs, the problem of crime is bound to be on the increase. Because many able bodied young men and women who have no job will hardly resist the temptations to dabble into anything that could provide a means of livelihood whether criminal in nature or not. It is therefore necessary for any government seriously interested in curbing criminal activities in the country, to first of all tackle the problem of unemployment.

Unemployment according to him, he also bound to bring about social discontent, which will not augur well for the country. Apart from the above social effects of unemployment, the problem has economic implication also Aiyanyor. O. Aiyanyor supports him but goes further to state that "not only at the aged and weak being

called upon to produce but they have to bear the brunt of unemployed graduate 's dependency which in the long reduces efficiency and savings, and hence general poor economy.

Another implication to Aiyanyor is that of brain-drain and increase in the exodus from rural to urban areas which inhibits growth and development. S. Neil stated that under conditions of economic inter-dependence, no household is able to provide for all its wants, but it must depend on purchases to supply its need and a worker's income is the family's life line that any interruption to his flow of earning constitute a threat to the family's way of life and such on interruption may come from a number of sources like sickness, accident, old age, death but the one of which workers tend to be more aware is employment.

On the psychological implications of unemployment, S. Swinburne rated unemployed persons as having worries, fear, uncertainty about the future, loss of sense of purpose, anger, bitterness, resentfulness, and feeling of shame, loss of status and loss of respect.

He further suggested that feelings of fear and uncertainty gives men less control over their own circumstances and fear of not being able to adjust to a new situation not knowing which direction to take many of them resort to drug addiction and alcohol as a coping mechanism. J.Jehoda reported that an unemployed person is accompanied by the problem of structuring time and organizing daily life, feeling of boredom, apathy, inertia and helplessness, the loss of sense of cogently and self respect, a negative effect of home life and personal relationships.

M. Coleman assembled the characteristic of the unemployed individual as social relationships without love, with drawl from society charm and sense of humor used to exploit other, low self confidence hostility toward and rejection of authority a source of continuous difficulty for those close to him, how frustration, tolerance, poor judgment, egocentricity, impulsivity and irresponsibility, lack of insight into and understanding one's behavior.

G. Pigou pointed out, "it is a frightful situation" when a country is faced with large number of unemployed persons, it embarrasses the government, cause discontent among the people. For however skilled a man may be is bound to deteriorate during a long period of unemployment as his hard loses some of not all its efficiency and he acquires the habits of idleness.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is the plan for research project. It provides guidelines which directs the researcher towards solving the research problem and it researcher problem and it may vary depending on the nature of the problem being studied Akuziulo (2005:50).

Design in research means preparing a mental plan or scheme of attack for solving a problem in a systematic manner. The researcher in this study used all strategies available in gathering and analyzing the data necessary for answering the question at hand. The researcher used this research survey to collect relevant information from unemployment graduates in Enugu State.

3.2 SOURCES OF DATA

The sources of data used in this research work include both the primary and secondary sources.

3.2.1 PRIMARY SOURCES DATA

Primary data are data collected by the researcher himself from the field through oral interviews and questionnaire. For this research, oral interviews were conducted among unemployed graduates in Enugu State. The questionnaires to be filled by respondents are so far the most satisfactory method. The level of accuracy in this case is quite high as the respondents ticks from a list of options that best explain in his own words. The possibility of the omission or commission on the words of the respondent is almost nil as against the oral interview.

3.2.2 SECONDARY SOURCES OF DATA

Secondary data on the other hand includes relevant books on the topic of research, seminar write-ups, journal, magazines, newspapers, and bulletins. In an attempt to gather sufficient materials for this work, the researcher made use of these

materials for this work, the researcher made use of these materials intensively. The internet has also formed a vital source of secondary data as economic issues of this nature here forum where journals and best case scenario world wild are made available to users of the web.

3.3 POPULATION OF STUDY

Ordinarily the term "population" means a large number of people living in a geographical area, like a country, state or local government area. In research and statistics, the term "population is used in a more specialized sense to include not just people but also members of the target of the study as members of the target of the study as defined by the aims and objectives of the researchers Akuezuilo(2002), The choice of population will depend on the nature of the problem one wants to investigate. The population size used in this Research work was taken from unemployed graduates in Enugu State and used as the population with respect to this research study.

3.4 SAMPLE DESIGN AND DETERMINATION OF SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size is normally dependent on the population under consideration and on the discretion of the researcher. Whatever the decision about the respondents is might always be the right sample size possible since it likely to be a better representation of the population. This is so because with a large sample size, the data extracted are likely to be more accurate and precise. (Cochran 1963).

The researcher in this case used a sample size of 200 unemployed graduates in Enugu State

3.5 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The method used in this course of is different in terms of data collection. The instruments used under the primary and secondary data include.

