



Skill Acquisition Programmes of Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-Economic Empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State

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ABSTRACT

The study examined skill acquisition programmes of Shell Petroleum Development company and youth socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State. To achieve the purpose of the study, the researcher formulated three objectives of the study, research questions and hypotheses that guided the study. The study made use of correlational research design. The population of the study consisted 10000 executive members of community development committee and youths that participated in the youth empowerment skills acquisition programmes organize by SPDC. The sample size was 400 CDC executives and youths while the sampling technique was stratified random sampling technique. The study made use of self-structured questionnaire for the data collection. The data gathered were analyzed using Pearson Product Moment correlation of the research questions and test of hypotheses at 0.05 level of significant. Based on the data analysis, the findings of the study revealed that skill acquisition programmes have positive and significant relationship on youth socio-economic empowerment. However, the study recommends that: Government should establish more vocational training programme centres in the state hence it has positive influence on youths socio-economic empowerment, Multinational companies should create more awareness on industrial training programmes and Shell petroleum development company should establish more entrepreneurship development training centres in the community.

Keywords: skill acquisition, programmes, Shell Petroleum, Development company, youth, socio-economic, empowerment, vocational training, industrial training

INTRODUCTION

The youths are the lifeblood of any nation. Nigerian youths represent more than half of her 182 million populations (Bloom Berg Report, 2016). The issues affecting the youths have also hindered the level of growth and socio-economic development in the entire nation (Cowan, 2012). In Emohua and Ikwerre Local Government Areas of Rivers State, the youths have been identified as being restive, known as cultist, militants, involved in kidnapping etc. This attribute did not just emanate but have been developed because of unemployment. This is one of the main challenges facing the youths in Emohua and Ikwerre Local Government Areas. A good number of youths roam the streets idle and others with higher degree qualifications had to endure years at home looking for jobs despite having the needed qualifications to work anywhere.

Arinze (2014) observed that barbing is one of the lucrative vocational skills for people to learn as skill acquisition. He also mentioned fashion design, automobile repairs, painters, information technology, etc.

Meanwhile, skill acquisition is the ability to be trained on a particular task or function and become expert in it. Many youths are living in poverty; they have no access to food, health care and education. This has forced many youths to drop-out from school to contribute to their family wellbeing at a very young age. They take to hawking by the road sides, doing menial jobs, prostituting themselves and even robbery all in an effort to make ends meet. Drug/Alcohol Abuse: Abuse of drugs and alcohol is a problem prevalent among the youths. Drugs such as codeine, cocaine, marijuana, Indian hemp, tramadol, etc, have led to the untimely death and insanity of many youths in the areas. Many can be seen «kinking and smoking with reckless abandonment at parties, public places, and deserted building with case for their health and future. This act usually leads to crimes and death due to overdose. Lack of Good Health Care: Health care centres lack the basic equipment to combat many of the various diseases affecting the youths. This has led to the untimely death in the untimely death in the areas (Douli, 2012).It is in a bid to deal with this prevalent situation that Shell Petroleum Development Company established a youth empowerment skill acquisition programmes as part of their cooperate social-responsibilities with the following objectives:

- (a) Increasing opportunities for wealth creation
- (b) Improving vocational and industrial training
- (c) Increase Entrepreneurship development training
- (d) Improve health education programmes
- (e) Improving human capacity for sustainable development

These objectives of the programme were designed to bring about economic growth in the communities. The youth empowerment skill acquisition programmes of the Shell Petroleum Development Company comprises the following skills in which the youths were trained in: welding, fabrication, carpentry and woodwork, plumber and pipefitting plaster of paris, fashion design, phone repairs catering, poultry and fisheries production among others. The major aim of this programme is for the youth to be economically empowered reduce unemployment and be self-reliant, this will in turn address their prevalent make problems associated with the youths in the two local government areas.

