

ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPTION AS A MEANS OF JOB CREATION FOR NIGERIAN YOUTH: A CASE STUDY OF MAIDUGURI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examined entrepreneurship as a means of job creation for Nigerian youth in Borno State, Nigeria with Maiduguri Metropolitan Council. Unemployment has become a global phenomenon of the 21st century; the problem is becoming more complex each passing year in Nigeria. Unemployment, underemployment and rural-urban migration have enveloped the Nigerian labour market. This has been compounded by frightening number of graduates from polytechnics, colleges of education, mono-technics and universities that leave school each year. This has increased the rate of social vices like robbery, kidnapping, prostitution, human trafficking, child abuse and unfair labour practices experienced in Nigeria by the unemployed youths. The study is a descriptive survey design. Structured questionnaire were employed to collected data from 356 respondents. Data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics (frequency counts and percentages) were used to analyze the research questions, while inferential statistics (Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient) was employed to test the hypotheses. The study revealed a significant relationship between interest and entrepreneurial development ($r = 0.656$, $P < 0.05$); a significant relationship between entrepreneurship and job creation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria is hereby rejected at 0.05 level of significant. This means that entrepreneurship has significant effect on job creation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria ($r = 0.076$, $P < 0.05$). The researchers

therefore recommends that government should formulate policies that will promote the success of entrepreneurship and free enterprise in MMC; government should assist entrepreneurs with start-up capital through regular marketing workshops and seminars in conjunction with the manufacturers association of Nigeria (MAN) and chambers of commerce and industries In MMC, Borno State, Nigeria.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Job Creation, Unemployment, and Entrepreneurial Development.*

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is the key to economic development. This is because it opens the economic potentials of the youths; empowers and equips individuals in society to involve in, and benefit from their national economy; accelerates economic development and provides the basis for transformation. Education is the vital tool for economic sustainability and growth. The present global economic crises suggest that the entire world is in a war between financial/qualitative education and catastrophe (Aluwong, 2010).

Entrepreneurship education as part of the total educational system is the type of education that involves the acquisition of skills, ideas and management abilities necessary for job creation. An entrepreneur promotes employment rather than seeking for an employment. Therefore, there is a need to embrace this type of education and provide all the necessary resources needed to make functional. Quality entrepreneurship education could be used as a tool for fighting the war against poverty and unemployment in Nigeria.

Education is said to be qualitative when the input such as students, teachers, finance, facilities and equipment and all these are converted through teaching and learning (theory and practical) and produce a desirable output. The output is better equipped to serve themselves and the society. The quality of input influences to a large extent the quality of output. In other words, the quality of the input of entrepreneurship education such as teachers, students and infrastructural facilities will influence greatly, the input of the output (Olorunmolu, 2010).

Therefore, quality entrepreneurship education will enhance job creation which will subsequently reduce unemployment, poverty and social vices in Nigeria. This will also help to improve the standard of living; hence promote social economic and political development in Nigeria which is the cardinal objective of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Also, for the recipient of entrepreneurship education to be a job creator rather than job-seeker, he might acquire essential basic skills and attitudes which will enable him to function as an entrepreneur.

Thus, entrepreneurship activities and innovative ingenuity in Nigeria have developed enterprises in following areas; Agriculture/ agro-allied activities where there are foodstuffs, restaurants, fast food vending etc. In the area of solid minerals, there are quarrying, perm stone Cutting/ Polishing and Gushing engineering, In power and transport, there are power generations, haulages business (cargo and passengers), in the area of information and telecom business, there are manufacturing an repairs of GSM accessories, in hospitality and tourism business, there are hotels, accommodation, resorts centers, cinemas, film and home video production; in oil and gas business, there are construction and maintenance of pipelines, drilling, refining by-products, etc). In spite of the fact that entrepreneurship development has been regarded as the bedrock for employment generation and technological development in Nigeria, the sector nevertheless has had its own fair share of neglect with concomitant unpleasant impacts on the economy.

