



Challenges and Prospect of Entrepreneurship Training and Development in Nigeria: Evidence from Awka South L.G.A of Anambra State

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ABSTRACT

This study set out to determine the extent entrepreneurship training has contributed to the entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A. Specifically, this study intends to; Determine the extent to which education and previous experience has contributed to entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A; Examine whether lack of competent and management skills of the entrepreneurs affect entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A. Survey research design was adopted. Data were obtained through the questionnaire administered on a sample of 135. Data obtain were analyzed with means and standard deviation. Z-test statistical technique was used to test the essence of keeping accounts in Small Scale Business in Awka. The study found that education and previous experience has contributed to entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A. also, that lack of competent and managerial skill of the entrepreneurs affect entrepreneurship development. Consequently, it is recommended that there should be sound national economic policy with respect to SMEs, including recognition of the vital contribution of entrepreneurship to national economic development.

Keywords: Eentrepreneurship, Competent and Management Skills, Training and Development

INTRODUCTION

Globally, entrepreneurship skill acquisition programs introduced into educational institutions were meant to provide the level of education or knowledge needed to exploit entrepreneurial opportunity which could help the economic development of such countries (Emaikwu, 2011; Shane, 2003), and studies have shown that skill acquisition is the most critical factor in the utilization of entrepreneurship opportunity for self-employment (Ekpe et al., 2012).

Nigeria is naturally endowed with entrepreneurship opportunities; however, the realization of the full potential of these opportunities has been dampened by some challenges (Ebiringa, 2012). It has however been worrisome that despite the accessibility of technology and government contributions towards entrepreneurship development, entrepreneurship in Nigeria has not performed creditably well and hence the expected vital and vibrant role Entrepreneurship will play in the economic growth and development in Nigeria has been constrained by the challenges entrepreneurs face in Nigeria such as lack of knowledge of technology, unfair competition, multiple taxes, unfavorable monetary policies, uneasy access to funding, inadequate market research, unfavorable fiscal policies, poor policy implementation, which has constrained the development of entrepreneurship in Nigeria.

Previous studies are available on the relationship between skill acquisition and entrepreneurial opportunity (Asad, Ali and Islam, 2014; Hassan, 2013; Onugu, 2005; Oyelola and Ajiboshin, 2013; Odia and Odia, 2013; Ezejiofor, et al, 2014; Bandal, 2010; Nwachukwu and Ogbo, 2012). Many researchers and policy makers in industrialized countries of the world emphasized entrepreneurship development as the way to a sustained good standard of living of the nationals. The study however, focuses on assessing the prospects and problems of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

This study set out to determine the extent entrepreneurship training has contributed to the entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A. Specifically, this study intends to;

1. Determine the extent to which education and previous experience has contributed to entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A.
2. Examine whether lack of competent and management skills of the entrepreneurs affect entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A.

HYPOTHESES

Ho₁: Education and previous experience has not contributed to entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A.

Ho₂: Lack of competent and a management skill of the entrepreneurs does not affect entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Conceptual Framework

Entrepreneurship

Schumpeter (2001) observes that entrepreneurship is a process of change where innovation is the most vital function of the entrepreneur. It is the basic requirement for economic development in a free enterprise or mixed economy where innovation is the basis of development. Innovation in a system can increase the marginal productivity of the factors of production (Osunde, 2014).

Entrepreneurship has been defined by various authors to mean many things since the middle age (Igbo, 2006). The entrepreneur has been seen as an actor, innovator or a developer of technology. However, the summary of what entrepreneurship means will reflect the individual definer's point of view. Tijani-Alawiye (2004), defines entrepreneurship as the process of adding to the stock of existing small, medium and big enterprises available to a country by creating and promoting many capable entrepreneurs who can successfully run innovative enterprises, nurture them to grow and sustain them, with a view to achieving board socio-economic development goals. It is also the process of bringing together creative and innovative ideas and copying them with management and organizational skill in order to combine people, money and resources to meet an identified need and thereby creating wealth. Shepherd and Douglas, (1997) in Akanwa and Akpanabia, (2012) Observe that entrepreneurship development is the ability to envision and chart a course for a new business venture by combining information from the functional disciplines and from the external environment in the context of the extraordinary uncertainty and ambiguity which faces a new business venture.

