

Entrepreneurship Development as a Strategy for Curbing Youth Unemployment in Developing Economy

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Abstract

This study examined how entrepreneurship development could serve as a reliable strategy for curbing youth unemployment in Nigeria. It thus attempted to determine the degree to which entrepreneurship development can help to alleviate Nigeria's youth unemployment challenge. The study which was a descriptive survey, analysed the role of government in attempting to make the process an effective method of combating the threat of unemployment. To collect data for the study, a structured questionnaire was utilised. The study's data was evaluated in two sections: answers to research questions and testing of hypotheses. Whereas percentage summary statistics were utilized to answer research questions that were already in Likert scale format. The study discovered that entrepreneurship is one of the most potent strategic solutions to the youth unemployment problems in Nigeria and, in a broader sense, the entire globe. The finding revealed that entrepreneurship development as a strategy had a significant and positive effect on youth employment and job creation and it is a potent strategy in alleviating Nigeria's youth unemployment situation. It was also shown that the high cost of conducting business in Nigeria has a direct and negative impact on entrepreneurship in Nigeria. Based on the study's findings, it was recommended that the government intervene and make policies that will lower the cost of doing business so that both the dormant and startup businesses can be resuscitated for value addition to the economy.

Keywords: *Youth unemployment, Entrepreneurship development, Economic development, Job creation, Entrepreneurial opportunities.*

Introduction

In previous years, Nigeria was among the world's richest 50 countries, but a few years later, it was listed as one of the 25 poorest countries (United Nations Development Programme Report on Nigeria, 2012). Nigeria is the sixth-largest petroleum product exporter in the world, it is hard to believe that over 70% of Nigerians live on less than US\$1 (roughly N1000) per day, given the current value of the naira notes, full-time unemployment has been steadily rising, government jobs are hard to come by in Nigeria, and the few that are available are usually held by a small number of well-connected individuals. Similarly, a World Bank (2004) report indicates that poverty and unemployment persist in Nigeria because former Nigerian leaders took control of major sources of national income, instead of focusing on how to provide essential services and create jobs for the people. As a result, academics and other well-known researchers have started to promote entrepreneurship as a workable and sustainable way to address Nigeria's severe unemployment problem. The 2017 Global Entrepreneurship Index report, for instance, reveals that the top ten countries with the best rates of entrepreneurship are developed countries (The Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute, 2017). This suggests that entrepreneurship has an impact on several factors, including the standard of living and economic growth of industrialized nations across the globe. (Chukwuka & Amahi 2021) state that the high unemployment rate and its impact on the populace and the country, along with the necessity for the government to support micro and small businesses with supportive policies, have made entrepreneurship in Nigeria more important than ever. Chukwuka and Amahi (2021) assert that using entrepreneurship as a method of employment can help people become self-sufficient and financially stable. The author highlights that self-employment enables business owner and their families to create and run companies in which they serve as the boss or employer rather than just as workers. The specific objectives of this research, however, are as follows: to ascertain the degree to which entrepreneurship development as a tactic may mitigate Nigeria's young unemployment issues. Examine Nigeria's entrepreneurial prospects for employment generation.

Conceptual Review

During the conceptual examination of the literature, key terms like unemployment, entrepreneurship, and so forth were appropriately defined within the context of the problem being investigated. For instance, the percentage of the economically active population that is unemployed but qualified for and seeking employment, including those who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left their occupations, is what the International Labour Organization (ILO) refers to as the jobless (Global Index Report 2017) Furthermore, Anyanwu (2015) defines unemployment as the state in which people who are willing and able to work but are unable to find a suitable paid job. It is among the macroeconomic problems that everyone has responsibility for.

Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria

According to Chukwuka & Amahi, (2021) an organization that offers a selection of tools and courses for entrepreneurship development is known as entrepreneurship development. Financial institutions and government ministries provide information through their entrepreneurial development centres located in different areas. The process of entrepreneurial growth includes financial accounting, sales, strategy, company and the environment, sales, human resource management, marketing, and so on (Ezie 2012). Anyanwu (2015) defines entrepreneurship development as the process of enhancing knowledge and abilities related to entrepreneurship through formal training and activities aimed at establishing institutions. To speed up the establishment of new businesses and promote economic growth, entrepreneurship development aims to increase the number of entrepreneurs. The individual who wants to start or expand a business is the centre of attention for entrepreneurial development. Moreover, future expansion and innovation are the main objectives of entrepreneurial development. In essence, this means picking up abilities that will enable an entrepreneur to function well and adequately in terms of: accomplishing present outcomes based on past choices; and getting ready for the future based on current conditions (Chukwuka & Imide 2023). Keeping up and growing the organized competence that makes success possible, as well as coordinating expert functions that ought to make it possible for a company to take on technical jobs in people, marketing, R&D, production, finance, and control, especially in light of evolving industry trends and technology.

Chukwuka & Amahi (2021) assert that to carry out the aforementioned responsibilities, certain abilities must be embedded in the entrepreneurial growth process, procedures, and skill acquisition. These include human, technological, and intellectual skills that will transform the entrepreneur into a task manager, facilitator, and inspiration. The purpose of this study is to assess the level of entrepreneurship in Nigeria as well as the government interventionist organizations that support it. Three entrepreneurial skills are necessary for this development and they have a positive effect on the growth and strategic management of Nigerian entrepreneurial enterprises (Chukwuka & Amahi 2021). The development of practical efforts to form or launch new organizations, particularly new firms, in response to recognized opportunities is another definition of entrepreneurship.

The Concept of Unemployment

When ministries and agencies were having problems in the late 1970s and early 1980s, this was the height of their political recruitment culture. When the then-head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, adopted the economic policy of absenteeism in the 1977–1978 budget years, the status of unemployment and layoffs became evident. The administration of President Shehu Shagari's 1982 economic and stability laws came just after this. The administration of Major General Mohamadi Buhari issued "the financial (miscellaneous taxation provision) degree" in Anyadike, Emeh, & Ukah (2012) defined unemployment as the state in which people who are willing and able to work but are unable to find a suitable paid

job. The quantity of unemployment in this context that results from workers who are between jobs but are still part of the labour force is also referred to as unemployment.

Government Assistance and the Promotion of Entrepreneurship

As it happens, the government can make a big difference by passing laws that make it easier for existing and potential business owners to invest in and run their companies. Eme (2014) suggests that incentive policies might involve shortening the time it takes to register a new business, eliminating high-interest rates and collateral, providing water, electricity, and a road network to industrial clusters, and cutting back on the red tape associated with new business registration. Eme (2014) asserts that these benefits would surely draw investors and support the growth of entrepreneurship in the country.

Ezie (2012) claims that although the government is aware of the critical role it should play in fostering entrepreneurship in the nation, there is a lack of commitment to link policies to practices. They noted that the government ought to create an atmosphere that is conducive to business by supplying the required infrastructure and a framework of enforceable competition, enacting laws that dissuade monopolies and unfair competition, and defending intellectual property rights, which shield an organization's priceless but usually intangible knowledge assets.

Similar to the foregoing, Anyadike, Emeh, and Ukah (2012) have stated that the government should create a supportive atmosphere that reduces barriers to market entry. They have further stated that the government should finance entrepreneurs through a range of risk capital sources while concurrently offering financial incentives to investors to provide the required capital. They pointed out that this will accelerate the nation's entrepreneurial growth.

The Potential for Entrepreneurship to Create Jobs

According to Anukam (2013), if entrepreneurship is encouraged at all levels of the economy, the impact of entrepreneurship education and training on unemployment through youth empowerment initiatives would be much larger. Additionally, Ezeali & Esiagu (2008) found that inter-disciplinary training in entrepreneurial studies which concentrates on the development of critical skills necessary to launch and manage a new business venture can lower unemployment and poverty. Initiatives to address social issues frequently initiate processes that open doors for human effort to be engaged, a phenomenon known as job creation, as noted by Anukam (2013) who believes that jobs are created when entrepreneurs establish businesses and employ individuals with the skills needed to fill open positions. Baharum (2005) asserts that creative businesses are successfully run by entrepreneurs who build them to a point of sustainability and development that allows for the involvement of other people in the business's management. These procedures lead to the creation of job opportunities, he said.

