

BUDGETING ROLE, INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the budgeting role, infrastructural development and economic growth vis-a-vis the political development of Nigeria with reference to Ogoja local government area of Cross River State as the case study. To carry out the study three major hypotheses were developed to collect relevant data for the study, research questionnaires was used, the data collected helped in testing the hypotheses, simple percentage and chi-square (χ^2) statistical tool serve as the statistical techniques used as the study methodology. In hypothesis one the calculated value was 21.09 while the table value was 31.41, the null hypothesis was accepted showing that "there is no significant relationship between budgeting and debt services in Nigeria". Hypotheses two the calculated value was 273.19 the null hypothesis was rejected accepting the alternate hypothesis showing that "there is a significant relationship between budgeting and infrastructural development in Nigeria". While hypothesis three the calculated value was 273.19, the null hypothesis was equally rejected, showing that "there is a correlation between budgeting and development of sub-economic sector in Nigeria". Based on the above findings appropriate recommendations were made as follows; the government should endeavor that proper implementation on the budget with regards to infrastructural development mostly at the grass root level, secondly, the government budgeting policies should positively impact on the sub-economic sector, which encompassing is the security and the heartbeat of any nation, showing that the government of the day promotes political development.

Key Words: Budgeting, Development, Debt servicing, Infrastructure, Economic growth.

JEL Classification:C81,C83,G31,H53,H54,H61.

1.1 Introduction.

The word “Budget” is derived from French word “Bourgettee” meaning leather bag or wallet. The term was used for the first time in 1733 by Mr. Walpole, the British chancellor of exchequer, because he used to carry a leather bag containing papers on the financial plans for the country to the House of Commons. So when he set off to place his financial plans before the house, he used to open his association of the financial plans with the “Bourgettees” that the financial statement of the country has come to be known as Budget (Nwaeze, 2008;75).

The budget is the principal instrument of fiscal policy. Budget policy exercise control over size and relationship of government receipts (revenue) and expenditures (Edame, 2010).

Budget in modern times, therefore means the document which contain estimates of revenue and expenditure of a country usually for the fixed period of time usually for one year. Budget is one of the few words that command a definite meaning in almost all the contexts it appears. It carries with it the message of an estimate of resources expected for an entity both in value and source and how the resources will be spent for an identified period of time. All entities, individuals, corporations’ organizations and governments can make budgets. The budget is defined as an estimate of the expected income and expenditure of government for a specified future period, usually one year. It is a functional plan making and consequent control of expenditure. The budget is an essential instrument in the planning and control of the financial affairs of a country (Begans working paper 3, budget and public expenditure across Nigerians state 2006). According to Chika Njide Oguonu (2009) “A budget is the forecast by a government of its expenditures and revenues for a specified period of time usually a year. It is a financial statement of estimated income and expenditures covering a specified future period of time”. Edame (2008) states “if budgeting is of interest because of all the reasons above, it is obviously, a many-faceted phenomenon. Indeed, it is a “Rosphomon-like” phenomenon meaning different things to different people. Budgeting can be viewed from at least the following seven perspectives:

- a. As an allocation mechanism whereby a significant proportion of the nation’s resources and channels into effort decided upon in the government sectors.
- b. As a process that organizing the appropriation of money by elected leaders from specific purposes.
- c. As a stylized interaction among groups of governmental elites, all of whom have specific particular budgeting outcomes
- d. As a technical tool for controlling expenditures, for managing agencies for planning programs.
- e. As a ritual in which many political and government figures go through the paces leading to a nearby fore ordained concluding processes.
- f. As plain simple polities, by which is meant “who gets what, when and how”.
- g. As a measurement of certain outputs of the government system. While each of these perspectives may appeal in differing degree to each reader to understand the phenomenon of budgeting, one must understand all of them (Onah & Edame, 2008).