Recent Development of Entrepreneurship in Nigeria

The role of government in entrepreneurship development in Nigeria became significant only after the Nigeria civil war (1967-70). Since the mid-1980s there has been an increased commitment of government to entrepreneurship development especially after the introduction of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) in 1986. Added to this is the establishment of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE), National Open Apprenticeship Scheme (NOAS) and, the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Association of Nigeria (SMEDAN) (Thaddeus, 2012). Fundamentally the Nigerian government promotes entrepreneurial culture through initiatives that build business confidence, positive attitude, pride in success, support and encouragement of new ideas, social responsibility, providing technological supports, encouraging inter-firm linkages and promotion of research and development.

In the early 2000s, entrepreneurship studies were introduced into the Nigerian educational system especially in higher institutions as a mandatory course. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development

(CED), which has the objective of teaching and encouraging students of higher institutions (especially in science, engineering and technological (SET)) to acquire entrepreneurial, innovative, and management skills, was established. The Centre's goal is to make the graduates self-employed, create job opportunities for others and to generate wealth (Thaddeus, 2012). He continued that entrepreneurship development in Nigeria became significant only after the Nigerian civil war. At the end of the war the 2nd National Development Plan focused on the development of the 3Rs objectives of Reconstruction, Re-development and Reconciliation. The activities in the plan challenged/tasked the ingenuity and inventive skill of the individuals.

In the past forty years or so, the government had established various support institutions specially structured to provide succor and to assist SMEs to contend with some of the hurdles along their growth path. Some of these specialized institutions include the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB), the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI), the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND), the Nigerian Export-Import Bank (NEXIM), the National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Industrial Development Coordinating Centre (IDCC), Peoples Bank, Community Banks, Construction Bank, Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP), State Ministries of Industry SME schemes, the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Development Bank (NACDB), BOI [bank Of industry] etc. These support institutions and other incentives created by the government notwithstanding, policy instability and reversals in addition to high turnover and frequent changes in government have impacted negatively on the performance of the primary institutions responsible for policy formulation, monitoring and implementation resulting in distortions in the macro-economic structure, low productivity and dismal performance of SMEs (Nwachukwu, 2012).

Skill acquisition

Entrepreneurial skill acquisition is a process whereby a person acquires or learns a particular skill or type of behavior needed for business through training or education (Amadi, 2012; Chukwunye & Igboke, 2011) in order to identify and exploit entrepreneurial opportunity for self-employment (Samian & Buntat, 2012). It also helps entrepreneurs to acquire self-confidence, self-esteem and participate in decision-making at household and community levels (Rufai et al., 2013). Skill training and tertiary education could lead to business opportunities and impact on entrepreneurship (Emaikwu, 2011). Exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunity also depends on the entrepreneur's level of education, skills or knowledge acquired through training, work experience and social network (Shastri & Sinha (2010). Training and/or education produce prior experience which leads to preparedness for entrepreneurial activity (Shane, 2003).

The awareness of the need for entrepreneurial skill training and supports in order to stimulate entrepreneurial activity and reduce business failure have been increased among stakeholders in the industry, business and government of many countries because entrepreneurs could be born or made (Abdullah, Osman & Rahim, 2009). It is also a vital source of developing human capital (Branan, 2008; Ikegwu, 2014). Though Rufai, Abdulkadir, Abdul (2013) and Dasmani (2011) found that entrepreneurship graduates could not get employment because they possessed low skills and low self-confidence required by industries since there was no industrial exposures while in school, however; numerous studies asserted that skill training and tertiary education could lead to entrepreneurial activity or self-employment (Amadi, 2012; Salman, 2009; Stohmeyer, 2007). Skill acquisition training was found to have positive effect on entrepreneurial activity in Nigeria (Ebong et al., 2011; Ekpe & Mat, 2012; Ibru, 2009; Ikegwu, 2014). Skill acquisition training was found to have positive effect on entrepreneurial activity in France (Branan, 2008). Skill acquisition training had positive impact on entrepreneurial opportunity in Germany (Stohmeyer, 2007).