Skills acquisition programmes is the key to the reduction of high poverty rate, unemployment, insecurity and brings about technological advancement Sani, Solesi, Niemogha, Akinnpelu, Arinze (2014). Donjor (2017) suggest that giving individuals the enabling opportunities to acquire skills can make them bring good innovations, good performance, self-respect and improvement in the quality of the life. Thus, this study is carried out to evaluate and to reveal how the Port Harcourt oil refinery company supported by organizing to the host communities a youth empowerment skill acquisition programmes and howthe programme has reduced the socio-economic problems affecting the youths in the areas.

According to Douli (2012), skill acquisition can be defined as the form of training by individuals or group of individuals that can lead to acquisition of knowledge for self-sustenance. It involves the training of people in different fields of trade under a legal agreement between the trainers and the trainees for certain duration and under certain conditions. Ochiagha (2015) defined skill acquisition as the process of demonstrating the habit of active thinking or behaviour in a specific activity. He further stated that skill acquisition is seen as the ability to do or perform an activity that is related to some meaningful exercise, work or job. He maintains that for skill to be acquired, appropriate knowledge, attitudes, habits of thought and qualities of character are learnt to enable the acquirer develop intellectual, emotional and moral character which prepares him or her for a brighter future.

Statement of the Problem

Despite the effort of State and Federal Government in youths empowerment, skill acquisition training and empower programme, youths in Emohua and Ikwerre Local Government Area are mostly identified by the act of cultism, militancy, creating crisis, armed robbery and general social unrest. But this act did not just emerge but rather emanated from the high level of unemployment, idleness, lack of skills, poverty and so on (Isaac, 2011). Youths have also erroneously considered oil bunkery business as the only livelihood in the area which is an illegal business. But overtime, the Shell Petroleum development Company with the aim of reducing the level of unemployment, poverty and insecurity and to bring about economic development, has established an empowerment programme for the youths where they are exposed to different employable

skills.

There is a disturbing rate of youth joblessness in Nigeria. These young people made up of greater percentage of Nigeria's economically active populace. College students are seen to be deficient in essential skills which incorporate; business enterprise abilities, interpersonal skills, teamwork skills, personal/executives skills, computer/technical education skills, and administration/management abilities among others. They tend to buildup the psychological area to the detriment of psychomotor domain and effective domain. In this manner we have students who are sound in information but lack capacity for making use of practical abilities to take care of issue.

Youths' level of frustration now is high as a result of their involvement in vices like extortion, arm robbery, kidnapping for ransom, internet fraud, prostitution and numerous other restiveness. Thereby wasting their energies that would have been used to make livelihood and improve the economy of the nation. It is against this bedrock that the reseeded tend to examine skill acquisition programmes of Shell petroleum Development Company and youths socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to examine skill acquisition programmes of Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-Economic Empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State. The specific objectives were to:

1. examine the relationship between vocational training programmes by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State.
2. determine the relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State.
3. examine the relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study.

1. What is the relationship between vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State?
2. What is the relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State?
3. What is the relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State?

Hypotheses

The researcher developed the following hypotheses that will guide the study.

1. There is no significant relationship between vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State.
2. There is no significant relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State.
3. There is no significant relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Conceptual Review

Concept of Skill Acquisition

A skill is an ability and capacity acquired through deliberate, systematic and sustained effort to smoothly and adaptively carry out complex activities or job functions involving ideas (cognitive skills, things (technical skills) and/or people (inter personal skills). Also, skills can be seen as the ability, carrying from one's knowledge, practice, aptitude etc. to do something well. It is a craft, trade job requiring manual dexterity or special training in which has competence and experience. Skill as basic ability is the means by which attitude and work functions are required and necessary antidotes suggesting the suitable skills performance and acquisition of same by going through a given work sample. In the work plan, skill is what the worker gives in exchange for remuneration (Adeyemo, 2013). If the skill (or cluster of skills popularly referred to as aptitude) given is satisfactory, worker gets satisfaction and the employer gets satisfactoriness in correspondence. This process, if sustained culminates in promotion, retaining and prolonged tenure that leads to productivity. Adeyemo (2013), skill is thought of as a quality of performance which does not depend solely upon a person's fundamental, innate capabilities but must be developed through training, practice and experience, although skill depends essentially on learning. It also includes the concept of efficiency and economy in performance.