INTERVIEWS

Before an interview is conducted, it is necessary that the researcher should sufficiently be familiar with the subject matter so as to generate intelligent questions necessary for comprehension analysis, interviews were conducted among unemployed graduates based structured and unstructured questions which could not be options that best explain in his own words.

3.5.1 QUESTION AIR DESIGNING DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION OF RESPONSES

The researcher in his study designed distributed and used all strategies available in gathering and analyzing the data necessary for answering the questions at hand.

The researcher distributed 200 (two hundred) questionnaires and collected 170 Questioners respondents ticks from a list of options that best explains the situation or even explain in their own words. No questioner was left out all were collected. The research used this research survey to collect relevant

information from unemployed graduates within Enugu state as regards problems they encounter in solving the problems of unemployment graduates.

3.5.2 SECONDARY OF DATA COLLECTION

Secondary method of data collection was adopted by the researcher through paper presented by speakers at workshops, journal, magazine, new paper and bulletins and also the internal.

3.6 METHODS OF DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The researcher in this study used simple percentages for analyzing data from the questionnaire. These after the Chi-square (χ^2) method was employed to test the hypotheses from calculated in chapter one.

The formula for calculating the Chi-square (χ^2).

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(F_o - F_e)^2}{F_e}$$

$\chi^2 = \text{Chi-square}$ $F_o =$

Observed Frequency F_e

= Expected Frequency

"The expected Frequency (f_e) is the sum of the responses divided by the number of the categories Nwabuoke (1986). Therefore, in computing the frequency table.

$$F_e = \frac{r \cdot c}{n}$$

R = Row total

C = column total

Grand total

After the data analysis comes the interpretation, and the final decision taken based on such results.

REFERENCE

Akijziiloe.O. (2002)."*Research and Statistics in Education and Socialsciences" Method and Application*.Jos, Nigeria: NUEL Centi-publisher and Academic Press Ltd.

Aknezuilo(2005).*Business Mathematics And Statistics*.Aldine place, London: L.PPublications ltd.

Cochran G. C.(1963).*Sampling Technique*.New York: John Willey and sons.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 DATA PRESENTATION

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data collected for the research work in the interview with the concerned personalities, direct answers was given to the research questions and a total of 200 questionnaires were distributed among the unemployed graduate , out which 170 were returned.

4.1.1 PRESENTATION ACCORDING TO KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS;

The following data were collected and analyzed in respect of each question as continued in the questionnaires.

Question one (1)

What is the competitive strength of unemployed graduate in Enugu against employed graduate?

Response	No of percentage	Percentage
Very strong	95	58.3
Okay	45	25
Fair	30	16.7
Total	170	100

Source: field survey 2013

The table above reveals that 58:3% of the respondents believe that the competitive strength of unemployed graduate is very strong while 25% said its okay and 16.7% believe that it's just fair.

Question Two (2)

Are unemployed graduate always easy to meet the special need of organization?

Response	No of Response	Percentage
Yes	130	66.7
No	25	29.2
Indifference	15	4.1
Total	170	100

Source: field survey 2013

The table above reveals that 130 of the respondents believe that unemployed graduate always ready to meet the special need of organization, 29.2% said outright no while 4.1% indifference to the question.

Question three (3)

Are unemployed graduate in the fore front of those that provides technical innovations as seen in other state?

Response	No of Response	Percentage
Yes	146	80
No	18	15
Indifference	6	5
Total	170	100

Source field survey 2013

From the table above 146 respondent answers yes to the questions and it represent 80% while 18 of the respondents said NO, which respondents 15% and 6 of the respondents were indifferent to question representing 5%.

Question four (4)

How often do graduate secure Job opportunities?

Response	No of Response	Percentage
Always	36	30
Rarely	122	60
Scarely	12	10
Total	170	100

Source: field survey 2013

From the table above 60% representing 122 respondents said its rarely, 30% representing 36 respondents said always while 10% said scarcely.

Question Five (5)

How would you rate the relationship between Enugu government and the unemployed graduate ?

Response	No Of Response	Percentage
Excellent	58	40
Very Good	46	30

Good	34	20
Fair	18	7
Poor	14	3
Total	170	100

Source: field survey 2013.

The above reveals that 58 of the respondents representing 40% believes that relationship is excellent, 30% representing 46 of the respondents say its very good, 20% representing 34 respondent says its good while 7% and 3% representing 18 and 14 of the respondents says its fair and poor respectively.

Question Six (6)

How encouraging is the role played by the government towards unemployed graduates particular in Enugu.

Response	NO Of Response	Percentage
Good	104	70
Fair	48	23
Poor	18	7

Total	170	100
--------------	-----	-----

Source: field survey 2013

The table reveals that 70% representing 104 responded said that the role played by government is good, 23% says it is fair while 7% says poor.