Problems of Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria

Some studies have been carried out on entrepreneurship development in the Nigerian industry. Some of the early studies are those of Schatly and Edo Kpayi (1962) and Akeredolu-Ale (1972). The 1962 study of Edokpayi was to determine the reactions of Nigerian businessman to government to encourage Nigerian private enterprises. The study was limited to western Nigeria and has serious reliability problem. Notwithstanding these short comings, the result of the findings shows that:

- Inadequate capital is the main problem
- Lack of organizational and management skills is another important problem; and
- Most of the businessmen misapplied the loan for another purpose.

From another perspective, Schatz and Edokpayi also report in their study of economic attitude of Nigerian business that inadequate capital is a major setback, but were silent on management skills and expertise. However, a review of Oranpo's (1967) findings in his 1968 – 1970 study re-echoed that entrepreneurship development is challenged by inadequate capital and lack of management and organizational skills and expertise.

Onuoha (1994), Obeleagu Nzebulo (2000) are all of the opinion that inadequate capital, incompetent management, lack of technological and infrastructural facilities are the common problems, among others. Ndubuisi (2004), from another perspective, is of the opinion that apart from the known problems that have been mentioned earlier, other challenges include the following:

- Arbitrary challenges in the administration of law by the government which spreads the element of uncertainty among the entrepreneurs.
- Lack of insufficient infrastructure and high cost of production.
- Market imperfections, which deny potential entrepreneurs the resources, they need for organizing new entrepreneurs.
- High risk involved in new enterprises.
- Low status of business in the eyes of the public and
- Restrictive effects of customs and traditions.

Challenges Facing Entrepreneurs in Nigeria

For decades, Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, has experienced severe economic hardships. As a result of this ugly situation, poverty has been running unchecked, job opportunities have vanished, and Nigeria's prosperity has dwindled considerably. Many entrepreneurs have the initiative to start new ventures, but lack the skills, tools, and support to succeed. Corruption, economic instability, and a lack of infrastructure and management capacity have also combined to stifle new business growth.

A Gallup Poll conducted in Nigeria by Magali Rheault and Bob Tortora in 2008 shows that 67% of Nigerians have thought of starting a business -- one of the highest rates in West Africa. Compared with other countries in West Africa, where the median percentage of respondents who say that they have thought of starting a business is 44%, the Gallup Poll suggests relatively high interest in entrepreneurship in Nigeria. Moreover, almost one-half (45%) of Nigerians say they plan to start a business in the next 12 months, suggesting a significant percentage of respondents have firm plans.

Additionally, most Nigerians (80%) are very confident that a newly created business will do well in their country.

There are both opportunities and obstacles to entrepreneurship in Nigeria's business climate, which could influence a citizen's decision whether to start a business. On the one hand, the Gallup Poll findings show that Nigerians are confident in the availability of a qualified workforce, the protection of property rights, and the likelihood of financial success. Three-quarters of respondents say that an entrepreneur can feel confident that he or she will find hardworking and qualified employees when necessary. Nigerians also express relatively high levels of confidence that business assets and property would be safe at all times (60%). Furthermore, 58% of respondents trust the government will let entrepreneurs make a lot of money (Okeke & Eme, 2014).

EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Hassan (2013) study was on curbing the Unemployment problem in Nigeria through entrepreneurial development. The study was motivated by the fact that unemployment problem like corrupt practices in Nigeria is a hydra headed problem and thus require the collective effort of all. The study made use of primary data sourced from 220 respondents in Kogi State through administering of questionnaire. Their responses were tested using appropriate statistical tools like the simple percentage and the Chi-square research techniques; the study revealed that the unemployment problem in Nigeria can be solved through

entrepreneurial development and that government effort in this regard is not sufficient given the magnitude of the unemployed in Nigeria.