Modern concepts of skill stress the flexibility with which a skilled operator reaches a given end on different occasions according to precise circumstances. However, it must be reiterated that even though basic human capability of their development; skills represent particular ways of using capabilities in relation to environmental demands, with human being and external situation together gain functional system. A skill is seen as ability to do something well, usually gained through training or experience. Skill is also defined as an act or task such as typing, drawing etc, Mohammed (2015). Skill acquisition according to Speelman (2015) to Ekong and Ekong (2016) is the ability to learn or acquire skills, it involves the development of a new skill, practice of a way of doing things usually gained through training or experience. Skill acquisition according to Encarta dictionary (2019) involves the development of a new skill, practiced or a way of doing things gained through training or experience. Examples of skills to be acquired are:

- (i) **Vocational:** Carpentry, hair dressing, fashion designing, tailoring etc.
- (ii) **Mechanic:** Electrical, repairs of handset, wrist watches, air conditions, fridge, cars.
- (iii) **Entrepreneurial:** Small scale businesses such as buying and selling, restaurants, operation of kiosk etc. Skill acquisition refers to the process that artisans are used to learn or acquire a new skill and become competent, talented, mastery and a professional. Skill acquisition is a gradual developmental process that requires our cognitive (thinking) processes to work with our physical abilities learn how to perform movements that we were previously unfamiliar with Mohammed (2015).

Skill acquisition is the ability to learn a skill, which can be intellectual such as learning listen, speak, read and write manual such as learning to build or make something. It involves the development of a new skill, practice or a way of doing things usually gained through training or experience Okorafor, 2014). Bluka and Rubana (2012) claimed that the acquisition of skills allows not only a successful functioning in the society, but also creates the sense of attitude (security) and confidence, promotes spiritual well-being. Mike (2014) asserts that skill acquisition is the learned ability to carry out a task with specified results often within a given amount of energy or both. Skills can be divided into two namely: domain general skills and un-specific skills.

Types of Empowerment Programmes

Empowerment according to Kogi State Government (2014) is a way of changing the attitude and potentials of individual's to positively re-direct them to gain control over their life or situation they are in. This involves making individuals to create and produce goods and services that will help them economically. The various youth empowerment programmes so far discussed can be classified into the

four main types namely, economic empowerment, productive empowerment, marketing empowerment, and skill acquisition empowerment.

Vocational Training Programme: Vocational training refers to instructional programs or courses that focus on the skills required for a particular job function or trade. In vocational training, education prepares students for specific careers, disregarding traditional, unrelated academic subjects. Sometimes called Vocational Education and Training or Career and Technical Education, vocational training provides hand-on, job-specific instruction, and can lead to certification, a diploma or even an associate's degree.

Industrial Training Programme

Impact of a Youth-focused Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE)

The new development framework of the Government outlines skills development as an important means to empower people, enhance the employability of workers and increase the competitiveness of enterprises. The continued decline in economic activity in the formal economy has resulted in the growth of the informal economy. Estimates (2003) indicate that the informal economy accounted for 30 per cent of total employment, up from 23 per cent in 1995. The informal economy and micro- and small sized enterprises are seen as one way of employment creation. But there is a serious capacity gap in the formal economy partly due to qualified professionals leaving to other countries to seek employment and better living conditions.

In view of increasing the Government's delivery capacity in improving the deteriorated infrastructure, there is a need to create partnership with small-scale enterprises through employment-intensive approaches. As a strategy for youth economic empowerment, the Government has adopted the Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) methodology.

The ILO-Sida Partnership for the biennium 2014-15 have allocated resources for the implementation of an impact assessment of the programmes implemented with the TREE methodology with the view of assessing youth employment results and possible replication of effective practices in other countries. VTE and its function in Youth Empowerment Programmes Vocational education could be regarded as that aspect of education, which provides the recipients with the basic knowledge and practical skills needed for entry into the world of work as employees or as self-employed (Oni 2017). Vocational education if well implemented builds practical and applied skills in an individual which are essential for national development in aspects of commerce, agriculture, industrial, economic and socio-economic development. Technical and vocational education according to Osuala (2011) is a form of education that includes preparation for employment in any industry for specialized education for which there is societal needs and which can most appropriately be acquired in schools.

