

1 Liquidity Constraints and Entrepreneurial Financing in Nigeria: 2 The Fate of Fresh Graduate Entrepreneurs

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6

7 **Abstract**

8 The paper justifies the establishment of entrepreneurship development centres in NigerianThe
9 paper justifies the establishment of entrepreneurship development centres in Nigerian
10 Universities by showing the relevance of entrepreneurship development programme on overall
11 national development of the country. And then focuses on liquidity constraints which fresh
12 graduate entrepreneurs may likely face in an attempt to establish small businesses of their
13 own, after acquiring entrepreneurship training as part of their overall university training. The
14 paper reiterates the importance of financial market development and personal wealth in
15 driving entrepreneurship in a country. It contends that fresh graduate entrepreneurs cannot
16 escape from liquidity constraints in entrepreneurial financing, due largely to the high level of
17 poverty and the underdeveloped nature of the financial market in Nigeria. For the objective of
18 the entrepreneurship development programme to be achieved, the paper recommends that
19 fresh graduate entrepreneurs and indeed startups should possess five strong-will- powers such
20 as mind power, planning power, people power, knowledge power and gearing power. In
21 addition and more importantly, the government should carry out more vigorous reform in the
22 financial market with a view to bringing it to international standards and also establish a
23 special financial institution solely responsible for giving grants to fresh graduates after their
24 National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) year, to start businesses of their choice.

25

26 **Index terms**— liquidity constraints, entrepreneurship, financing, fresh graduate entrepreneurs, nigeria.

27 **1 Introduction**

28 here exists evidence that suggests a strong correlation between entrepreneurship development and employment
29 generation and hence wealth creation. Academic training, to achieve academic excellence devoid of technical
30 and entrepreneurial content is sterile and is gradually becoming obsolete in the world of the 21st century. It is
31 an indisputable fact that the youths constitute a very vibrant segment in every society and the future of every
32 society to a large extent is dependent on the quality of the youth segment of the population.

33 In Nigeria today, the prevalence of moral decadence and high rate of criminality among the youths is alarming.
34 Vices like prostitution, drug trafficking, armed robbery, hostage taking, militancy, terrorism etc., are common
35 features in our social life. This rot in our society to a large extent is traced to unemployment. The rising rate of
36 unemployment is in turn attributed to the sterile pattern of our educational curriculum that neglects technical
37 and entrepreneurial education; thus producing school leavers and graduates who are only groomed for white-collar
38 jobs which are now grossly inadequate.

39 Following the contemporary development trends across the world, particularly the fast developing nations of
40 Asia referred to as "Asian Tigers" whose nationals are empowered with entrepreneurial skills "to drive enterprises
41 for greater productivity and increased technical efficiency in diverse entrepreneurial areas" with the ultimate
42 objective of achieving rapid and sustainable development; and because of the positive externalities that accompany

3 THEORETICAL ISSUES AND LITERATURE REVIEW

43 entrepreneurship, many countries have deemed it imperative to establish policy programs and agencies directly
44 aimed at encouraging entrepreneurship. In consonance with this recent trend, the Federal government of Nigeria
45 has given directives to all Federal Universities in the country to establish Entrepreneurship Development Centers
46 in their various campuses to incorporate vocational, technical and entrepreneurship education in their curricula;
47 to complement other existing vocational and entrepreneurial skills acquisition centers in the country. This reform
48 is aimed at rebranding Nigerian Universities as not only traditional "Ivory Towers" that seek to achieve academic
49 excellence but also centers for entrepreneurial skills acquisition. The objective of the centers is to equip university
50 graduates with technical and entrepreneurial skills to drive enterprises and become self employed and employer
51 of labour on graduation. Rather than remaining unemployed for so many years waiting for white -collar jobs.

52 However, to kick start a business does not only end in skills acquisition, another major requirement is capital
53 to finance it. Liquidity constraint, to a large extent is a paramount challenge that fresh graduate entrepreneurs
54 may likely face. It is this challenge that is the primary concern of this paper. The paper is therefore structured
55 in the following sequence: Section 1 has been the introduction. Section 2 explores theoretical issues and relevant
56 literature. Section 3 examines the relevance of entrepreneurship training. In section 4 the requirements for
57 financing entrepreneurship are analyzed while section 5 summarizes and concludes the paper.

58 2 II.