Onugu (2005) investigated the performance of the Small and Medium Enterprises sub-sector of the Nigerian economy, its problems and prospects. A total of 300 SMEs were randomly selected from a cross section of a population of 1,500 SMEs spread across all the states of Nigeria including Abuja and covering virtually all forms (Sole Proprietorship, Partnership, Private and Public Limited Companies etc) and kinds (Services, Manufacturing, Processing, Oil & Gas, Educational etc) of business. Eleven banks were also selected for the study. The responses of the participants were analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS), which generated the frequency distributions, means, standard deviations, variances, standard errors, chi-square statistics, correlations, analyses of variance, t-statistics, etc of the responses. The study finds that SMEs have played and continue to play significant roles in the growth, development and industrialization of many economies the world over.

Oyelola and Ajiboshin (2013) discussed that entrepreneurship has been instrumental in economic growth, balanced regional development and job creation in most dynamic economies, where technology is changing at a faster rate and the product lifetime cycle is shrinking. The methodology adopted in this paper is the narrative-textual case study (NTCS); it is a social science research method that relies on the information and data from several sources for problem-solving or problem-identification. The paper reveals that the right business environment for entrepreneurship is lacking in Nigeria on account of the challenges of frequent power outages, bad roads, multiple taxes extortion of money from SMEs by government officials, lack of genuine support service for SMEs and expensive transportation/telecommunications costs have all combined to inhibit entrepreneurship and economic growth.

Ebiringa (2011) assessed the extent to which SME activities contributed to employment generation and economic development in Nigeria. Data for employment generation and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) were collected from Statistical Bulletin 2009 and t-test was used to test the data. Results from the analysis has so far demonstrated that SMEs and the large scale firms have great relationship in generating or creating job opportunities in Nigeria. The results further showed that SMEs provides more of the employment opportunities than the large scale firms.

Odia and Odia (2013) consider developing entrepreneurial skills and transforming challenges into business opportunities in Nigeria. Today, the twin challenges of unemployment and poverty are facing graduates of tertiary institutions and professionals owing to the global economic meltdown and economic recessions in most countries including Nigeria. While the government braces up to these challenges through the various programmes and entrepreneurial initiatives, a key solution is the equipping of graduates and professionals with entrepreneurial skills which can make them employable and become employers of labour.

Mohammed and Obeleagu-Nzelibe (2014) critically examined the skills required by entrepreneurs for the enhancement of the performance of SMEs, find solutions to the problems facing the SMEs in Nigeria and identify the option strategies needed by new ventures as demonstration alternatives. The study used simple t-test and survey methodology through questionnaire (administered) as an instrument of primary data collection from a stratified random sample of 250 owners and employees of SMEs in major industrial cities in Nigeria. Major findings include entrepreneurial skills, proper record keeping, access to financing, concessional taxation, longer period of operation and consistent policies were found to be significant factors required for business success and profitability in Nigeria.

Ighomereho, Agbalajobi and Edegwa (2013) investigated empirically gender influence on access to innovation resources among women and men-owned Small and Medium- sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Lagos State, Nigeria. Five innovation resources which include education, finance, skilled workforce, extension and support services and partnership were examined in relation to gender. The data collected via questionnaires were analyzed using percentages, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and regression analysis. The results indicated that women are discriminated against in access to finance and skilled workforce but are not discriminated against in access to education, extension and support services and partnership.

Ezejiolor, Olise, Ezenyirimba and Otugo (2014) examined the appraisal of Entrepreneurship and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) on Sustainable Economic Growth in Nigerian. Survey research design was adopted. Data obtained were analyzed with means and standard deviation. Z-test statistical technique was used to test whether Entrepreneurship and SME as a profitable venture enhanced sustainable economic growth in Nigeria. The paper found that Entrepreneurship has contributed significantly to enhance sustainable economic growth of Nigeria through mobilization of individual savings and channeling of such in productive investment as a major source of domestic capital formation in economy.