Question seven (7)

Would you agree that Enugu state has the most adequate infrastructure and manpower to create jobs to the unemployed graduate in Enugu state?

Respond	No of Response	Percentage
Yes	138	90
No	20	8
Indifference	12	2
Total	170	100

Source: field survey 2013

From the table above question, 90% representing 138 respondents says yes while 8% representing 10 respondent said No, however 2% representing 2 respondent were indifferent.

Question Eight (8)

Do Enugu government contributes quota in the direct creation of Job opportunity unemployed graduate ?

Response	No Of Response	Percentage
Yes	98	65
No	55	29
Indifference	17	6
Total	170	100

Source; field survey 2013

The above table reveals that 65% representing 98 respondents said that Enugu government contributes. Its quota in direct creation of Job opportunity to employed graduate . 6% representing 17 respondent were indifferent to the question.

Question Nine (9)

Does EnuguState government have account for creation of job to unemployed graduate?

Response	No of Response	Percentage
Yes	38	15%
No	110	75%
Indifference	22	10%
Total	170	100%

Source: Field survey 2013.

From the above data 15% represent 38 respondents believe that Enugu government has separate account for the creation of job to unemployed graduate, while 75% representing 110 respondents say No, and 10% of them representing 22 respondents were indifferent about it, since there is job for them.

Question Ten (10)

If not does Enugu state manage its finance?

Out of 15% of the respondents, 10% say the managing board combines all this functions, while the other 5% said No without any genuine reasons.

Question Eleven (11)

Is the decision making process subjective rather than rational?

Response	No of Response	Percentage
Yes	102	60%
No	46	30%
Indifference	22	10%
Total	170	100%

Source: Field survey 2013.

From the above response 60% representing 102 respondents say yes while 30% and 10% of the sample size representing 46 and 22 people say No and indifferent respectively.

Question Twelve (12)

Which type of leadership style is run in Enugu State?

Response	No of Response	Percentage
Democratic	50	25%
Autocratic	34	20%
Laizz Faire	50	25%
Situational	36	30%
Total	170	100%

Source: Field survey 2013.

From the above response 30% representing 36 respondent said that the situational pattern is being used, 25% of the respondent said is democratic while the other 25% and 20% say it is autocratic that is being practiced respectively.

Question Thirteen (13)

Do unemployed graduate channel loans received for a particular purpose from the government for other purpose?

Response	No of Response	Percentage
Yes	32	10%
No	106	80%
Indifference	32	10%
Total	170	100%

Source: field survey 2013.

From the above analysis 10% representing 32 of the respondents say yes while 80% representing 106 of the respondents say No, however 10% that also represent 32 respondents were indifferent.

4.2 ANALYSIS BASED ON RESEARCH HPOTHESIS

HYPOTHESIS 1

H0: Vocational/entrepreneurship education cannot tackle unemployment in Enugu state.

H1: Vocational/entrepreneurship education can tackle unemployment in Enugu state.

In other to test these hypothesis, we made use of data in table **4:2** which shows the response of respondents (**fe**) in questions directed towards the hypothesis testing.

The decision rule under χ^2 that, if the value of χ^2 is less than the calculated valued then werespect the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis.

Based on the above test and rule, the alternative id therefore accepted. This means that vocational/entrepreneurship education cannot tackle unemployment in Enugu state

HYPOTHESIS 11

H0: proper knowledge and practice of good entrepreneurship education is necessary for tackling unemployment problem facing among thegraduate in Enugu state.

H1: proper knowledge and practice of entrepreneurship education is not necessary for tackling the problem of unemployment in Enugu state.

The decision rule under chi square (χ^2) is that, if the value of χ^2 is less than the calculated value then we reject the null hypothesis, while if otherwise the null hypothesis should be accepted and alternative hypothesis rejected.

Based on the above test and rule alternative hypothesis is accepted and practiced of good vocational/entrepreneurship education is necessary for tackling unemployment problem facing among the graduate in Enugu state

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Right from the beginning the objectives of the research is to investigate the problem associated with unemployment problems amongst graduates of higher institution.

To this effect, the result of he analysis include the following findings.

- ❖ That there is a cute problem of graduate unemployment in Enugu State.
- ❖ That our educational system has not seen well planned asto produce professionals in allfeilds of human Endeavour.
- ❖ That hoarding of jobs for undergraduates are roming the street could not solve the problem of unemployment.
- ❖ That dislike to some graduate to work in rural areas is a factor to graduate unemployment
- ❖ That government has not addressed it self to the problems of graduates unemployment

5.2 Conclusion

With the rate of unemployment towering high in Enugu, lack of business and managerial skills or knowledge as well as of the unknown have rippled the graduates from venturing into private businesses that could have encouraged self employment.