59 3 Theoretical Issues and Literature Review

60 The literature on financial development provides some theoretical explanations on liquidity constraints and
61 entrepreneurial financing. Metrics of financial market development explicates the ease or otherwise with which
62 entrepreneurs and would-be-entrepreneurs in need of external finance can access the required capital and finance
63 their businesses. The role of finance in entrepreneurship is aptly captured in Schumpeterian concept of "innovation
64 financing" where by entrepreneurs with "new ideas and technologies displace incumbents with old technologies,
65 leading to a continued increase in productivity and economic growth" (Kerr and Nanda, 2009). This theoretical
66 construct is akin to what Patrick (1966) termed "supply-leading hypothesis".

67 According to the supply-leading(finance-led growth) hypothesis, the existence of "financial institutions and
68 the supply of their financial assets, liabilities and related financial services in advance of demand for them would
69 provide efficient allocation of resources from surplus units to deficit units, thereby leading the other economic
70 sectors in their growth process" (Patrick 1966). Two functions performed by the supply leading hypothesis stand
71 out clearly. First, it transfers resources from traditional (non growth) sectors to modern sectors. Second, it
72 promotes and stimulates an entrepreneurial response in the modern sectors and increases the expectation of
73 the entrepreneurs as well as opens new horizons of possible investment alternatives to explore. This however
74 presupposes that the financial market is well developed.

75 A number of studies have argued in favour of the finance-led growth approach (Cameron, 1963; King and
76 Levine, 1993a; King and Levine 1993b; Levine, 1997). This contrasts with the position held by Robinson (1952)
77 and others, as contained in the demand following hypothesis which maintains that development of financial
78 sectors and institutions simply follow economic growth. That is, "where enterprise leads, finance follows" (Meier,
79 1984).

80 It is worthy, of note to point out that, whether supply-leading or demand-following, the quest of entrepreneurs
81 to have access to adequate capital to start up a business venture or finance an existing one, is not without
82 constraints. Given the relevance of entrepreneurship in fostering economic growth, a lot of research interest has
83 been aroused in recent times, to examine the sources of friction in the financial market and possibly attempt to
84 alleviate liquidity constraints in entrepreneurial financing.

85 A major determinant in the ability of fresh entrepreneurs to raise sufficient capital to kick start their businesses
86 is the depth of the financial market, quantified as the ratio of broad money supply (M2) to GDP; or from the
87 perspective of the stock market, the ratio of stock market capitalization to GDP. The depth of the financial
88 market or financial deepening measures financial market development in a country. The deeper the financial
89 market, the more it is alive to its responsibility of meeting business financing needs of fresh entrepreneurs and
90 vice versa.

91 A number of studies have emphasized the relevance of financial deepening in boosting entrepreneurship,
92 whether fresh or existing. For instance Fisman and Love (2003) document how fresh or startup firms struggle
93 with overcoming weaknesses in financial market development, even where existing or established firms are able to
94 use trade credit as a substitute for formal financing. In the same vein, Comin and Nanda (2009) provide evidence
95 that shows a positive correlation between financial market development and entrepreneurship. Using historical
96 data on banking sector development and technology diffusion, they discover that capital intensive technologies are
97 adopted with a greater speed than less capital intensive technologies in countries that are over a certain threshold
98 in banking sector development. The synopsis of their finding is that constraints faced by fresh entrepreneurs or
99 startups in raising capital might technologies. Still on the emphasis of financial deepening, Rajan and Zingales
100 (1998) maintain that industrial sectors with a greater need for external finance develop faster in countries with
101 deeper capital markets.

102 It is obvious that the depth of the financial market is not uniform across countries. While some countries have
103 deeper financial markets (especially developed countries) others have very shallow financial from frictions. These

104 frictions militate against high quality entrepreneurs with good entrepreneurial ideas and make such ideas not to
105 come to fruition as the entrepreneurs are unable to access adequate capital to start a new business.

106 Frictions in the financial markets have been blamed on a number of factors which among others include
107 restrictive banking legislations, religious barriers against loans and interest charges and above all, imperfections
108 in the operation of the market mechanism (Meier, 1984). On financial legislation, La Porta et al ??1997, ??998)
109 and ??eck et al (2001) trace the association between legal origin of financial market laws across countries and
110 relate them to the degree of investor protection and hence the ability of financial intermediaries to raise and
111 lend capital. In the context of adversely impact on the commercialization of new markets, as in the case of
112 underdeveloped countries. Be that as it may, no financial market is completely immune Duflo (2008) maintain
113 that banks not only face frictions in their access to external financing, but that they are equally prevented from
114 undertaking profitable investment opportunities in the real economy by these frictions. Similar conclusions are
115 also reached by Paravisini (2008) in Argentina.