Political development could also be seen or interchangeable for political and socio-economic development, which in other words could be seen as a state of economic and political transformation and how it impacts positively on the standard of living of the citizens, with regards to income, housing, health, education and other related needs. This research work therefore seeks to examine how budgeting affects the citizens in respect to the factors mention in local government, were it is believed that it is the grassroots. Ogoja Local government area is one of the 18 local governments, situated in the northern part of Cross River State. It constitutes of two tribes and four dialects, the Mbe's and the Bakor's, with 10 political wards. It has the population of about 171,574(National Population Commission of Nigeria, 2006)

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

To a comparative extent, the public sector is attributed to the fiscal and monetary actions of government. These actions pressure purpose the need for effective allocation of resources, sense of identity and fulfillment, social cohesion and fairness dealing with structural development at all unit of the society. Unfortunately, the case of public sector to achieve efficiency and equity for the best interest of her citizens remains dismay. Rather than promote social, cultural, economic and infrastructural development, the nation's economy is rather deteriorating, there is gross inequality, uneven allocation of resources, unemployment, ravaging poverty and social incontinence. Despite budgeting measure, lines are often the cause of deficit in the budget in different sectors; thus borrowing from international organizations and this increases the debt rate of the nation.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The broad objectives of this study are to examine the impact of poor budgeting on political development. Specifically, the study seeks to:

1. Determine the budgeting role and its relationship with debt servicing in Nigeria.
2. Examine the factors that affect infrastructural development and budgeting systems in Nigeria.
3. Examine means at which the constraining factors can be address to promote effective budgeting and development of sub-economic sectors in Nigeria.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTION

- i. Is there any relationship with budgeting role and debt service in Nigeria?
- ii. Has budgeting factors affect the level of infrastructural development in Nigeria?
- iii. Does budgeting affect the development of sub-economic sectors in Nigeria?

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis is a statement of relationship between two or more variables. These statements describe the nature of reality and relationship existing between known social phenomenon or events (Charles: 2005). Propositions are made and kept in an active stage, that is ready for testing empirically in the field, the propositions takes another status and are called hypothesis.

These bring us to the following statements of hypothesis for verification.

HYPOTHESIS I

H0 – there is no significant relationship between budgeting role and debt services in Nigeria.

H1 – There is a significant relationship between budgeting role and debt service in Nigeria.

HYPOTHESIS II

H0 – There is no significant relationship between budgeting and infrastructural development in Nigeria.

H1 – There is a significant relationship between budgeting and infrastructural development in Nigeria.

HYPOTHESIS III

H0 – There is no correlation between budgeting and development of sub-economic sector in Nigeria.

H1 – There is a correlation between budgeting and development of sub-economic sector in Nigeria.

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

According to Uchendu (1998) budget are economic tools deliberately designed through political process to aid in the allocation of available resources among competing demands. He further added that “a public budget is an economic tool deliberately fashioned through the political process to assist in the management of public sector”. Abayade (1992), Koontz, et al (1987) , Abubakar (1998:35), (Nwaeze, 2005), Edame,(2010) on the other hand; sees “Economic planning as a deliberate governmental attempt to coordinate economic decision making over the long run and to influence, direct and in some cases even control the level and growth of a nations principal economic variables (income, consumption, employment, investment, saving, exports, imports etc.) to achieve a predetermined set of development objectives. The budget then becomes a link between financial resources and human needs or behavior. It becomes a means of meeting the people needs, that is, policy objectives and political development.

2.2 BUDGETING AND DEBT SERVICING

Samson (2005) maintained that, numerous factors contributed to the increased size of Nigeria’s external debt which by 2000, stood at USD 29 billion. The origin of Nigeria’s external debt dates back to 1958 when the sum of USD 28 million was contracted for railway construction. Between 1958 and 1977 the resort of foreign debt was a period where the concessional debts from bilateral and multilateral sources with longer repayments periods and lower interest rate constituting about 78.7% of the total debt stock from 1978, following the collapse of oil price, which external considerable pressure on government finances, it became necessary to borrow for balance of payment support and project financing. This led to the promulgation of decree No. 30 of 1978 (Iwuozor, 2007) The first major borrowing of USD 7 million referred to as the jumbo loan was contracted from the international capital market (ICM) in 1978, increasing the total external debt stock to USD 22 billion. (Nwaeze,2005). National debt is the sum total of debts owned by the government. It could be internal or external debts. Thus, the national debts represents the amount which government borrowers in the past which must be repaid at some future date normally with interest (Edame, 2008), Ress (1982) public debt is the total outstanding borrowing of the central government exchange, including the debt of the whole public sector, nationalized industries and local authorities. Besides borrowing from individuals and firms through internal debts, below are the sources of external debts:

1. The Paris club of creditors.
2. London club of creditors.
3. Promissory note creditors, which are the refinanced uninsured trade arrears.
4. Multilateral creditors.
5. Bilateral and private sector creditors (Iwuozor, 2007, Nwaeze, 2005), Nigeria debt services obligations was reduced from about USD 4.0 billion to USD 1.6 per an nun (Iwuozor,1999).