However, there are some challenges militating against the production of quality entrepreneur in Nigeria. These may come from the government, parents or even from certain unpredictable environmental forces which are external. Unless these problems are looked into, the realization of the aim and objectives of quality entrepreneurship education in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria will be a mirage.

There is now a very serious attention paid to entrepreneurship education in tertiary institutions in Nigeria and the world-over. Gibson (2001), defined entrepreneurship as the process of using private initiative to transform a business concept into a new venture or to grow and diversify an existing venture or enterprise with high great potential. The reason for this of-course is obvious, Nigeria educational system that turns out graduates from about 150 Universities and 50 Polytechnics and Monotechnics have not trained our graduates to be self reliant, but to depend solely on white collar jobs for sustenance. As a result, there are several graduates from Nigerian Universities today who are not gainfully employed. Apart from the book knowledge that they gained there are no requisite skills to make them self dependent. There is therefore the need to engage the youth who constitute over 60 percent of the population in meaningful engagement to avoid unhealthy alternatives for this group of people.

Henry (2003), views entrepreneurship as the engine driving the economy of nations, creating new industries, young entrepreneurs, employments and wealth. Also in the view of Agbionu (2008), entrepreneurship involves a process aimed at creating wealth for the purpose of growth, development of the environment and eradication of unemployment for national sustainability. The 2010 Global Monitoring Report (GMR) of the United Nation Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), revealed that about 92 per cent of Nigerian population survive on less than 2 dollar daily, while about 71 per cent survives on less than 1 dollar daily a condition many have described as inexcusable judging from the abundant natural deposits and high human

population at the country's disposal. With an estimated population of about 167 million people (2011) and crude oil selling as high as \$104 dollar per barrel in the global market as at July 2012, the high level of poverty in comparison to the abundant resources available in Nigeria is highly unacceptable. There is therefore the urgent need for government and individuals to create more job opportunities for the teeming youths.

It is believed that employment of Nigerian graduates part-time, full-time or even under-employment can be said to have eluded Nigerian youths with Nigeria said to have one of the highest rates of youth unemployment in the unindustrialized world. Despite strong economic growth, youth's full-time unemployment rate for 2006 – 2008 in Nigeria was put at 55.9% while countries like Japan, China, India, Korea, have joined community of industrialized nations by strengthening their small scale industries. Nigeria is yet to understand the relevance of this sub-sector.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Unemployment has become a global phenomenon of the 21st century; the problem is becoming more complex each passing year in Nigeria. Unemployment, underemployment and rural-urban migration have enveloped the Nigerian labour market. This has been compounded by frightening number of graduates from polytechnics, colleges of education, mono-technics and universities that leave school each year. This has increased the rate of social vices like robbery, kidnapping, prostitution, human trafficking, child abuse and unfair labour practices experienced in Nigeria by the unemployed youths.

National Manpower Board, (2009) opined that Nigerian labour market could barely absorb 10% of the over 3.8 million persons turned out by the Nigeria educational system annually. The problem of this study revolved around the high rate of unemployment and low productivity among the citizens of Nigeria. The present situation seems to give an impression of economic insecurity as a result of failure to properly engage people in the production process. This study was therefore necessary to fill the gap by examine the entrepreneurial development and urgent social intervention for all government strategies/ programmes to have employment generation as an output towards economic security. The question remains: given that the economy of Nigeria is producing below its potential, can entrepreneurship education and urgent social intervention guarantee high unemployment reduction?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are to:

- i. examine youths interest in entrepreneurship in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State;
- ii. assess the level at which entrepreneurship create jobs for Nigerian youth in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State;
- iii. identify the level at which government do involve in training and supporting youth in entrepreneurship development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State.

1.4 Research Question

- i. Do youths have interest in entrepreneurship in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State?
- ii. To what extend has entrepreneurship created jobs for Nigerian youths in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State?
- iii. To what extend has government supported youth in entrepreneurship development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State?

1.5 Research Hypothesis

For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated to guide this study:

H0₁: There is no significant relationship between interest and entrepreneurial development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State..