Growth in entrepreneurship enables teenagers to be actively involved, taking their minds off of harmful vices like crime, militancy, and so on. Its main purpose,

according to Baharum (2005) is to produce money. Whether operating alone or as a member of a bigger organization, entrepreneurs seize opportunities without considering the resources at their disposal. Anukam (2009) emphasizes the need to empower young people to pursue their business ventures to fully realize their potential and develop their intellectual creativity. Anukam (2009) attributes this to its capacity to improve living conditions and the level of living in Nigeria while lowering unemployment and poverty.

Theoretical Framework

This study is based on the psychological theory of entrepreneurship put forward by McClelland in 1967. Setting goals and the urge for accomplishment were concepts that McClelland invented. According to his belief in "The Achieving Society," the majority of entrepreneurs are driven by a desire for success. McClelland (1967) used Jews in his drawing. McClelland (1967) contends that the Jewish child learns early on that to overcome society's perception of him, he must maintain and stay at the top.

McClelland thinks that because of this rising strategy, Jews are always at the top and always aim for excellence, no matter where they are. According to McClelland, persons who are success-oriented are those who create outcomes and get things done, including organising resources and other people to achieve goals. It is assumed that improving things after gaining the required skills would naturally lead to the formation of entrepreneurial projects that will eventually absorb Nigeria's army of young unemployed people and offer ideas and work opportunities.

Empirical Review

Scholarly research on entrepreneurial development as a tool for unemployment reduction in the past has yielded a variety of viewpoints and conclusions. Taiwo (2014) conducted an empirical study on the influence of the growth of entrepreneurship on the generation of jobs in Nigeria. He discovered that the growth of entrepreneurship in any given economy always leads to the creation of jobs, which in turn compels individuals to take actions that improve both their circumstances and the nation as a whole. He assessed the connection between the growth of entrepreneurship in Nigeria and the creation of jobs. His observation made it abundantly evident that training and development for entrepreneurship may be linked to the creation of jobs or employment opportunities in an economy.

Anyadike, Emeh, and Ukah (2012) researched Nigeria's worsening unemployment situation and how it is diminishing the nation's potential, particularly in light of official figures from the Bureau of Statistics indicating that roughly 40 million Nigerian youths were unemployed in 2009 as reported by the World Bank. After using the data from secondary sources, the paper focused mostly on recent articles from passionate academics who study the evolution of entrepreneurship and official government statistics. The writers concluded that the government ought to make entrepreneurship appealing to the general public by including it in the curricula of all states that offer education and by employing a revised NYSC program to teach young people more about the value, components,

and need of entrepreneurial development.

Eme (2014) conducted a study titled "Agenda for government: Unemployment rate in Nigeria." He discovered that although Nigeria's economy has been among the fastest-growing in the world numerically over the past several years, its citizens are among the world's poorest in actual terms. A recent event in Nigeria saw millions of people scrambling for roughly 4,500 job openings posted by the Nigeria Immigration Service, which resulted in the unjustified stampede that claimed roughly 18 lives. This incident highlights the peculiarities of the country's nominal growth without commensurate development. Experts predict that by 2018, there will be over 215 million unemployed people worldwide. If Nigeria doesn't take immediate action to stop the rising rate of youth unemployment, they believe that Africa's proportion of this global scourge will rise disproportionately, with unsavoury consequences. Akanwa and Akpanabia (2012) looked at the necessity of encouraging entrepreneurship in Nigeria to increase employment. The majority of the work's secondary data comes from writers and researchers on the subject. They concluded that to combat and finally lower the high rate of unemployment in the nation and support Nigeria's economic growth, the government and its agencies should consciously promote entrepreneurial culture and skill in that country.

Also, Salami (2013) investigated young unemployment in Nigeria, arguing that novel and imaginative solutions are needed. He said that if meaningful steps are not taken to lessen the negative effects of high rates of youth unemployment, unemployment in Nigeria will burst like a time bomb. His research demonstrates a connection between youth unemployment and entrepreneurship, provided that sufficient emphasis is placed on fostering a supportive political and socioeconomic climate that might inspire young people to shift their perspective from that of job searchers to that of job creators.