Asogwa and Dim (2016) investigated the relationship between Entrepreneurship Development and employment reduction in Anambra State, Nigeria. The research focused on youths of five selected Local Government Council of Anambra state, Nigeria. Data were collected using questionnaire from an infinite population of the selected Local Government Council. Samples of 30 youths were drawn from the population of each Local Government through a convenience sampling technique. A total of 150 youths were sample for the study. The paper shows that the variables in were significantly and positively related.

Taiwo (2014) carried out an empirical research on impact of entrepreneurship development on job creation in Nigeria. He evaluated the relationship between job creation and entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. He found out that in any giving economy, entrepreneurship development always give birth to job creation which will force people to do something that will better their lives and the country at large. It was clear from his observation that job creation or employment opportunity in an economy can be traceable to entrepreneurship training and development.

Anyadike, Emeh and Ukah (2012) took a study on Nigeria's growing unemployment situation and how it increasingly dwindles the potentials of the country; especially following official figures from the Bureau of statistics that puts the figure at about 40 million Nigerian youths captured in World Bank statistics in 2009 are unemployed. Having utilized the secondary source data, the paper remained extensively on current articles from ardent scholars on entrepreneurship development and government statistical documentations. The authors concluded that government should make entrepreneurship sellable to the people by inculcating it into the educational curriculum at every state of the educational sector and also utilize a re-modelled NYSC scheme educate the youths more on the importance, essences and need for entrepreneurship development.

Eme (2014) carried out research on unemployment rate in Nigeria: Agenda for Government. He found out that statistically speaking in the last couple of years, Nigeria's economy is one of the fastest-growing in the world while its people are the most impoverished in real terms. Nigeria in recent past experienced an event where millions of people scampered for about 4500 job vacancies advertised by the Nigeria Immigration Service leading to the death of about eighteen of them in an unwarranted stampede betray the idiosyncrasy of the Nation's nominal growth without corresponding development. With global unemployment projected to reach over 215 million by 2018, experts fear that Africa, particularly Nigeria's share of the global scourge might increase disproportionately, with attendant unsavoury consequences unless the country immediately adopts pro-active and holistic approach to halt the rising youth unemployment.

Akanwa and Akpanabia (2012) examined the need for promoting employment in Nigeria through the development of entrepreneurship. The work relies mostly on secondary data from scholars/ authors in the field. They concluded that, government and its agencies should deliberately encourage entrepreneurial culture and skill in Nigeria in order to attack and eventually reduce the high level of unemployment situation in the country so that the nation will boost its economic development.

Salami (2013) carried out a research on youth unemployment in Nigeria: A time for creative and innovative intervention. He said that unemployment in Nigeria is a time bomb waiting to explode if effective interventions are not put in place to mitigate the unsavoury impact of high youth unemployment. His work establishes a link between entrepreneurship and youth unemployment if adequate attentions are focused on the creation of enabling socio-economic and political environment that can galvanize a culture where the youths think job creation away from the mindset of job seekers.

Bandal (2010) carried out empirical study on leveraging the relationship between entrepreneurship and job creation. He found out that individual talent, attitude, skills and knowledge along with several

contextual variables such as social capital, access to credit, role of government technology and infrastructure, access to information and access to markets work together to drive entrepreneurial activity. Nwachukwu and Ogbo (2012) carried out empirical research on the role of entrepreneurship in economic development: The Nigerian perspective. The aim of the paper was to develop and analyze the contributions of entrepreneurship in the economic development through SME development in Nigeria. A total of 1000 SMES were randomly selected from a cross section of a population of all SMES spread around some states of Nigeria. The hypotheses of this research which were tested at 0.05 level of significance using chi-square statistics hinged on identifying the greatest problem which SMES face in Nigeria. The researcher found out that SMES have played and continue to play significant roles in the growth, development and industrialization of many economics the world over.