H0₂: There is no significant relationship between entrepreneurship and job creation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State.

2.1 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1.1 Concept of Entrepreneurship

The word entrepreneur is derived from the French word “entrepreneur” meaning “to undertake”. Since its beginning in the middle ages, when it was used in relation to specific occupations, the notion of the entrepreneur has been refined and broadened to include concept that are related to the person rather than the occupation. An entrepreneur is one who combines the land of one, the “labour of another and capital of yet another and thus, produce a product. By selling the product in the market, he pays interest on capital, rent on land and wages to labourers and what remains is his or her profit. The entrepreneur has been described by Collins, (1964) as a “risk

taker” a person who braves uncertainty, strikes out on his own through native wit, devotion to duty and singleness of purpose somehow creates an industry where none existed before. Aluwong, (2010) submitted that there is, therefore no “one-best” definition for the entrepreneur. He however stated, “Anyone who creates a business, establishes it, and nurses it to growth and profitability or takes over an existing business because the founder is dead or has sold it, on a man who inherited it and continues to build and innovate on it, or a man who runs a franchise qualifies as an entrepreneur in our usage.

Entrepreneurship has been defined by various professions to mean many things since the middle age. The entrepreneur has been seen as an actor, innovator or a developer of technology. Ossai, (2008) defined entrepreneurship as the process of creating some new or different values by developing the necessary time, assuming the accompanying financial, psychic and social risks, and receiving the resulting rewards of most personal satisfaction. Entrepreneurship is the process of bringing together creative and innovative ideas and coping them with management and organization skill in order to combine people, money and resources to meet an identified need and thereby, creating wealth. Although, each of these definitions or description views entrepreneur from a slightly different perspective, they all contain similar notions such as risk taking, organizing, creating wealth, initiative and newness.

2.2 The Concept of Unemployment

Every economy is characterized by both active and inactive populations. The economically active ones are referred to as the population willing and able to work, and include those actively engaged in the production of goods and services and those who are unemployed. According to Alanana (2003), unemployment refers to as a situation where people who are willing and capable of working are unable to find suitable paid unemployment. It is one of the macro-economic problems which every responsible government is expected to monitor and regulate. The higher the unemployment rate in an economy the higher the poverty level and associated welfare challenges.

Alanana (2003), identify the following types of unemployment:

2.2.1 Structural Unemployment

This occurs when there is a change in structure of an industry or the economic activities in the country. This may be because people’s tastes have changes or it may be because technology has outmoded and the product or service is no longer in demand.

2.2.2 Frictional unemployment

This is caused by industrial friction in which jobs may exist yet the workers may be unable to fill them either because they do not possess the necessary skills or because they are not aware of the existence of such jobs. The employable may remain unemployed working of plants.

2.2.3 Seasonal unemployment

This occurs due to seasonal variations in the activities of particular industries caused by climatic changes, changes in fashion or by the inherent nature of such industries. In the tropical region, ice factories are less active in rainy season because demand for ice is low.

2.2.4 Technological unemployment

This is caused by changes in the techniques of production technological changes are taking place constantly, leading to the increased mechanization of the production process.

2.2.5 Residual unemployment

This is caused by factors such as old age, physical or mental disability, poor work attitudes and inadequate training.

2.2.6 Open unemployment

This is the type of unemployment where there are categories of young men and women who are roaming the streets looking for the job, but there is job for them to do. They refused to do job(s) they see because of reasons best know to them

2.3 Causes of Youth Unemployment in Nigeria

In the study unemployment in Nigeria, Alanana (2003) has identified the main causes of growth employment in Nigeria. The first is the rapidly growing urban labour force arising from rural urban migration. Rural-Urban migration is usually explained in terms of push pull factors. The push factors include the pressure resulting from man-land ratio in the rural areas and the existence of serious under employment arising from the seasonal cycle of climate. The factors are further exacerbated in Nigeria by the lack of infrastructural facilities, which makes the rural life unattractive. In addition to this, youth move to the urban area with the probability of securing lucrative employment in the industries.