116 Aside the depth of financial market which tremendously influences the ability of prospective or potential
117 entrepreneurs to finance new businesses, the competition between financial intermediaries also has profound
118 impact on liquidity constraints and entrepreneurial financing. For example, Levine (1997), cited by Kerr and
119 Nanda (2009) asserts that the level of competition between financial intermediaries can impact on the terms of
120 credit to startups as well as the degree to which capital is allocated to the highest-quality projects. Banerjee et al
121 (2003) and Cole (2009) agree with Levine (1997) and maintain that the issue is particularly acute in developing,
122 countries where the banking system may be subject to political capture.

123 Apart from financial development and financial friction, the literature also provides evidence that suggest
124 a positive correlation between individual wealth and the propensity to become an entrepreneur. Evans and
125 Jovanovic (1989) develop a model which explains that the propensity of individuals to become entrepreneurs is a
126 function of their personal wealth. According to the model, the amount an individual can borrow to fund a new
127 business is a function of the collateral that he or she can post, which in turn is a function of personal wealth.
128 If the amount the entrepreneur needs to borrow is sufficient to cover the capital required to start the business,
129 then the entrepreneur is said to be unconstrained but if on the other hand, the entrepreneur needs to invest more
130 than he or she can borrow, then a liquidity constraint leads to sub-optimal investment for the project at hand
131 (Kerr and Nanda, 2009).

132 Other studies that also emphasize the relationship between personal wealth and entrepreneurship are those
133 of Evans and Leighton (1989), Failie (1999), Quandrini (1999), Gentry and Hubbard (2001). In a related study,
134 Andersen and Nielsen (2011) use natural experiment to investigate why financial constraints appear to limit firm
135 formation. Exogenous variation in wealth that results from unexpected inheritance due to sudden death allows
136 them to identify 304 constrained entrepreneurs, who start a business after receiving windfall wealth. They then
137 compare the performance of these ventures with that of a matched sample of individuals who form businesses
138 at the same time to test whether financial barriers to entrepreneurship are caused by market failure or low
139 entrepreneurial ability. Their finding indicates that constrained entrepreneurs' ventures have significantly, lower
140 survival rates and are less profitable than those of unconstrained entrepreneurs.

141 In like manner, Kerr and Nanda (2009) express the view that liquidity constraints are one of the highest
142 concerns impacting on potential entrepreneurs around the world. They review two major streams of research
143 examining the relevance of financing constraints for entrepreneurship, namely, financial market development and
144 personal wealth. They then introduce a framework that provides a unified perspective on these research streams.

145 The underlying prediction of the personal wealth-entrepreneurship model is that the propensity to become an
146 entrepreneur is a function of personal wealth if potential entrepreneurs are credit constrained. Given the fact that
147 collateral is a significant requirement by credit or financial market for granting of credit to fund entrepreneurial
148 ventures, wealthy individuals are less likely to be constrained for a given venture, since collateral is a function of
149 personal wealth.

150 4 III.

151 5 Relevance of Entrepreneurial Development Training in Nige- 152 ria

153 An entrepreneur is a person who perceives a need and then brings together manpower, material and capital
154 required to meet that need. In other words, an entrepreneur is an individual or team that identifies the
155 opportunity, gathers the necessary resources, creates and ultimately responsible for the performance of the
156 organization. An entrepreneur is the decision taker, the risk bearer, co-coordinator and the organizer of a
157 business venture.

158 To this end, an entrepreneur is required to possess the qualities of adventurism, willingness to face
159 risks, innovative urge and creative power. Without these qualities the chances of individual venturing into
160 entrepreneurship to be successful are very slim. It is on this premise that proper entrepreneurial development
161 training becomes imperative. Entrepreneurial development training provides individuals with insights into
162 entrepreneurship and enterprise; it aims to help them realistically consider the options of starting a business
163 or of self employment (Awogbenle and Iwuamadi, 2010). The relevance of entrepreneurial development is viewed

9 G) IMPROVEMENT IN LIVING STANDARDS

164 in terms of its positive correlation with economic development. To a large extent, economic development in
165 any country depends on the quantum of material and human resources available in that country. But economic
166 development cannot be achieved without the coordination and organization of these resources into productive
167 uses, which is the function of entrepreneurs. Specifically entrepreneurial development training becomes important
168 in Nigeria because it is geared towards achieving the following: Entrepreneurial development training has the
169 advantage of making graduates to become self employed and in turn create jobs for other school leavers. In the
170 words of ??evine (1993a, 1993b) "entrepreneurship plays an important role in job creation and economic growth".
171 Thus entrepreneurship is the best way to fight the evil of unemployment in Nigeria.