2.3 THE IMPACT OF EXTERNAL DEBT ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Countries experiencing Fiscal deficits, especially the developing ones borrow to improve their economic growth. Government borrows in principle to finance public goods that increase welfare and promote economic growth due to the fact that no government is an island on its own; developing ones lack sufficient internal financial resources and these calls for the need for foreign aid According to Oloyede (2002), Chandnery et al (2008), Soludo(2003), “The dual-gap analysis provides the framework which shows that the development of the nation is a function of investment and that such investment which requires domestic savings is not sufficient to ensure that development take place”. Ezeonu, et al (2006),

Adesola (2009), (Ayadi and Ayade, 2008), Ogunmuyiwa (2011), empirically investigated the effect of external debt service payment practices on the economic growth of Nigeria. Ordinary least square method of multilateral financial creditors, Paris club creditors, promissory notes holders and other creditors relates to gross domestic product (GDP) and gross fixed capital formulation (GFCF) using data from 1981 to 2004. The study provides evidence that debt payment to Paris club creditors and promissory notes holders are positively related to GDP and GFCF, while debt payment to London club creditors and others creditors show a negative significant relation to GDP and GFCF. Audu (2004), Obayelu et al (2007), Choong, et al (2010), Abdelmawla and Mohammed (2005), Karogol (2002), Nguyen, et al (2003), Reductions in external debt service could also provide a direct boost growth through their effects on public investment. External debts are acquired to contribute meaningfully to the economy but the future debt service payment poses a threat to economic growth.

2.4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

According to Faris (1968), theoretical framework is a system network of preposition, facts and assumption that is used in explaining certain phenomenon. The theories for this purpose of analysis are Dependency theory. Dependency theory can be defined as an explanation of the economic development of a state in terms of the external influences; political, economic and cultural on national development of the nations. In dependency theory, the developed nations actively keep developing nations in a subservient position, often through economic force by instituting Sanction or by proscribing free trade policies attached to loans granted by the World Bank or International monetary Fund. Dependency theory is a theory of how developing and developed nations interacts, it can be seen as opposition theory to the popular free market theory of interaction. Dependency theory was first formulated in the 1950s drawing on a Marxian analysis of the global economy, and as a direct challenge to the free market economic policies of the post war era. Dependency theory also posits that the degree of dependency increases as time goes on. Wealthy countries are able to use their wealth to further influence developing nations into adopting policies that increases the wealth of the wealth nations, even at their own expense. Andre Dunder Frank (1972:3), one of the earliest dependency theorists, is quite clear on his point “historical research demonstrates that contemporary underdevelopment is in large part, the historical product of past and continuing economic and other relations between the satellites underdeveloped and the now developed metropolitan countries. Furthermore, these relations are an essential part of the Capitalist system on a world scale as a whole.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

Every researcher collects data using one or more techniques. Data collected and used in this research are of two types: primary and secondary data. The primary data approach are data collected by the researchers from primary sources which is a first-hand source of data, while the secondary Source of data is generated information, mostly published or its origin belongs to some other researchers. This research study data was mostly gotten from the primary source of data through a structured questionnaire; comprising of

two sections, section “A” comprises of information design to collect the respondents bio-data, while section “B” comprises of twenty questions intended to get data from the respondents in relation to the research question, problems and information relevant to More so, the questionnaire was a five like scale questionnaire. The secondary source of data was also used in getting information on this research study.

3.1 DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

Descriptive and inferential analysis was adopted. Descriptively data was analyzed using tables and frequencies. The inferential statistical tool used is the chi-square (χ^2) it was used to analyze all hypotheses in this research. For χ^2 is given thus: $\chi^2 = \frac{\sum (fo-fe)^2}{Fe}$

Where: fo = the observed frequency

Fe = expected frequency

Whereby, fe is calculated as:

$$= \frac{\text{Total response in rows} \times \text{total column}}{\text{Total response of number of rows and column}}$$

4.1 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA

In this section, the data collected are analyzed and presented in tables using the simple percentage (%) and chi-square(χ^2). The simple percentage was used for the demographic data while the chi-square used for the test of hypotheses of a significant level of 0.05 %.