Empirical research on harnessing the connection between entrepreneurship and employment development was conducted by Bandal (2010). He discovered that entrepreneurship is fueled by a combination of personal flair, knowledge, abilities, and attitudes as well as several external factors including social capital, credit availability, the role of government infrastructure and technology, information availability, and market accessibility.

An empirical study on the contribution of entrepreneurship to economic growth from a Nigerian viewpoint was conducted by Nwachukwu and Ogbo (2012). The paper's goal is to develop and examine how entrepreneurship contributes to Nigeria's economic development through the growth of SMEs. A total of 1000 SMES were chosen at random from a population sample of all SMES located in various states of Nigeria. The research's hypotheses, which were examined using chi-square statistics at the 0.05 level of significance, were based on identifying the largest challenge which SMES confront in Nigeria. The study discovered that SMEs have contributed significantly to the expansion, advancement, and industrialization of several economies throughout the globe. It was determined that SMES promoters should thus make sure that management aptitude and intelligence are there before obtaining funding for the growth of the relevant business.

Baba (2013) conducted a study on the obstacles to Nigeria's entrepreneurial growth and potential solutions. According to him, the government should work to provide the infrastructures needed for citizens to acquire the necessary skills in this era of declining economic activity because, in the absence of technological skills, there will be a lack of the entrepreneurial spirit that spurs economic development through the creation of jobs. He concluded that while entrepreneurship is crucial for quick and long-term economic growth, Nigerians as a whole, especially the younger generation, urgently need to adopt a more accepting attitude toward self-employment and lessen the emphasis on pursuing the mythically nonexistent white-collar jobs.

Research on the extent to which entrepreneurship in Nigeria has contributed to a decrease in young unemployment was conducted by Okoye, Iloanya, and Udunze (2014). The study found that the "transformation question" has been impacted by government initiatives and policies. This is brought on by a rise in corruption as well as ineffective and bad government. They conclude that while entrepreneurship is a catalyst for innovation, diversity, and the creation of jobs, Nigerian entrepreneurs still have a long way to go before they can truly influence the country's economic landscape. They advise the government to acknowledge the importance of entrepreneurship to economic growth by creating the conditions necessary for young people to work for pay in the sector of economic development.

Ebiringa (2012) studied the emergence of businesses in Nigeria and the development of entrepreneurship. He discovered that several governmental initiatives in Nigeria that attempted to promote the growth of small and medium-sized businesses via entrepreneurship had failed. Rather than fostering domestic entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs are instead acting as import goods distributors. He suggests that as part of the postsecondary education system, the government and the organized business sector should encourage entrepreneurship training programs more.

Asad, Ali, and Islam (2014) looked at Pakistan's need to use entrepreneurship to lower unemployment. According to the regression results, explanatory variable differences account for 91% of the variability in entrepreneurial development. Research has indicated a negative correlation between the rate of unemployment and the growth of entrepreneurship. Pakistan's economy has always had a low degree of entrepreneurial development and a high unemployment rate.

Snapps and Hamilton (2012) investigated the prevalence of restlessness among young people in the Niger Delta and its impact on industrial output. They discovered that among the causes of young restlessness in the Niger Delta and throughout the nation are a high unemployment rate, environmental degradation, the disruption of the traditional economy, and unequal revenue distribution. They suggested that the government give the Niger Delta's developmental needs priority by fostering entrepreneurship, creating jobs, and passing ecologically sound laws that will protect its delicate ecosystem.

Ezie (2012) studied Nigeria's rising unemployment rate and how it is diminishing the nation's potential, especially considering official figures from the

National Bureau of Statistics that put the number at about 50 million young Nigerians in 2011. The study's conclusions indicate that entrepreneurship can create enough jobs to assist Nigeria in reducing its rising unemployment rate. It was discovered that the Nigerian government ought to give skill development for entrepreneurship top priority.

In related research, Bamisile (2006) carried out an empirical analysis on the impact of entrepreneurial development on the generation of jobs in Nigeria. Bamisile (2006) found that the growth of entrepreneurship always leads to the creation of jobs in any given economy, and that motivates people to take actions that would better their own lives and the nation as a whole. According to him, the growth of entrepreneurship may be linked to the creation of jobs or opportunities for employment in any economy.