172 6 b) Wealth Creation and Poverty Eradication

173 The poverty level in Nigeria is alarming. According to national Bureaus of statistics (2010), the percentage of
174 Nigerians living in absolute poverty rose from 27.2 percent in 1980 to 60.9 percent in 2010. Again, BBC news
175 report of February 13, 2012 maintains that poverty has risen in Nigeria with almost 100 million people living on less
176 than \$1 (one US Dollar) a day. This is indeed worrisome. Entrepreneurial development training can help people
177 become self employed, create wealth and hence fight poverty. According to Kerr and Nanda (2009), entrepreneurs
178 tend to be significantly wealthier than those who work in paid employment. Not only are entrepreneurs wealthier,
179 but also the wealthy are more likely to become entrepreneurs. In the same vein, Gentry and Hubbard (2004)
180 observe that entrepreneurs comprise just fewer than 9 percent of households in the U.S., but they hold 38 percent
181 of household assets and 39 percent of the total net worth. Entrepreneurial development training can help create
182 wealth and fight poverty in Nigeria. c) Balance Regional Development Entrepreneurial development programme
183 helps in creating small and medium scale entrepreneurs whose businesses are established across the length and
184 breadth of the country and right into the remote areas unlike large-scale enterprises which require large capital
185 out lay and are often established in urban centres, small and medium scale enterprises require relatively small
186 capital resources and can be set up both in the urban and rural areas. Thus entrepreneurial development training
187 will inculcate in Nigerian graduates the skills to spread industrial establishment in every nook and cranny of the
188 country, reduce concentration of economic power in a few individuals and ultimately foster balanced regional
189 development.

190 7 d) Economic Independence

191 Entrepreneurial development brings about economic independence to a country. Entrepreneurs produce goods
192 and services in response to both domestic and foreign demand. They produce in the domestic economy goods
193 that were hitherto imported, for domestic consumption; and they also produce for the export market. To this
194 end, entrepreneurship encourages import substitution industrialization and export promotion which are cardinal
195 for economic independence of a country. e) Reducing Unrest and Social Tension Among Youth Unemployment
196 among youth to a large extent contributes to many problems associated with youth and social tensions the world
197 over. Every young person gets frustrated if he or she does not get employment after completing his/her education.
198 In the face of dwindling wage employment provided by government and other large-scale private businesses, self
199 employment obtained through entrepreneurial development training is the only viable option. In Nigeria today,
200 social vices like youth militancy, hostage-taking and kidnapping, prostitution and "Boko-haram" insurgency are
201 all blamed on unemployment. As the saying goes "the idle mind is the devil's workshop" given this ugly trend, it
202 becomes imperative for Nigeria, through entrepreneurship development programme to divert the youth attention
203 away from wage career to self employment career. This will go a long way in defusing social tension and unrest
204 among youth.

205 8 f) Capital Formation

206 Entrepreneurship results in capital formation. Entrepreneurs engage in the production of goods and services
207 through the use of factors of production. These factors of production would be ineffective and useless without
208 being coordinated and harmonized by the entrepreneurs for productive purposes. Thus entrepreneurs are the
209 organizers of productive resources who use their own and borrowed funds to establish new ventures and hence
210 contributes to the process of capital formation.

211 9 g) Improvement In Living Standards

212 Entrepreneurial development training inculcates in entrepreneurs the skills with which to explore and exploit
213 new opportunities which lead to productive use of factors of production for enhanced output, employment and
214 wealth creation. Enhanced production of goods and services reduces costs and widens consumers' choice with the
215 ultimate positive effect of improvement in living standards. Creating employment opportunities for graduates
216 and other school leavers is one of the greatest earth, bestowed with vast human and material resources. These
217 resources are cardinal to any

218 10 i) Innovations and Competition in Enterprises

219 The importance of innovation has been stressed by ??chumpeter (1912). Business enterprises have to be innovative
220 for their survival and better performance. Healthy competition among firms would also make them to be
221 innovative and increase their productivity.