Industrial Training

Industrial training is referred to as a program that offers good practical training in the specified time frame. It is offered by private companies as well as by the government organizations. Industrial training provides students with significant skills and practical knowledge and motivates them to become a professional and successful engineer. The students will gain both theoretical and practical knowledge during the training period. There are different courses taught under industrial training. The minimum training period is 12 to 14 weeks. Once the students successfully complete the training, they should go through the training assessment. The students qualified will be given a degree according to the training they have obtained. Industrial training offers the obligation for real-time work and job offers.

The students can select their career in different work environments. It is important to update your existing skills with industrial training courses so that it helps you in landing better job opportunities. During the training period, the students get aware of latest technologies and the ways they are presently used in relevant and important industries. It is mostly open for graduates so that they can easily face the professional work scenario. The training program is associated with several and relevant concepts such as company internship, mobile app development, marketing and sales, PHP, recruitment and human resources.

Health Education Training Programme

The empirical material that serves as the basis for the analysis of various methods and models in this paper consists of a number of different texts on health education in schools. These texts have been analysed in a manner similar to that used in grounded theory (Glaser, 2018). Various perspectives and approaches have been coded, classified and compared. As a result, two main categories emerged. The first is the strategy for change (top-down or bottom-up) that characterizes health education. The second is the contextual framework (narrow or wide) within which health education is practiced. By combining these two dimensions, the number of models of health education in schools can be reduced to four main types.

The Relationship between skill Acquisition and Youth Empowerment

Youth empowerment plays an important role toward skills acquisition in terms of development potentials that enhances moral values among the youth in line with the natural aspirations of developing a caring and discipline society (Chinman Linney, 2018). The relationship between youth empowerment with Skills acquisition, emphasizing that youth empowerment is not only a right to be protected, but a modality for cultivating youths' skills developmental outcomes and strengthening institutions and communities by way of young people's contributions (Chinedu & Oladiran, 2015). Youth Empowerment Programs aspire to develop critical psychosocial keys among participating youths, in skills-building, with supportive relationships, associated with meaningful youth participation for (empowerment) are hypothesized to Impact strength-based competencies and behaviours (employability skills) among youth participants (Morton & Montgomery, 2010).

The most outstanding rationale for the growth and expansion of youth empowerment in Nigeria was the need for the survival of I Ac youths through self-reliance programmes (Donli, 2012). Yet, the truth is that they did not have a significant, lasting and sustainable positive effect (Nkechi, Ikechukwu & Okechukwu, 2012). Youth that are not empowered tend to be unproductive members of the society, without any serious contribution to the economy because of the effect of low living standard, poverty, and ill health on them (Wong 2010). Drawing the suggestion by Ugwu Onyishi, Maria Rodriguez-Sdnchez (2014) on principles under lying youth empowerment by Perkins and Zimmerman (2015), youth empowerment was proposed as a moderator because it has not been studied and this consideration is aimed at enhancing our understanding of the theories and provide empirical support on the way youth empowerment cushions the impact of youth attitude on youth skills acquisition. Therefore, the promise of empowerment or its prospects has moderating implications for youth involvement in government run skills acquisition programme.

METHODOLOGY

The correlation research design was adopted for this study. Victor (2012), asserts that the purpose of correlation research is to determine whether a relationship exists or to what extent a relationship exists between two or more variables. Thus, the correlation design as adopted, investigated and established whether a relationship existed between skill acquisition programmes of Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State. The population of this study comprised one thousand (1,000) executive member of community development committee and youths that participated in the youth empowerment skills acquisition programmes by the Shell Petroleum Development Company in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State. However, we have 350 persons from Ikwerre Local Government Area and 650 persons from Emohua Local Government Area making it 1,000 persons. The sample size of the study is 400 executive members of community development committee and youths that participated in the youth empowerment skills acquisition programmes by the Shell Petroleum Development Company in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State. We have 150 respondents (persons) from Ikwerre Local Government Area and 250 respondents (persons), from Emohua Local Government Area making it 400 respondents or persons. The simple random sampling techniques was adopted. According to Wimimer and Dominick (2011), stratified random sampling technique is a type of sampling method in which the total population of the study is divided into smaller groups or strata to complete the sampling