Table 4.1 Percentage distribution of Respondent by sex

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	100	50%
FEMALE	100	50%
TOTAL	200	100%

Source: field data collected January, 2013

Table 4.1 above shows that out of 200 sampled population, 100 respondent were male and constitute 50% of the entire population sample. Also ,100 respondents were female constituting 50% of the sample population making a total of 100%

Table 4.2 percentage distribution of respondent by age

AGE (YRS)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
20-25	45	22.5
26-30	65	32.5
31-35	90	45.0
TOTAL	200	100%

Source : field data collected January, 2013

Table 4.2 above shows that out of 200 sampled population, 45 respondent were between the ages of 20-25 years which constitutes 22.5% of the entire sample population. Also, 65 and 90 respondents were between the ages of 26-30 years and 31-35 years, hereby constituting 32.5% and 45% respectively.

Table 4.3 percentage distribution of respondents by level of Education.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
NON-EDUCATED	15	7.5
FSLC/WAEC/GCE	35	42.5
NCE/ND/OND	5	2.5
HND/BSC	90	45
MSC/PhD	5	2.5
TOTAL	200	100%

Source: field data collected January, 2013

Table 4.3 above shows that 200 sample population, 85 respondents are FSLC/WAEC/GCE categories, which constitutes 42.5% of the entire sample population. Also 90 respondents attained and hold a B.sc/HND certificates which constitutes 45%, 5 respondents have attained and hold NCE/ND/OND certificates, which constitutes 2.5% of the entire population while, 15 respondents are non-educated which constitutes 7.5% of the entire sample population, the remaining 5 respondents have attained and holds M.sc/PHD certificates which constitutes 2.5% of the entire population which brings its total to 100%.

4.2 TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

HYPOTHESIS 1

Ho – there is no significant relationship between budgeting and debt services in Nigeria.

H₁ – there is a significant relationship between budgeting and debt services in Nigeria

(see Appendix II for Chi-square (X^2) distribution table for hypothesis one)

DECISION RULE:

The decision rule of chi-square (x^2) states that when the calculated value of chi-square is greater than the table (critical) value at a significance level of 0.05 reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and accept the alternative hypothesis (H1) or vice versa.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Degree of freedom} &= (r - 1)(c - 1) \\ &= (6 - 1)(5 - 1) \\ &= (5)(4) \\ &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

Level of significance = 0.05 or 5%

critical value = 31.41

Calculated value (x^2) = 21.09

HYPOTHESIS 2

Ho – there is no significance relationship between budgeting and infrastructural development in Nigeria.

H1 – there is a significance relationship between budgeting and infrastructural development in Nigeria.

Using the frequency after being scored from the questionnaires same statistics the responses formed the observed.

The expected frequency is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad SA &= \frac{\text{Total number of (SA)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}} \\ &= \frac{240 \times 200}{1200} = 40.00 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. A = \frac{\text{Total number of (A)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}}$$

$$= \frac{210 \times 200}{1200} = 35.00$$

$$3. U = \frac{\text{Total number of (u)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}}$$

$$= \frac{47 \times 200}{1200} = 7.83$$

$$4. D = \frac{\text{Total number of (D)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}}$$

$$= \frac{340 \times 200}{1200} = 56.67$$

$$5. SD = \frac{\text{Total number of (SD)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}}$$

$$= \frac{363 \times 200}{1200} = 60.5$$

(see Appendix III for Chi-square (X^2) distribution table for hypothesis two)

DECISION RULE:

The decision rule of chi-square (x^2) states that when the calculated value of chi-square is greater than the table (critical) value at a significance level of 0.05, reject the null hypothesis (H_0) and accept the alternative hypothesis (H_1) or vice versa.

$$= (r-1) (c-1)$$

$$= (6-1) (5-1)$$

$$= (5) (4)$$

$$= 20$$

$$\text{Level of significance} = 0.05 \text{ or } 5\%$$

$$\text{Critical value} = 31.41$$

$$\text{Calculated value (x2)} = 273.19$$

HYPOTHESIS 3

H_0 – There is no correlation between budgeting and development of sub-economy sector in Nigeria

H_1 – There is a correlation between budgeting and development of sub-economy sector in Nigeria.