Research on the extent to which entrepreneurship has helped to lower youth unemployment in Nigeria was carried out by Baharum (2005) according to the research; a surge in corruption, a lacklustre budget, and poor administration are the reasons why government policies and initiatives have had little impact on the "transformation question." They concluded that entrepreneurship in the nation should not be the result of the aforementioned flaws, but rather should be a driver of growth, job creation, innovation, and diversity. They also discovered that before Nigerian companies can truly spearhead the required economic growth, they still have a long way to go.

In Enugu State, Nigeria, Ezie (2012) carried out research on entrepreneurship and job creation. The study's goal was to ascertain how much innovation influences youth empowerment in the chosen local government areas. The correlational study's findings indicate that there is no meaningful relationship between innovativeness and youth empowerment. It was discovered that to generate jobs, the government ought to give entrepreneurial issues more consideration. Similarly, Anukam (2009) conducted a study and the National Directorate of Employment was the focus of the study by on skill development and unemployment reduction in Nigeria. The study, which was intended to be a descriptive survey, found that the decline in unemployment in Akwa Ibom State and NDE skill development were positively correlated.

Methodology

In the inquiry, a descriptive survey design was employed. The idea that a sample of the population would be studied to extrapolate the findings to the entire population of interest had an impact on the design. The core data collection is the foundation of the data-gathering sources for this research

Primary Sources of Data Collection

The closed-ended questionnaire, which is used to collect data from the target population, is the main source of data collection. A questionnaire is a list of written questions designed to elicit specific data from the target audience based on research inquiries. The numerous questions that were created from the research questions and hypotheses were tested.

Study Population and Sample Size

The study's sample size is 120 respondents using Taro Yamane's formula, all of whom were carefully chosen from the whole population.

Data Presentation and Analysis

The study's data was statistically evaluated utilizing inferential statistics such as frequency, percentage, and mean. The researcher printed and circulated 145 copies of questionnaires, but only 120 were properly answered and returned from selected respondents in Asaba Delta State, representing an 84 per cent return rate, and were included in the study. The mean of the Likert scale was set at a 2.50 cut-off, making it simple to determine the extent to which respondents agreed or disagreed with a given opinion on the issues surrounding unemployment and how entrepreneurship can be a strategy for curbing youth unemployment.

Analysis of Research Questions

Department "A": Personnel Data of Respondents

Table 1: Age distribution of respondents

| Age | No. of Respondents | Percentage% |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 18-28yrs | 35 | 29.16 |
| 28-38yrs | 42 | 35 |
| 38-48yrs | 23 | 19.17 |
| 48-58yrs | 20 | 16.67 |
| Total | 120 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2023

Here, the table format indicates that within the age bracket of 18-28yrs of age, were 35 respondents, representing 29.16%, between the ages of 28-38, were 42 respondents, representing 35% while 38-48yrs, 23 persons, which represents 19.17% whereas 49 and above, were 20 respondents, which stands for 16.67%, this is the statistical presentation and analysis of the data involved in the age distribution table.

Table 2: Academic qualification of respondents

| Academic Qualification | No of Respondents | Percentage% |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| SSCE | 40 | 33.33 |
| NCE/OND | 30 | 25 |
| HND/B.SC | 35 | 29.17 |
| MSC | 15 | 12.5 |
| PhD | - | - |
| Total | 120 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2023

Upon the demonstration of data analysis, it is honest information that 40 respondents were holders of SSCE certificate, representing 33.3%, NCE/OND pulled respondents, which represent 25%, HND/BSC has 35 respondents, which scores 29.17% while MSC certificate holders were 15, which is a representation of 12.5% whereas PhD certificate, could not produce any respondent and percentage. The table shows the statistical result of the academic qualification distribution table of the study.

Analysis of Research Questions

Department "B":

Research question 1: To what extent can Entrepreneurship development be used as a strategy of solving the youth unemployment problems in Nigeria?