process. However, the strata were formed based on the unit of community youth based organizations in the Local Government Areas. The instrument that was used for this study is self-structured questionnaire. The instrument is titled “Skill Acquisition Programmes of Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-Economic Empowerment Questionnaire (SAPSPDC&YSEEQ). The questionnaire is divided into 2 parts: Section A and B. The first part is on demographic information about the respondents while the second part seeks to assess the respondents’ idea on the subject matter. The questionnaire was rated base on the 4-point rating scale. The completed copies of the instrument were coded to correspond to the weight assigned for each item. The collected data were used for analysis using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) to answer the research questions while transformation associated with the correlation coefficients for each research questions was used to test the corresponding hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

RESULTS

Data Presentation

Research Question 1: *What is the relationship between vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State?*

Table 1: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis on the relationship between vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State

Variable	N	$\sum x$	$\sum y$	$\sum x^2$	$\sum y^2$	$\sum xy$	r-cal	Remark
Vocational Training (x)	150							
Youth social-economic empowerment (y)	350	16251	16437	582099	594469	586807	0.84	Agreed

Source: Field survey, 2022

The data analysis in Table 1 revealed that the Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient value (r) was 0.84. This showed that there is a positive high relationship between vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment. This means that an increase in vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company leads to Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State.

Research Question 2: *What is the relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State?*

Table 2: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis on the relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State

Variable	N	$\sum x$	$\sum y$	$\sum x^2$	$\sum y^2$	$\sum xy$	r-cal	Remark
Industrial Training (x)	150							
Youth social-economic empowerment (y)	350	15324	16437	518492	594469	553201	0.89	Agreed

Source: Field survey, 2022

The analysis in Table 2 indicated that the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient value (r) was 0.89. This showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment to a high extent. This implies that an increase in industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum

Development Company leads to Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State.

Research Question 3: *What is the relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State?*

Table 3: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis on the relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State.

Variable	N	$\sum x$	$\sum y$	$\sum x^2$	$\sum y^2$	$\sum xy$	r-cal	Remark
Health Education (x)	150							
Youth social-economic empowerment (y)	350	16095	16437	570245	594469	580228	0.75	Agreed

Source: Field survey, 2022

The data analysis in Table 4.4 showed that the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient value (r) was 0.75. This showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment to a high extent. This means that an increase in health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company leads to a Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State.

Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

Table 4: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis on the significant relationship between youths on vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State

Variable	N	$\sum x$	$\sum y$	$\sum x^2$	$\sum y^2$	Df	r-cal	z-cal	z-crit	Remark
Vocational Training (x)	50									
Youth social-economic empowerment (y)	250	16251	16437	582099	594469	398	0.84	2.67	1.96	Rejected

The analysis on Table 4 revealed that the z-cal of 2.67 is higher than the z-crit of 1.96. The calculated z-ratio is not statistically significant at a 0.05 level of significant since it is higher than the given critical value of z-ratio. Therefore, the hypothesis 1 is thus rejected and the conclusion is that there is a significant relationship between vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

Hypotheses 2: There is no significant relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

Table 5: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis on the significant relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State

Variable	N	$\sum x$	$\sum y$	$\sum x^2$	$\sum y^2$	Df	r-cal	z-cal	z-crit	Remark
Industrial Training (x)	50									
Youth social-economic empowerment (y)	250	15324	16437	518492	594469	398	0.89	2.19	1.96	Rejected

The analysis on Table 5 indicated that the z-cal of 2.19 is higher than the z-crit of 1.96. The calculated z-ratio is not statistically significant at a 0.05 level of significance since it is higher than the given critical value of z-ratio. So, the hypothesis 2 is thus rejected and the conclusion is that there is a significant relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