The expected frequency is calculated as follows;

$$1. SA = \frac{\text{Total number of (SA)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}}$$

$$= \frac{240 \times 200}{1200} = 40.00$$

$$2. A = \frac{\text{Total number of (A)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}}$$

$$= \frac{210 \times 200}{1200} = 35.00$$

$$3. U = \frac{\text{Total number of (U)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}}$$

$$= \frac{47 \times 200}{1200} = 7.83$$

$$4.D = \frac{\text{Total number of (D)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}}$$

$$= \frac{340 \times 200}{1200} = 56.67$$

$$4. SD = \frac{\text{Total number of (SD)} \times \text{sample size}}{\text{Overall sample size of each item}}$$

$$= \frac{363 \times 200}{1200} = 60.5$$

(see Appendix IV for Chi-square (X^2) distribution table for hypothesis three)

DECISION RULE:

The decision rule of chi-square (x^2) states that when the calculated value of chi-square is greater than the table (critical) value at a significant level of 0.05 reject the null hypothesis (H_0) and accept the alternate hypothesis (H_1) or vice versa.

$$- (r-1) (c-2)$$

$$- (0-1) (5-1)$$

$$(5) (4)$$

$$= 20$$

Level of significance = 0.05 or 5%

Critical value = 31.41

Calculated value (x^2) = 273.19

4.3 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

From the analysis of hypothesis one, the calculated value is 21.09, with the critical value at 31.41, the degree of freedom at 20 and level of significance at 0.05 or 5%. The calculated value is less than the critical value, which means that the null hypothesis is accepted. The findings therefore prove that there is no significant relationship between budgeting and debt services in Nigeria.

The analysis of hypothesis two, the calculated value is 273.19 while the critical value is 31.41 the degree of freedom at 20 and level of significance at 0.05 or 5%. The calculated value is greater than the critical value, which means that the null hypothesis is rejected. This goes further to prove that, there is a significant relationship between budgeting and infrastructural development in Nigeria.

Finally, the analysis of hypothesis three, the calculated value is 273.19 while the critical value is 31.41, the degree of freedom at 20 and level of significance at 0.05 or 5%. The calculated value is greater than the critical value, which means that the null hypothesis is rejected, which proves that. "There is a correlation between budgeting and development of sub-economic sector in Nigeria.

5.1 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research work was designed to investigate "The budgeting role, infrastructural development and economic growth in Nigeria"

A review of related theories on the budgeting role, infrastructural development and economic growth in Nigeria, backed up with a related theoretical framework was carried out in section two of this paper. Three hypotheses were stated for the research study.

A well-structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the field. While the source used for the collection of data were the primary and secondary source. The data collected from the field were presented in a tabular form and expressed in percentages, while the chi-square (x^2) was used to test the stated hypotheses at a significant level of 0.05 percent, with a degree of freedom of 1. And from the test it was obvious that, there is a significant relationship between budgeting and infrastructural development in Nigeria.

5.2 CONCLUSION

At which ever level, it follows without doubt that budgeting is the process through which the intention, programs or plans of government or an organization are translated in an itemized, authorized and monetary terms for a given period, usually one year. In this respect, it promotes debt servicing and infrastructural development of the other sub-economic sectors within the economy.

Arising from the above essence, the process of budgeting itself needs to be encouraged, consolidated and promoted within the framework of the Nigerian economy. It is for this reasons that, the goals and programs will be formulated and planned which can be translated into the actual idea of implementation. Without doubt, without budgeting there can be no economy, it is the catalyst for economic activities and this aid in the social good of all members of the society.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Arising from the findings made from the study, the following recommendations are made:

1. The government should endeavor that proper implementations on the budget with regards to infrastructural development mostly at the grassroots is made.
2. The government budgeting polices should positively impact on the sub-economic sector, which encompassing is the security and the heartbeat of any nation, showing that the government of the day promotes infrastructural and economic development of the nation.
3. Corruption hinders effective implementation of budgeting with regards to infrastructural development, in this vein, government should monitor the budgeting system as well as the implementation, in order to ensure the actualization of the benefits of the budget so as to promote economic growth and development.