Kadiri (2012) examine the contributions of 600 Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) to employment generation in Nigeria using what he called Binomial Logistic Regression Analysis, and observes that SMEs was unable to deliver on its mandate of generating employment due to its inability to obtain adequate business finance and suggested that for employment to be achieved adequately, both formal and informal financial subsectors must be integrated to provide the necessary finance.

Baba (2013) carried out research work on the challenges of Entrepreneurship development in Nigeria and way forward. He was of the view that in this era of shrinking economic activities. He concluded that entrepreneurship is essential for rapid and sustained economic growth but there is urgent need to change the mind-set of the average Nigerian especially the youths towards embracing self-employment and de-emphasize the search for white collar jobs that are non-existent.

Okoye, Iloanya and Udunze (2014) carried out research on the extent to which entrepreneurship in Nigeria has helped to reduce youth unemployment. The study revealed that government policies and initiative has affected the “transformation question”. This is due to the increase of corruption, inadequate and maladministration. They concludes that entrepreneurship country is an engine for job creation, innovation and diversity and that Nigeria’s entrepreneurs have a long way to go before they can effectively drive changes in the economy.

Ogunrinola and Osabuohain (2010) used time series data for the period 1990 – 2006 to examine the impact of globalization on employment level in the manufacturing sector in Nigeria and found a positive relationship between several employment and globalization-related variables in the Nigerian manufacturing subsector and conclude that government should assist to sustain the pace through geared reform policies.

Ebiringa (2012) examined entrepreneurship development and growth of enterprises in Nigeria he found out that several policy interventions in Nigeria that were aimed at stimulating entrepreneurship development via small and medium scale enterprises have failed. Instead of building in-country entrepreneurial capacity, entrepreneurs have become distribution agents of imported products. He recommends that government and the organized private sector should increase their support for entrepreneurial training programs as part of the tertiary education system.

Asad, Ali and Islam (2014) examined the need to reduce unemployment through entrepreneurship in Pakistan. The regression results indicate that 91 percent variations in entrepreneurship development have been explained by the explanatory variations in variables. The unemployment rate has been found to be negatively related to entrepreneurial development. High rate of unemployment has been associated with low level of entrepreneurial development in economy of Pakistan.

Sahin, Nijkamp and Baycan-Levent (2006) reviewed and evaluated migrant entrepreneurship from the perspective of cultural diversity. The paper investigates key socio-economic and cultural aspects of migrant entrepreneurship and next addresses different migrant group entrepreneurs in the Netherlands in order to compare the differences between various migrant groups and to explore cultural diversity in migrant entrepreneurship.

Rahman Khan (2014) explains the infrastructure that has to be developed in order to cultivate the quality of leadership among potential enterprising young men. Attempts are being made to inculcate the spirit of entrepreneurship. Their results reveal that most of the selected entrepreneurs of SMEs perceive the relevance of these factors to the highest degree.

Snapps and Hamilton (2012) examined the incidence of youth restiveness in the Niger Delta and how restiveness has affected industrial productivity. They found out that the high rate of unemployment, environmental degradation, dislocation of the traditional economy and unfair revenue allocation are some of the factors that have given rise to youth restiveness in the Niger Delta and the country as a whole.

Okeke and Eme (2014) point out that entrepreneurship development in Nigeria is very slow despite the entire numerous programmes and schemes that have been designed by different government at different times. Descriptive survey research method was used in this study whereby data collected from both primary and secondary sources were analyzed using percentages and mean scores, while the hypothesis were tested with Chi-square. The study concludes among others that with the introduction of business incubators into the system, proper handling of political and social economic problems, privatization and commercialization of power sector and provision of alternative source of power supply, entrepreneurship development has a lot of prospects in the country.