222 11 Financing Entrepreneurship in Nigeria

223 For enterprises to kick start and blossom, capital is cardinal. Entrepreneurs need start up capital to invest in
224 their projects as well as operating capital to finance everyday expenses. Acquiring the entrepreneurial skills is
225 a necessary condition but a sufficient condition entails that capital must be available for the conceived business
226 idea to come to fruition. Presumably, individuals with very high levels of wealth should have enough finances to
227 cover both these capital needs. However, individuals with moderate amounts of wealth may have enough finances
228 to cover start up capital needs but lack necessary fiancé to cover operating capital needs. Given this scenario,
229 the lofty business idea that is well conceived and initiated tantamount in a fiasco. More pathetic is the case of
230 individuals with merely entrepreneurial skills but lack capital. They are worse off and seriously constrained. In
231 this case, the conceived business idea never materializes. Most fresh graduates entrepreneurs in Nigeria are likely
232 to fall in this category given the high level of poverty in Nigeria. Table 1 shows trend in poverty incidence in
233 Nigeria between 1980 and 2010. The percentage of Nigerians living in absolute poverty rose from 27.2% in 1980
234 to 60.9% in 2010 (table 1). With this alarming poverty level in the country, it is obvious that most Nigerian fresh
235 graduate entrepreneurs are likely to be poor and cannot afford to finance their enterprises out of their personal
236 wealth. The ability to access capital for short and medium term needs is cardinal for the success of small
237 businesses and entrepreneurs. To a large extent, it depends on the level of development of the financial market.
238 A lot of studies in the literature have provided evidence that shows a positive correlation between financial
239 market development and entrepreneurship. A common measure of financial market development is the ratio of
240 stock market capitalization to GDP. Table 2 presents market capitalization of listed companies as a percentage of
241 GDP for 5 emerging markets, Nigeria, South Africa, Malaysia, Singapore and Korea Republic between 2003 and
242 2012. For the period under review, Nigeria has the lowest market capitalization -GDP ratio. This indicates that
243 the financial market in Nigeria is relatively not deep enough to successfully drive entrepreneurship. Given this
244 development, startups or fresh graduate entrepreneurs are seriously constrained (table 2). technological transfer
245 is desirable, the real strength of industrialization, in an underdeveloped country like meaningful industrialization
246 of a country. In as much as Entrepreneurs face regular cash outflows such as rent and utility bills, vendor bills
247 and salaries for employees. But cash inflows for such small and fresh businesses or startups are characterized by
248 uncertainty. In other words such fresh and small businesses are characterized by more of cash outflows than cash
249 inflows. This is the major liquidity constraint which the fresh graduate entrepreneurs will face. Because of the
250 importance attached to short term capital by small enterprises to meet immediate business needs entrepreneurs
251 may strive hard to get this capital even at higher rates to balance any observed discrepancies between cash
252 outflows and cash inflows, depending on their ability to provide collateral required for such external funds. The
253 cost of capital in Nigeria is very high compare with other emerging markets. Table ?? shows bank lending rate
254 that usually meets the short-term financing needs of private sector in 5 emerging markets, Nigeria, South Africa,
255 Malaysia, Singapore and Korea Republic. From the table, it is crystal clear that the lending interest rates in
256 Nigeria are the highest, posing a serious liquidity constraint on fresh and small-scale businesses in their quest to
257 use external funds from financial institutions to finance their enterprises. Table ?? : Lending Interest Rate (%)
258 For Selected Countries, 2003-2012 Generally speaking, the task before the entrepreneur is a herculean one. After
259 conceiving a business idea, he or she needs money to cover the business expenses such as; ? Pre-operation expenses
260 which include payment for legal/registration of business and payment for consultancy services. ? Initial working
261 capital used for the payment of consumable factors/inputs. ? Operating cash flow for the day to day running
262 of the business. ? Payment for fixed assets which may include land, land development, furniture, equipment
263 etc. However, it is worthy to note that the expenses required are dependent on the level of sophistication of the
264 enterprise in question. Having identified the various types of expenses incurred by businesses, a vital question to
265 ask is, how do entrepreneurs source for funds in Nigeria? The answer of course is not far fetched. Entrepreneurs
266 can source for funds through the following ways: a) Owner's Equity b) Loans and c) Grants a) Owner's Equity
267 This is the most reliable source of funding in business. Because it puts less pressure on the entrepreneur even
268 if the business fails. It is essentially the owner's fund contribution in the business. Owner's Equity to a large
269 extent depends on the personal wealth of the entrepreneur.