Table 6: Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis on the significant relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State

Variable	N	$\sum x$	$\sum y$	$\sum x^2$	$\sum y^2$	Df	r-cal	z-cal	z-crit	Remark
Health Education (x)	50									
Youth social-economic empowerment (y)	250	16095	16437	570245	594469	398	0.75	2.33	1.96	Rejected

The analysis on Table 6 revealed that the z-cal of 2.33 is higher than the z-crit of 1.96. The calculated z-ratio is not statistically significant at a 0.05 level of significance since it is higher than the given critical value of z-ratio. So, the hypothesis 4 is thus rejected and the conclusion is that there is a significant relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The findings in research question one: What is the relationship between vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State revealed that there is a positive relationship between vocational training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment. This finding is in collaboration with Blake and Mouton (2010), who observed that vocational training on automotive repair has relationship on youths' socio-economic empowerment thereby making the youths to be self-reliance and that vocational training on graphic design has significant relationship on youths' socio-economic empowerment thereby leading to youths continuous development in the society. The finding shows that vocational training on plumbing relates positively to youths socio-economic empowerment hence contributing positively on youths self-employment. Vocational training on fashion design has relationship on youths' socio-economic empowerment thereby

leading to youths independent finally. The study still revealed that vocational training on welding and fabrication has positive and significant relationship on youths' socio-economic empowerment in the society.

The study in research question two: What is the relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State indicated that there is a significant relationship between industrial training programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment. This study is in the same view with Jamieson and Thomas (2014), who assert that industrial training on skills development has positive relationship on youths' socio-economic empowerment in the society and industrial training is an important means to empower the youths thereby having significant relationship with youths' socio-economic empowerment. The study still revealed that industrial training programme is designed and delivered to meet local economic opportunities thereby having positive relationship with youths socio-economic empowerment and that industrial training leads to acquisition of practical and applied skills and scientific knowledge hence it have relationship with youths socio-economic empowerment in the study. The study still showed that industrial training provides youths with significant skills and practical knowledge and motivates them to become a professional and successful engineer thereby relating with youths socio-economic empowerment.

The study in research question three: What is the relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State revealed that there is relationship between health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company and Youth Socio-economic empowerment. This study is in collaboration with Blake and Mouton (2016), who observed that health education programme for the youths on how to avoid smoking relates positively with the youths socio-economic empowerment in the society and that educating the youths through health education or orientation on how to stop drinking alcohol has significant relationship with youths' socio-economic empowerment. The finding of the study also indicated that educating the youths through health education or talk on how to prevent health damaging behaviour at an early age relates positively with youth socio economic empowerment and that health education that teaches youth traditional educational models have positive relationship with youths' socio-economic empowerment in the society. Teaching the youths' modern education model through health education has positive and significant relationship with youths' socio-economic empowerment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that vocational training programme, industrial training programme, entrepreneurship development training programme and health education programme by Shell Petroleum Development Company have positive and significant relationship on Youth Socio-economic empowerment in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State.

The study also deduced that socio-economic problem of the youths in Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas is a very serious problem among the youth. While assessing their status, it was discovered that many of the youths were unemployed and unskilled and involved in social vices like cultism, restiveness, drug abuse and political thuggery. Many of the youths' agreed that the youths of Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas are restive. It was also discovered that the programme established goals and objectives to enhance the process of the empowerment. Assessing the youths' empowerment skills acquisition programmes findings revealed several skills training were carried out like carpenter, welding, fashion design among others. It was discovered that the empowerment was made possible as the youths were trained by qualified instructors, there was availability of materials for training and also was monetary and equipment benefits for the youths to start up on their own.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Government should establish more vocational training programme centres in the state hence it has positive influence on youths socio-economic empowerment.
2. Multinational companies should create more awareness on the need for industrial training programmes hence it has significant relationship on youths' socio-economic empowerment.
3. Government and non-governmental organizations should organize enlightenment campaign on the importance of health education programme because of its importance on youths' socio-economic empowerment.

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