SUMMARY OF REVIEW

It has however been worrisome that despite the accessibility of technology and government contributions towards entrepreneurship development, entrepreneurship in Nigeria has not performed creditably well and hence the expected vital and vibrant role Entrepreneurship will play in the economic growth and development in Nigeria has been constrained by the challenges entrepreneurs face in Nigeria such as lack of knowledge of technology, unfair competition, multiple taxes, unfavorable monetary policies, uneasy access to funding, inadequate market research, unfavorable fiscal policies, poor policy implementation, which has constrained the development of entrepreneurship in Nigeria.

Previous studies are available on the relationship between skill acquisition and entrepreneurial opportunity (Asad, Ali and Islam, 2014; Hassan, 2013; Onugu, 2005; Oyelola and Ajiboshin, 2013; Odi and Odi, 2013; Ezejiofor, et al, 2014; Bandal, 2010; Nwachukwu and Ogbo, 2012). Many researchers and policy makers in industrialized countries of the world emphasized entrepreneurship development as the way to a sustained good standard of living of the nationals. The study however, focuses on assessing the prospects and problems of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Survey research design was adopted for this study. The reason for this is that it involves investigation of opinion of large number of people and it involves inferences drawn from investigation.

The population of the study made up of Entrepreneurs in Awka South L.G.A, Anambra state. The population being infinite, the researcher used Cochran's equation of infinite population to determine the population for the study.

The sample size was determined using Cochran's equation of infinite population developed to yield a representative sample for proportions:

$$\text{Formula; } n_0 = \frac{Z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

Where; n – sample size

Z – Abscissa of the normal curve that cuts off an area α at the tail (found in statistical tables which contain area under normal curve)

P – Estimated proportion of an attribute present in the population

q – 1-p

e – Desired level of precision expressed in decimal.

Using a 90% confidence interval; Z = 1.645

e = $\pm 10\%$ = 0.1

p = 0.5 (maximum variable)

q = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5.

$$n_0 = \frac{(1.645)^2 (0.5) (0.5)}{(0.10)^2}$$

= 135.30

Method of Data Analysis Technique

The following statistical techniques were used in the analysis of data obtained from the study: The options to the questions in part II of the questionnaire were arranged in a likert scale continuum of 1 to 5 with the following options: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (U), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD). The questionnaires were analyzed five point likert’s scale and hypotheses formulated for the study were tested with the t-test statistical tool with aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 software package.

Decision rule:

Using SPSS 5% level of significance, if the estimated t-value is equal or greater \geq than table (critical) t-value, we reject Null and accept alternate hypothesis.

DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

From table I above, out of 135 copies of questionnaires was distributed, and 85 were returned, this represent 63%.

Data Presentation

Table 1: Summary of responses using five point Likert’s scale

S/N	QUESTIONNAIRE	SA	A	U	D	SD
1	Entrepreneurship as a profitable venture has improved the income of and technical skill of the entrepreneurs.	49	22	3	11	0
2	Poor training in this area matching the technology with the appropriate market and making the needed adjustments is a fundamental challenge of entrepreneurship.	32	37	4	8	4
3	The changing of technological and economic advancement is a challenge which most of non-educative/trained Nigerians entrepreneurs cannot cope with and this makes them not suitable for employment.	45	20	3	9	8
4	The level of entrepreneur’s formal education and previous experience has to an extent contributed to the growth of entrepreneurship.	32	33	5	13	2
5	The unfavorable economic condition has not allowed entrepreneurship development to promote Nigeria’s economic development.	31	46	6	1	0
6	Personal thinking, application and problem solving abilities and high work load with extremely variable contents makes entrepreneur career development inevitable.	25	33	5	14	8
7	Lack of competent and skilled management as a major problem of entrepreneurial development.	22	39	4	16	4
8	The contributions of entrepreneur are enormous to sustain the Nigerian economy.	33	41	0	10	1
9	Entrepreneurship ensures the development of personal qualities such as creativity, risk-taking and responsibility and provides business skills that are needed in order to start a new business venture.	39	35	0	9	2

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

Ho1: Education and previous experience has not contributed to entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A.