Research question one was answered with questionnaire items 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Table 3: Effect of Entrepreneurship development as a strategy in curbing Unemployment problems in Nigeria

| S/N | ITEMS OF THE QUESTIONS | SA | A | SD | D | UND | Mean | Remark |
|-----|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|--------|
| 1 | Entrepreneurship as a strategy for curbing youth unemployment has been a solution to the problem of youth unemployment in Delta State, Nigeria. Do you agree with this statement? | 45 (37.5) | 40 (33.33) | 10 (8.33) | 20 (16.67) | 5 (4.17) | 3.76 | Sign |
| 2 | Do you believe that identifying the unemployment rate aids in proposing solutions to Nigeria's unemployment problem? | 50 (41.67) | 33 (27.5) | 17 (14.17) | 9 (7.5) | 11 (9.16) | 3.75 | Sign |
| 3 | Is it true that the high rate of unemployment has continued to rise, despite the actual efforts of the government to mitigate the harmful impacts of the jobless syndrome in Nigeria? | 17 (14.17) | 50 (41.67) | 33 (27.5) | 11 (9.16) | 9 (7.5) | 3.05 | Sign |
| 4 | Do you believe that entrepreneurship has gone a long way toward giving answers to Nigeria's unemployment problem? | 30 (25) | 25 (20.83) | 10 (8.33) | 30 (25) | 25 (20.83) | 3.29 | Sign |

Source: Field Survey 2023

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages: (SA = Strongly agree; A = Agree; D = Disagree; SD= Strongly disagree and UND = Undecided)

From Table 3, the response to item 1 shows that 37.5% strongly agreed, 33% agreed 8.3% strongly disagreed, 16.7% disagreed and 4% were undecided. The mean response of 3,76 implies that the respondents agreed with the construct. In item 2, it shows that 41.6% strongly agreed, 27.5% agreed 14% strongly disagreed, 7.5% disagreed and 9.1% were undecided. The mean response of 3,75 is significant and implies that the respondents agreed with the construct.

In item 3, the result shows that 14.17% strongly agreed, 41.6% agreed 27.5% strongly disagreed, 9.2% disagreed and 7.5% were undecided. The mean response of 3,05 is significant and implies that the respondents agreed with the construct.

In item 4, the result shows that 25 % strongly agreed, 20.8% agreed 8.3% strongly disagreed, 25 % disagreed and 20.8% were undecided. The mean response of 3.29 is significant and implies that the respondents agreed with the construct.

From the general response, it is clear that all responses are above 2.5 cutoffs and hence respondents agreed that Entrepreneurship can solve unemployment syndrome in Nigeria

Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis testing will be carried out in the order below: a restatement of the hypothesis, the result of analysis, comparing the result with the decision rule, and validating the hypothesis to accept or reject.

Statement of Hypothesis

Test of Hypothesis: H₁ Entrepreneurship development as a strategy has a significant effect in resolving the unemployment problem in Nigeria.

In testing the above hypothesis, we use the result of simple linear regression between the entrepreneurship approach and employment syndrome.

Table 4: Effect of Entrepreneurship development as a strategy for curbing Unemployment problems in Nigeria

Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | .990 ^a | .980 | .979 | .55833 | 1.344 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), X4, X2, X3, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneur

ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 1713.317 | 4 | 428.329 | 1374.005 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 35.850 | 115 | .312 | | |
| | Total | 1749.167 | 119 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneur

b. Predictors: (Constant), X4, X2, X3, X1

Coefficients^a

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | .688 | .164 | | 4.192 | .000 |
| | X1 | 1.330 | .154 | .463 | 8.618 | .000 |
| | X2 | .906 | .136 | .337 | 6.641 | .000 |
| | X3 | .044 | .094 | .017 | .474 | .636 |
| | X4 | .570 | .107 | .195 | 5.336 | .000 |

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneur

Analysis of the Results

The findings of the study revealed a significant (P0.0000.05) association between employment syndrome and entrepreneurship strategy. R is 0.990, R² is 0.980, modified R² is 0.979, p-value 0.000, and F-stat. 1374.00, according to the model summary. The results showed that changes in entrepreneurial approach account for 98 per cent of the variance in unemployment syndrome, with R² 0.980 implying those changes in entrepreneurial approach account for 98 per cent of the variation in unemployment syndrome. Except for item 3 (the increasing rate of unemployment), which was not substantially (P0.635> 0.05, 0.044) affected by the entrepreneurial strategy, all of these items/constructs for unemployment are significant and positively signed.