So the researcher has come and with possible things that will have to reduce the problems of unemployment amongst the graduates of higher institution.

5.3 Recommendation

From the findings made, the researcher has come up with the following includes;

- Proper educational and development policies
- Discouraging the employment of unqualified candidates for existing job
- Establishment of more industries to absorb our graduates
- High priority should be assigned to the development of rural areas.

- Finally career counseling and skill oriented education are positive solutions towards solving graduate unemployment problem in Enugu.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Coleman, H.M.(1980).*A Political Economy of Africa*. London: Longman.
- Frejika, S.(1973).*Unemployment Problem in Nigeria*. Zaria: Institute of Research.
- Hornby, A.,*Oxford Dictionary of Economic Fifth edition*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Marx, K.(1990).*Population and Employment in Developing Countries*. Lagos: Bizmosa visual production.
- Neil, S.(1984).*The Nature of Politics in Nigeria*. London: Heinemanenn.
- Nobi, W.(1995).*Basic Economic System, International Edition* Enugu: Joen Publishers.
- Okoye, I.S. and Obikezie E.(1989).*New System Economics*. Zaria: GidanJuma.
- Onyeme, K.(1991).*Unemployment in Community Development*. Zaria: Nigeria Institute of Social Science Research.
- Swimburne,S.(1981).*A Philosophical Analysis*. London: Standford University Press.

B- JOURNALS AND MONOGRAPHS

- Nwokoye, W. (1986).*The African Council Journal Solving Unemployment Problem*. Jos.
- Ogbonna E.(1988).*The African Concord Journal "Solving Unemployment Problem"*
- Osifeso, A. and Obaonye, L.O. (1987).*The African Journal on Economic" Problem of Unemployment"*. Ibadan: University of Ibadan.

C-MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICALS

Aiyanyor, A.O. (8 July, 2001). *Daily Times Newspaper Unemployment Opportunity in Nigeria*. Tuesday.

Iyom, E. (5 May, 1998). *Unemployment in Nigeria*. Tuesday: Vanguard Newspaper.

Jehoda, J. (2 March, 1998) The Champion Newspaper. Consequences of Unemployment Tuesday; pg. 8

Ofegbu R.S.: 5 June, 1995 Vanguard Newspaper Unemployment Opportunity in Nigeria Friday, pg.7

Ofulegba .O. 3 April, 1995 The Punch Newspaper. Unemployment Among Graduates Thursday, pg. 12

Okigbo P. et al, : April 7, 1998 Weekend Vanguard Newspaper Economic Development In Nigeria.

Ugwuala, O.A.: Tuesday, 8 July, 2001 Daily Times Newspaper. Unemployment Opportunity Nigeria.pg. 14.

APPENDIX 1

Department Of Business
Administration
P.M.B 1784,
Caritas University,
Enugu, Enugu State

Dear Respondent

I am a final year student of Business administration in Caritas University Enugu. I am conducting a research on the topic unemployment problems Amongst Graduates of higher institutions.

I therefore appeal to you to spare some of yourvaluable time to answer the attached questions to enable the successful completion of the research project.

I assure you that all information supplied will be confidentially treated and used solely for academic purpose.

Yours faithfully

Ogboo Louis Chinedu

APPENDIX II

Please sir/ madam/ tick () in the appropriate box in answer to the question

1. What is the competitive strength of unemployed graduates in Enugu against employed graduates?

A. Very strong

B. Okey

C. Fair

2. Are unemployed graduates always easy to meet the special need of organization?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Indifference

3. Are unemployed graduates in fore front of those that provides technical innovations as seen in other state?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Indifference

4. How often do graduate secure job opportunities?

a. Always

b. Rarely

c. Scarcely

5. How would you rate the relationship between Enugu government and the unemployed graduates?

a. Excellent

b. Very good

c. Fair

d. Poor

6. How encouraging is the role played by the government towards unemployed graduates particularly in Enugu?

a. Good

b. Fair

c. Poor

7. Would you agree that Enugu State has the most adequate infrastructure and manpower to create jobs

a. Yes

b. No

c. Indifference

8. Do Enugu government contributes quota in the direct creation of job opportunity to unemployed graduates?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Indifference

9. Does Enugu State government have accounts for creation of job to unemployed graduate/

a. Yes

b. No

c. Indifference

10. If not does Enugu state manage it's financial

a. Yes

b. No

c. Indifference

11. Is the decision making process subjective rather than rational?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Indifference

12. Which type of leadership style is run in Enugu?

a. Democratic

b. Autocratic

c. Laizz faire

d. Situational

13. Do unemployment graduates channel loansreceived for a particular purpose from the government for other purpose?