The second is the rapid population growth in Nigeria. Going by the 2006 census in Nigeria, the nation's population was put at 140,431, 790 and projections for the future indicate that the population could be over 180 million by the year 2020. The accelerated growth of population, Nigeria's unemployment problem is multifaceted. It affects the supply side through a high rapid increase in the labour force relative to the absorptive capacity of the economy. The third is the outdated school curricula and lack of employed skill and the fourth is the rapid expansion of the educational system which directly leads to an increase in the supply of educated manpower above the corresponding demand for them. This contributes to the problem of the youth unemployment in Nigeria.

In a nutshell, Nigeria is a country with numerous business and investment potentials due to the abundant, vibrant and dynamic human and natural resources it possesses. Corruption, which has permeated the entire social structure of Nigeria, has robbed the country of developing a vibrant economic base. Funds meant for development projects have been misappropriated, diverted or embezzled. Thus crippling the economy and engendering and exacerbating unemployment which creates abject poverty, hunger and frustration, killing the zeal and means for entrepreneurship development on the Nigeria youths.

2.4 The Role of Entrepreneurship Education on Job Creation among Youths

Education is the key to national development. This is because it unlocks the economic potentials of the people; empowers and equips individuals in the society to participate in, and benefit from their national economy; facilitates economic development and provides the basis for transportation. Education is the essential tool for sustainability. Quality education plays a vital role in the social, political and economic development of any nation. This is possible when jobs are created for the citizenry by establishing a lot of businesses that will accommodate the unemployed youth in Nigeria. A qualified graduate of entrepreneurship education would have acquired enough skills relevant to management of small business centre. Through entrepreneurship education, a pool of potential entrepreneurs who are well equipped with skills and technical know how to manage small/medium scale industries are produced. This will equally help in job creation. Through quality entrepreneurship education, Nigeria will provide a lot of entrepreneurs who could establish and manage business on their own. This will help in reducing poverty in Nigeria.

2.5 Objectives of Entrepreneurship Education

The objectives of entrepreneurship education clearly show that it is concerned with the development and survival of both the individual and society. In fact, it is a tool through which social, economic and political

development could be achieved. If it is properly planned, funded and implemented. The objectives of entrepreneurship education are spelt out by Osuala, (2010) as:

- i. To provide meaningful education for youth which could make them self-reliance and subsequently encourage them to drive profit and be self independent
- ii. To provide graduate with the training and support necessary to help them establish a career in small and medium size business.
- iii. To provide graduates with training skills that will make them meet the manpower needs of the society.
- iv. To provide graduates with enough training in risk management to make uncertainty bearing possible and easy.
- v. To stimulate industrial and economic growth of rural and less developed area.
- vi. To provide graduate enough training leer will make them creative and innovative in identifying new business opportunities.
- vii. To provide small and medium sized companies with the opportunity to recruit qualified graduates who will receive training and tutoring in the skills relevant to management of the business centre.

From the above objectives, it is evident that this type of education if it is given all it deserves and properly implemented will produce quality graduates that will foster job creation and reduce or eliminate poverty in Nigeria. This could be realized when the graduates are self-reliant by establishing their own business small/medium scale enterprises.

Job creation is one of the cardinal objectives of Millennium Development Goals. When an ample job opportunities is created it will invariably help to reduce poverty and enhance better standard of living of an individual in Nigeria. Job creation is an act of making work in which one receive regular payment available to the citizenry. That is creating an enabling environment for ample employment opportunities in the society. This is done by establishing cottage, small/medium scale enterprises in Nigeria.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

Several theories are bound to serve as platform for the explanation of the nature, processes, manifestations and variables of entrepreneurship. Schumpeter's theory developed in the 1934 dwells on the "concentric circles" of economic boom and depression which generates the "social climate" that determines societal attitudes, encouragement and rewards to business endeavors. The creative imitation theory espoused by the likes of drucker, on the other hand, stressed the issue of change which in turn informs the search, response and

exploitation of opportunities by people in a particular society at a given time. Proponents of the economic survival theory are adopted by this study as the framework for presentation and better understanding of this research work. The proponents of this theory's argument focuses on what Henry, (2003) referred to as the "movement from poverty to wealth. The theory assumes that entrepreneurship is prevalent among people who are oppressed by marginalization, suppressed by discrimination, victimized by circumstances and affected by political upheavals.