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APPENDIX I**CHI-SQUARE(X^2) DISTRIBUTION TABLE FOR HYPOTHESIS 1**

CELL	FO	FE	FO – FE	(FO – FE) ²	$\frac{(FO - FE)^2}{FE}$
1	83	79.17	3.83	14.67	0.19
2	70	63.50	6.50	42.25	0.67
3	7	6.67	0.33	0.11	0.02
4	30	34.83	-4.83	23.33	0.67
5	10	15.83	-5.83	33.99	2.15
6	70	79.17	-9.17	84.09	1.06
7	60	63.50	-3.50	12.25	0.19
8	5	6.67	-1.67	2.79	0.42
9	40	34.83	5.17	26.73	0.77
10	25	15.83	9.17	84.09	5.31
11	80	79.17	0.83	0.69	0.01
12	60	63.50	-3.50	12.25	0.19
13	5	6.67	-1.67	2.79	0.42
14	40	34.83	5.17	26.73	0.77
15	15	15.83	-0.83	0.69	0.04
16	80	79.17	0.83	0.69	0.01
17	65	63.50	1.50	2.25	0.04
18	10	6.67	3.33	11.09	1.66
19	30	34.83	-4.83	23.33	0.67
20	15	15.83	-0.83	0.69	0.64
21	75	79.17	-4.17	17.39	0.22
22	60	63.50	-3.50	12.25	0.19
23	6	6.67	-0.67	0.45	0.07
24	39	34.83	4.17	17.39	0.50
25	20	15.83	4.17	17.39	1.10
26	87	79.17	7.83	61.31	0.77
27	66	63.50	0.33	0.11	0.02
28	7	6.67	0.33	0.11	0.02
29	30	34.83	-4.83	23.33	0.67
30	10	15.83	-5.83	33.99	2.15
					21.09

Source: Field data collected January, 2013

APPENDIX II

CHI-SQUARE(χ^2) DISTRIBUTION TABLE FOR HYPOTHESIS 2

CELL	FO	FE	FO-FE	(FO-FE) ²	$\frac{(FO-FE)^2}{FE}$
1	70	40.00	30.00	900.00	22.50
2	60	35.00	25.00	625.00	17.8
3	5	7.83	-2.83	8.01	1.02
4	40	56.67	-16.67	277.89	4.90
5	25	66.5	-35.50	1260.25	20.83
6	85	40.00	45.00	2025.00	50.63
7	50	35.00	15.00	225.00	6.43
8	10	7.83	2.17	4.71	0.60
9	40	56.67	-16.67	277.89	4.90
10	15	60.5	-45.50	2070.25	34.22
11	10	40.00	-30.00	900.00	22.50
12	20	35.00	-15.00	225.00	6.43
13	12	7.83	4.17	17.39	2.22
14	70	56.67	13.33	177.69	3.14
15	88	60.67	13.33	177.69	3.14
16	10	40.00	-30.00	900.00	22.50
17	30	35.00	-5.00	25.00	0.71
18	10	7.83	2.17	4.71	0.60
19	70	56.67	19.50	380.25	6.29
20	70	60.5	19.50	380.25	6.29
21	25	40.00	-16.00	225.00	5.63
22	35	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	5	7.83	-2.83	8.09	1.02
24	60	56.67	3.33	11.09	0.20
25	75	60.5	14.50	210.25	3.48
26	40	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	15	35.00	-20.00	400.00	11.43
28	5	7.83	-2.83	8.01	1.02
29	60	56.67	3.33	11.09	0.20
30	80	60.6	19.50	380.25	6.29
					273.19

Source: Field data collected January, 2013

APPENDIX III

CHI-SQUARE(χ^2) DISTRIBUTION TABLE FOR HYPOTHESIS 3

CELL	F0	FE	F0-FE	(F0-FE) ²	(F0-FE) ²
1	70	40.00	30.00	900.00	22.50
2	60	35.00	25.00	625.00	17.86
3	5	7.83	-2.83	8.01	1.02
4	40	56.7	-16.67	277.89	4.90
5	25	66.5	-35.50	1260.25	20.83
6	85	40.00	45.00	2025.00	50.63
7	50	35.00	15.00	225.00	6.43
8	10	7.83	2.17	4.71	0.60
9	40	56.67	-16.67	277.89	4.90
10	15	60.5	-45.50	2070.25	34.22
11	10	40.00	-30.00	900.00	22.50
12	20	35.00	-15.00	225.00	6.43
13	12	7.83	4.17	17.39	2.22
14	70	56.67	13.33	177.69	3.14
15	88	60.67	13.33	177.69	3.14
16	10	40.00	-30.00	900.00	22.50
17	30	35.00	-5.00	25.00	0.71
18	10	7.83	2.17	4.71	0.60
19	70	56.67	19.50	380.25	6.29
20	80	60.5	19.50	380.25	6.29
21	25	40.00	-15.00	225.00	5.63
22	35	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	5	7.83	-2.83	8.09	1.02
24	60	56.67	3.33	11.09	0.20
25	75	60.5	14.50	210.25	3.48
26	40	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	15	35.00	-20.00	400.00	11.43
28	5	7.83	-2.83	8.01	0.02
29	60	56.67	3.33	11.09	0.20
30	80	60.6	19.50	380.25	6.29
					273.19

Source: Field data collected January, 2013