There is a strong link between the dependent variable (entrepreneurship development as a strategy) and the independent variables: logical solution to unemployment (P0.0000.05, 1.330), identification of unemployment rate (p 0.0000.05, 0.905), and offering solutions to unemployment (P 0.0000.05, 0.057). Because our regression result has a p-value of 0.0000.05, we reject the null hypothesis, that there is no meaningful association between entrepreneurship development as a strategy and unemployment syndrome in Nigeria, and accept the alternative. We accept the alternative premise that there is a substantial association

and positive effect between entrepreneurship development and the Nigerian unemployment condition. The hypothesis test's outcome indicates that Nigeria's unemployment issues can be resolved by using an entrepreneurial development strategy. The government should adopt an entrepreneurial development approach to tackling the issue of youth unemployment in Nigeria, as this finding corroborates the findings of Ho discovered that entrepreneurship development is a potent strategy and a workable solution to the youth unemployment problems.

Results

Surveys of employees of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and business owners in Delta State were used to gather data for the study, which evaluated the viability of entrepreneurship as a viable solution to Nigeria's unemployment problems. Therefore, in this regard, its fact-finding mission shows that entrepreneurship is one of the most potent strategic solutions to the youth unemployment problems in Nigeria and, in a broader sense, the entire globe. These findings conform with Anyadike, Emeh, and Ukah's (2012) study. This finding revealed that entrepreneurship development as a strategy had a significant and positive effect on youth employment and job creation and it is a potent strategy in alleviating Nigeria's youth unemployment situation. It was also shown that a large number of new businesses will arise when governments lower the high cost of doing business, provide funding for aspiring business owners by granting them access to credit facilities, and provide tax breaks to new or startup companies. The researcher firmly believes that with the implementation of such policies, Nigeria would quickly see a significant decrease in unemployment and the creation of enough enterprises to employ millions of people.

Conclusion

After analyzing the entire survey, the study concluded that entrepreneurship development as a strategy had a significant and positive effect on youth employment and job creation and it is a potent strategy in alleviating Nigeria's youth unemployment situation. The research indicates that unemployment is a major issue for Nigerian society as a whole. However, if the government takes the initiative to ensure that the entrepreneurship development process is carried out as efficiently as possible; the adoption of entrepreneurship as a strategy for youth employment will be a strategic solution to youth unemployment. There is no question that the policy is better than the alternatives due to its multiplier effect. In any economy, the creation of jobs is driven by entrepreneurs, and to create the jobs that Nigeria so desperately needs, the government must help entrepreneurs to succeed. The study recommends that the government should undoubtedly take the lead in making the business environment friendly for doing business; it cannot accomplish this on its own. Everyone needs to support it, but young people in particular must be sufficiently interested and convinced that learning entrepreneurial skills is a major step in the right direction toward solving the nation's unemployment issue.

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Experience of Private School Teachers on the COVID-19 Pandemic Containment Measures in Gusau, Zamfara State

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Abstract

Man's livelihood has constantly been threatened by pandemics right from immemorial time, and the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has threatened the global economy. This study adopted Robert K Merton's Latent and Manifest Functions to assess the impact of COVID-19 pandemic containment measures on private school teachers in Gusau, Zamfara State. The key objectives are to examine how COVID-19 pandemic containment measures affected the feeding, buying power and source of income of private school teachers in Gusau, Zamfara. The study adopted a descriptive survey method. The primary data was sourced directly through the administration of a questionnaire to 250 private school teachers residing in the study area and analysed by SPSS version 26. Findings established that private school teachers were not satisfied with their daily square meals, eating the 'available' and not the 'desirable', unnecessarily skipping meals and begging for food from people around. It was also discovered that many of them reduced their amount of food consumption, and the quantity of household foodstuff depended on relatives for foodstuff/feeding and engaged in compound farming for crop and animal production to aver hunger. The study found that respondents could not execute what they had planned before the pandemic and had to sell their personal belongings at cheap prices to increase their purchasing power. Findings showed that the sources of income including all activities such as home tutoring, school lessons, side businesses and farming activities were seriously affected. In addition, kindness, as well as gifts regularly received from students' parents, were no longer forthcoming by the containment measures. Hence, the study recommends that private school workers should be supported with economic reactivation policies, backed up by stronger employment policies and institutions.