270 12 b) Loan

271 This is a facility granted to the entrepreneur with obligation to pay both the principal and the accrued interest
272 at an agreed date. Loans can be granted either by private sources or financial institutions. Loans may be short
273 term, medium term and long term. Others are overdraft, syndicated loans, trade credit, loan from credit/thrift
274 co-operative societies and equipment leasing. Loans are dependent on the entrepreneur's personal wealth and
275 the level of development of the financial market.

276 **13 c) Grant**

277 This refers to an allowance that a government or an organization gives to support small business in the county.
278 The processes involved before an entrepreneur accesses a loan, especially from financial institutions are
279 cumbersome. And in most cases the interest rates at business, marketing profile, and manpower structure
280 and accounting/profitability index.

281 V.

282 **14 Summary and Conclusion**

283 The paper has attempted first to justify the establishment of the entrepreneurship development centers in Nigerian
284 Universities by showing the relevance of entrepreneurship development program on overall national development
285 of a country, and second, to examine the difficulty which the fresh graduate entrepreneurs may likely encounter
286 in the area of financing startup enterprises.

287 As the saying goes, "when there is a will, there is a way". In spite of the identified difficulties or liquidity
288 constraints, the paper concludes by recommending that the objective of the entrepreneurship development scheme
289 is achievable if the small businesses embrace and inculcate in them five strong-will-powers as their business
290 anthem. These powers are: a) Mind Power

291 The success of any business starts first in the mind. The mind is the master power that moulds and make
292 things work.

293 **15 b) Planning Power**

294 Entrepreneurs optimize business performance by preparing for the future and show a high level of future
295 orientation necessary for achieving a higher goal and making their dreams come true.

296 **16 c) People Power**

297 No single entrepreneur has all that it takes to make a business successful. He or she needs people as associates,
298 business partners, consultants etc. the right choice of such categories of people matters.

299 **17 d) Knowledge Power**

300 Business requires a set of skills and knowledge for optimum performance. This is what the entrepreneurship
301 development centre will provide.

302 **18 e) Gearing Power**

303 Finance or money is what accelerates business enterprises to optimum performance and success. It is the most
304 important determinant of entrepreneurship. But the fresh graduate entrepreneurs in Nigeria may not be able
305 to raise all the money they need for the optimization of the potential of their businesses given the high level
306 of poverty in the country and the underdeveloped nature of the Nigerian financial market. To this end, the
307 government should come in, first, by carrying out more vigorous financial market reform aimed at developing
308 the Nigerian financial market to international standards. In this respect, the series of reforms in the financial
309 sector since 1987 are seen as a step in the right direction. Second by establishing a financial institution akin to
310 the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB), that was set up to cater for the needs of industrialists in
311 Nigeria. This financial institution will be solely responsible for giving grants to fresh graduates at the end of their
312 National Youth Service Corp (NYSC) year, to start businesses of their choice. To prevent diversion of the grants,
313 the financial institution should adopt the method of equipment leasing, where the business materials or inputs
314 are supplied to the entrepreneurs rather than giving them physical cash. This of course should be after when the
315 business plan has been examined and certified feasible. Thereafter, a certain percentage should be given to them
316 in cash to take care of the business day to day operating expenses, depending on the level of sophistication of the
317 business. which such loans are given are high as shown by table 3 in the Nigerian case. These constitute serious
318 constraints to startup ventures in Nigeria. For example an entrepreneur is expected to present the following: The
319 profile of the enterprises, description of products or services being rendered, technical profile of the



Figure 1:

1

Year (1)	Poverty Incidence (%) (2)	1980-2010		Population In Poverty(Million) (4)
		Total	Population (Million) (3)	
1980	27.2	73,698,099		17.1
1985	46.3	83,901,572		34.7
1992	42.7	100,592,242		39.2
1996	65.6	111,166,210		67.1
2004	54.7	135,999,250		68.7
2010	60.9	159,707,780		112.47

Sources : (I) World Bank Group (2013) for column 3.

(II) Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics for
column 2 and 4

Figure 2: Table 1 :

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Figure 3: Table 2 :

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