This hypothesis is tested with the responses from questions 1 to 5.

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	5	19.60	21.420	9.579
	5	19.60	19.807	8.858
	5	19.60	22.345	9.993
	5	19.60	18.649	8.340
	5	19.60	23.944	10.708

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
	2.046	4	.110	19.600	-7.00	46.20
	2.213	4	.091	19.600	-4.99	44.19
	1.961	4	.121	19.600	-8.15	47.35
	2.350	4	.079	19.600	-3.56	42.76
	1.830	4	.141	19.600	-10.13	49.33

Decision:

From the above one sample t-test table, the five questions give a positive result. The calculated t-value is 10.400 while the table t-value is 1.812. This means that calculated t-value is greater than the table t-value ($10.400 > 1.812$). We therefore reject null hypothesis and uphold alternative hypothesis which states that Education and previous experience has contributed to entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A.

Hypothesis Two

Ho2: Lack of competent and managerial skill of the entrepreneurs does not affect entrepreneurship development. This hypothesis is tested with the responses from questions 6 to 10.

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	5	19.40	16.227	7.257
	5	19.60	16.682	7.461
	5	19.60	22.233	9.943
	5	19.60	22.300	9.973
	5	19.60	22.733	10.167

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
	2.673	4	.056	19.400	-.75	39.55
	2.627	4	.058	19.600	-1.11	40.31
	1.971	4	.120	19.600	-8.01	47.21
	1.965	4	.121	19.600	-8.09	47.29
	1.928	4	.126	19.600	-8.63	47.83

Decision:

From the above one sample t-test table, the five questions give a positive result. The calculated t-value is 11.164 while the table t-value is 1.812. This means that calculated t-value is greater than the table t-value ($11.164 > 1.812$). We therefore reject null hypothesis and uphold alternative hypothesis which states that lack of competent and a management skill of the entrepreneurs affect entrepreneurship development.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Education and previous experience has contributed to entrepreneurship development in Awka South L.G.A. Lack of competent and managerial skill of the entrepreneurs affect entrepreneurship development Awka South L.G.A. Socio-economic and political environmental factor affect the development of entrepreneurship practice in the economy in Awka South L.G.A.

This result is in line with the following studies; Mohammed and Obeleagu-Nzelibe (2014) findings include entrepreneurial skills, proper record keeping, access to financing, concessional taxation, longer period of operation and consistent policies were found to be significant factors required for business success and profitability in Nigeria. Ezejiolor, Olise, Ezenyirimba and Otugo (2014) found that Entrepreneurship has contributed significantly to enhance sustainable economic growth of Nigeria through mobilization of individual savings and channeling of such in productive investment as a major source of domestic capital formation in economy. Asogwa and Dim (2016) shows that the variables in were significantly and positively related. Taiwo (2014) found out that in any giving economy, entrepreneurship development always give birth to job creation which will force people to do something that will better their lives and the country at large. Eme (2014) found out that statistically speaking in the last couple of years, Nigeria's economy is one of the fastest-growing in the world while its people are the most impoverished in real terms.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study however, discovered that incompetency and poor management skill of the entrepreneurs affect entrepreneurship development. Meanwhile, socio-economic and political environmental factor and level of education affect the development of entrepreneurship practice in the economy. Furthermore, the concept of economic growth is relevant at the levels of firms, regions, industries, and nations. Linking entrepreneurship to economic growth implies linkage between the individual level and the aggregate level. In addition, the consequences of growing poor rates of entrepreneurship are such damning that no economy can afford to despise. It was observed that majority of entrepreneurs did not have any qualification and they are doing extremely well. This clearly shows that the majority of the successful entrepreneurs are not educated.

Based on the findings of the study, the study therefore recommends that there should be sound national economic policy with respect to SMEs, including recognition of the vital contribution of entrepreneurship to national economic development.

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