3.1 MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

This section discusses the research design of the study, instrument of collection, validation of research instrument, reliability of the research instrument and method of data analysis.

3.1.1 Research Design

The study used a descriptive survey design. The study adopted both the primary and secondary sources which have to do with first hand information. Questionnaire items were carefully drawn and sent to collect factual information from the respondents concerning the topic at hand then to achieve the personal observation, personal interview as well designed questionnaire which was administered on the respondent. This approach was adopted to ensure that respondents fill the questionnaires without making it officials; this will enable reliable information and favorable returns. The questions were designed to reflect the problems and objectives of the study.

3.1.2 Population and Sample

The population of this study consists of entire population of MMC (1,197,497) while 400 respondents will be extracted from the population (1,197,497) as sample using Yamane formula.

Yamane, (1967) proportionate sampling formula was employed for drawing a justifiable sample size (400) out of the total population (1,197,497) as presented below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

where;

n = Required Sample Size

N= Population of respondents

e= Level of significance (5%)

Therefore;

$$n = \frac{1,197,497}{1+1,197,497 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1,197,497}{2994.7425}$$

$$n \approx 400$$

3.1.3 Method of Data Analysis

The researcher employed descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis. The descriptive statistics (frequency counts and percentages) was used to analyze research questions while inferential statistics (Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient) was used to test the hypotheses. The results were presented in tables and discussed according to the research questions and hypotheses.

Research Question 1: Do youths have interest in entrepreneurship in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State?

Table 4.1: Youths Interest in Entrepreneurship in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State

S/N	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1	Maiduguri's youths have interest in entrepreneurship.	170(48.0%)	112(31.6%)	14(4.0%)	40(11.3%)	20(5.6%)
2.	A good number of Maiduguri's youths are into entrepreneurship	142(39.9%)	158(44.4%)	32(9.0%)	20(5.6%)	14(1.1%)
3.	Majority of the youth in Maiduguri are striving to be self-employed.	156(43.8%)	124(36.5%)	42(11.8%)	24(6.7%)	10(2.8%)
4.	A good number of youths in Maiduguri are self-reliance.	80(22.5%)	194(54.5%)	40(11.2%)	28(7.7%)	14(3.9%)
5.	Youths in Maiduguri don't rely on Government for employment.	76(21.3%)	158(44.4%)	44(12.4%)	58(16.3%)	20(5.6%)

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.1 shows the youths interest in entrepreneurship in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State. Item one above show that, (48.0%) and (31.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the

statement, 4.0% were undecided, while 11.3% and 4.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that Maiduguri's youths have interest in entrepreneurship. From statement two above, 39.9% strongly agreed, 44.4% agreed, while 9.0% was undecided. Furthermore, 5.0% disagreed and 1.1% strongly disagreed with the research statement respectively. One can infer that a good number of Maiduguri's youths are into entrepreneurship. Item three above show that, (43.8%) and (36.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement, 11.8% were undecided, while 6.7% and 2.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that majority of the youth in Maiduguri are striving to be self-employed. From statement four above, 22.5% strongly agreed, 54.5% agreed, while 11.2% were undecided. Furthermore, 7.7% disagreed and 3.9% strongly disagreed with the research statement. One can infer that a good number of youths in Maiduguri are self-reliance. Item five above show that, (21.3%) and (44.4%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement, 12.4% were undecided, while 16.3% and 5.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that youths in Maiduguri don't rely on Government for employment.

Research Question 2: To what extend has entrepreneurship created jobs for Nigerian youths in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State?

Table 3.1: Extend to which Entrepreneurship has Created Jobs for Nigerian youths in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State

S/N	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1.	Large concentration of small scale businesses in Maiduguri town.	136(38.2%)	112(31.5%)	24(6.7%)	52(14.6%)	32(9.%)
2.	Large concentration of medium scale businesses in Maiduguri town.	112(31.5%)	186(52.2%)	20(5.6)	24(6.7%)	14(3.9%)
3.	Large concentration of patty businesses in Maiduguri town.	140(39.3%)	130(36.5%)	54(15.2%)	20(5.6%)	12(3.4%)
4.	Large concentration of large scale businesses in Maiduguri town.	54(15.2%)	94(26.4%)	44(12.4%)	100(28.1%)	64(18.0%)

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 3.1 shows extend at which entrepreneurship creates jobs for Nigerian youths in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State. Item one above show that, (38.2%) and (31.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed and

agreed respectively with the statement, 6.7% were undecided, while 14.6% and 9.0% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that large concentration of small scale businesses is one of the extend entrepreneurship has created jobs for Nigerian youths in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State in Maiduguri town. From two above, 31.5% strongly agreed, 52.2% agreed, while 5.6% was undecided. Furthermore, 6.7% disagreed and 3.9% strongly disagreed with the research statement respectively. One can infer that large concentration of medium scale businesses in Maiduguri town is the extend entrepreneurship has created jobs for Nigerian youths. Item three above show that, (39.3%) and (36.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement, 15.2% were undecided, while 5.6% and 3.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that large concentration of patty businesses in Maiduguri town is the extend entrepreneurship has created jobs for Nigerian youths. From statement four above, 15.2% strongly agreed, 26.4% agreed, while 12.4% was undecided. Furthermore, 28.1% disagreed and 18.0% strongly disagreed with the research statement. One can infer large concentration of large scale businesses in Maiduguri town is the extend entrepreneurship has created jobs for Nigerian youths.

Research Question 3: To what extend has government supported youths in entrepreneurship development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State?

Table 3.3: Extend to which government has supported youth's entrepreneurship development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State

S/N	Statement	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1.	Creation of entrepreneurship development centres.	116(32.6%)	162(45.5%)	40(11.2%)	26(7.3%)	12(3.4%)
2.	Youth empowerment.	74(59.7%)	146(41.0%)	70(19.7%)	46(12.9%)	20(5.6%)
3.	Giving soft loan to youth entrepreneurs.	96(27.0%)	164(46.1%)	36(10.1%)	44(12.4%)	16(4.5%)
4.	Providing enabling environment for business to strive.	86(24.2%)	158(44.4%)	50(14.0%)	44(12.4%)	18(5.1%)

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 3.3 shows the extend government supports youths in entrepreneurship development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State. Item one above show that, (32.6%) and (45.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement, 11.2% were undecided, while 7.3% and 3.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that creation of entrepreneurship

development centre is one of the extend government supports youths in entrepreneurship development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State. From statement two above, 59.7% strongly agreed, 41.0% agreed, while 19.7% were undecided. Furthermore, 12.9% disagreed and 5.6% strongly disagreed with the research statement respectively. One can infer that empowering youth is one of the extend government supports youths in entrepreneurship development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State. Item three above show that, (27.0%) and (46.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement, 10.1% were undecided, while 12.4% and 4.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that giving soft loan to youth entrepreneurs is one of the extend government supports youths in entrepreneurship development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State. From statement four above, 24.2% strongly agreed, 44.4% agreed, while 14.0% were undecided. Furthermore, 12.4% disagreed and 5.1% strongly disagreed with the research statement. One can infer that providing enabling environment for business to thrive is one of the extend government supports youths in entrepreneurship development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State.

Hypothesis Two (H_{01}): There is no significant relationship between interest and entrepreneurial development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria.

Table 3.4: Result of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on Relationship between Interest and Entrepreneurial Development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria

Variable	n	\bar{x}	SD	DF	r	P-Value
Interest	356	2.5300	0.64121	354	0.656**	0.0000
Entrepreneurial Development		2.5700	0.54459			

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The result in table 3.4 indicates a significant relationship between interest and entrepreneurial development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State. This is because the probability value ($P = 0.0000$) is less than alpha ($\alpha = 0.05$) level of significance at a correlation index $r = (0.656^{**})$, sample size ($n = 356$), degree of freedom (354), mean (2.5300, 2.5700) and standard deviation (0.64121, 0.54459) respectively. Hence, the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between interest and entrepreneurial development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State is hereby rejected at 0.05 level of significant. This means that interest has significant effect on entrepreneurial development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria ($r = 0.656$, $P < 0.05$).

Hypothesis One (H₂): There is no significant relationship between entrepreneurship and job creation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria.

Table 3.5: Result of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on Relationship between Entrepreneurship and Job creation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State

Variable	n	\bar{x}	SD	DF	r	P-Value
Competition Strategy	356	2.7450	0.91880	354	0.076**	0.002
Job Creation		2.5700	0.54459			

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The result in table 3.5 indicates a significant relationship between entrepreneurship and job creation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria. This is because the probability value ($P = 0.002$) is less than alpha ($\alpha = 0.05$) level of significance at a correlation index $r = (0.076^{**})$, sample size ($n = 356$), degree of freedom (354), mean (2.7450, 2.5700) and standard deviation (0.91880, 0.54459) respectively. Hence, the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between entrepreneurship and job creation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria is hereby rejected at 0.05 level of significant. This means that entrepreneurship has significant effect on job creation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria ($r = 0.076$, $P < 0.05$).

3.1.4 Conclusion

This paper concluded that there was a significant relationship between interest and entrepreneurial development ($r = 0.656$, $P < 0.05$); a significant relationship between entrepreneurship and job creation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State, Nigeria ($r = 0.076$, $P < 0.05$). There is evidence that young people are enthusiastic about starting business. However, it is clear that few young people actually start business relative to those who express an interest. This reflects a number of barriers affecting youth entrepreneurship in this area including skills, networks and financing; barriers that are often particular to youth or more severe for youth than for adults. In a period when Nigeria faces an economic crisis that has increased levels of youth unemployment and reduced youth participation in the labour market beyond the already harsh long run trends, public policies and programmes for entrepreneurship can play a role in addressing the challenges. Unarguably, youth entrepreneurship is not only solution to the youth unemployment problem but it does have represents a robust platform in facilitating a route into the labour market for young people with the ambition and wherewithal to

become entrepreneurs. The evidence suggests that when designed appropriately, government programmes can have significant impacts on increasing the exit rate of young people from unemployment with reasonable results on value for public money. The youth entrepreneurship policy landscape in Nigeria and other African countries still needs to evolve in its coverage and comprehensiveness and the quality of the approaches used.

Finally, sustained education and enlightenment programmes on the opportunities that abound in the environment should be put in place. If the Nigerian government must revitalize its economy, reduce unemployment progressively, and generate more employment opportunities, a paradigm shift in policy that is critical to effective entrepreneurship development becomes imperative.

3.1.5 Recommendations

Based on the research findings, the research made the following recommendations:

- i. That there should be a process of a program geared toward training youths in Nigeria in act of entrepreneurship.
- ii. There should be the inculcation of entrepreneurial development course in all higher institutions curriculum in Nigeria that still need to be done as these platforms are just being institutional. They ought to be proactive and pragmatic.
- iii. Federal government should hasten the power sector reforms and re-stabilize it to end the looming energy crisis in Nigeria. This is to encourage entrepreneurial activities in the country as power is major factor in the economy, in terms of enterprise activities.
- iv. Religious, ethnic and political violence and crisis should be controlled by all means necessary as it displaces people and causes serious harm on their means of livelihood. Many companies have left Nigeria because of violence in certain areas of the country. Therefore, any act of violence should be checkmate.

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