Crucial Roles of Entrepreneurship in Poverty Eradication, Jobs Creation, Sustainable Development and Actualization of Fight against Terrorism in Developing Countries

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Abstract
In recent decades now, Entrepreneurship has been at the fore of the quest for the development of nations and is exerting its dominance in business administration literature. There has also been observable wave of interest on the role of entrepreneurship in the holistic growth and development of the economies of nations. The crux of this paper is a clarion call for a paradigm shift in the economies of developing nations from abject poverty, high level youth unemployment and terrorism towards higher value added activities that will provide quality employment opportunities, realistic poverty eradication and sustained overall growth. After broad overview of what a developing country is, particular attention is given to what entrepreneurship is perceived to be in developing countries and its potentials in unleashing the desired growth and development. The paper adopted a conceptual approach, and data for the work were derived from secondary sources, while content analysis approach was utilized for analysis. A major finding of the paper is that entrepreneurship is a major key to enhancing the growth and development of developing countries. It also recommends that developing economies should dismantle constraints and adopt the policy environment required to develop the necessary infrastructure for connecting markets in a sustainable way through aggressive, dedicated and focused entrepreneurship development. The paper concludes with a future research agenda.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, developing Countries, poverty reduction, job creation, terrorism.

Introduction
Truly, developing countries, especially those in the African sub region carry the highest burden of poverty, joblessness, underdevelopment and what I call seemingly evasive terrorist attacks. According to the United Nations (2015), developing countries are in general countries that have not achieved a significant degree of industrialization relative to their population and have in most cases, a medium to low standard of living. It further states that there is strong association between low income and high population growth. Furthermore, criteria for what is not a developed country was stated to be obtained by inverting the factors that define a developed country viz:-

- People have lower life expectancy
- People have less education
People have less money.
The World Bank (2009) also classifies countries into four income groups, set each year on July 1. Economies were divided according to 2011 GNI per capita using the following ranges of income:
- Low income countries had GNI per capita of US$1,026 or less
- Low middle income countries had GNI per capita between US$1,026 and US$4,036.
- Upper middle income countries had GNI per capita between US$4,036 and US$12,476
- High income countries had GNI US$12,476

All the low- and middle income countries are classified as developing countries by the World Bank (2009).

Arthur & Sheffrin (2003) also define a developing country, called lower developed country or underdeveloped country as a nation with an underdeveloped industrial base and low human development index (HDI) relative to other countries. Sustainable development is what every nation desires, and developing countries like Nigeria and others have greater need for it. Also, here in Africa, we know that lack of sustained economic development has resulted to very low levels of per capita income, distorted flow of goods and services and near extinct of infrastructure, despite the abundant human and material resources. Using the most populous black nation—Nigeria— for instance, the World Bank (2013) Nigeria economic report (page 2) states; “Nigerian economic statistics reveal a puzzling contrast between rapid economic and quite minimal welfare improvements for much of the population. Annual growth rates that average over 7% in official data during the last decade place Nigeria among the fastest growing economies in the world. . . . Nevertheless, improvements in social welfare indicators have been much slower than would be expected in the context of this growth. Poverty reduction and job creation have not kept pace with population growth, implying social distress for an increasing number of Nigerians. The report concluded on this segment by stating that: “Progress toward the fulfiment of many of the Millennium Development Goals has been slow, and the country ranked 153rd out of 186 countries in the 2013 United Nations Human Development Index (UNHDI).”

At a continental level and as a developing economy, Angel Gurria et al, in The Africa competitive Report of the World Bank 2015 wrote of Africa—

“Africa...... A growing labour force and a large and emerging consumer market hold the promise of significant further growth opportunities. Yet myriad challenges need to be addressed in order to reap these potential gains. Africa’s growth path could be more equitable and broad based. Economies need to shift toward higher value added activities that will provide quality employment opportunities for their growing populations and lay the foundation for sustained growth. Africa has all the ingredients to make this happen, and decisions and actions taken today will determine whether Africa will succeed in achieving higher levels of prosperity”

The above statements speak volumes of the imperative of entrepreneurship in tackling poverty, joblessness, unsustainable development and the recent terrorist challenges that could wipe out the continent if pro-active measures are not taken. Especially for the oil producing countries in developing economies, actions must be taken very proactively toward entrepreneurship, in the face of looming and sustained global crisis caused by the tumbling of the price of oil in the international market. Ironically, after many years of gaining
independence, and despite series of economic reforms initiated and implemented by their successive government regimes, the state of their economies has continued to reflect the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty, and majority of them are still poor.

**Statement of the Problem**
Globally, Entrepreneurship as a phenomenon has become one of the most popular business terms on the lips of most business managers, policy makers and even the general public. Despite the tremendous transformation recorded in developed countries through entrepreneurial pursuits, developing countries still grapple with abject poverty, increasing levels of unemployment and the current devastating trend of terrorist attacks, despite numerous poverty reduction programs mounted by the International Development Agency (IDA) and other international donor organizations. Also, despite the potentials of entrepreneurship in unleashing growth and progressive development of the developing countries, such radically remarkable improvements are not largely noticeable as a result of the much sloganeering of entrepreneurship in developing countries.

**Objective of the Study**
The main objective of this study was to x-ray the crucial roles of entrepreneurship in poverty eradication, jobs creation, sustainable development and actualization of the fight against terrorism in developing countries.

**Research Questions**
- Does entrepreneurship play any role in poverty eradication, jobs creation, sustainable development and actualization of the fight against terrorism in developing countries?
- How early was entrepreneurship as an instrument of economic transformation embraced in most developing countries?
- Have the governments of most developing countries created the enabling environment for meaningful entrepreneurship to thrive?
- Have developing economies, especially Africa adopted regional integration as a stepping stone for building economies of scale, increasing competition, and fostering economic diversification through entrepreneurship?
- Is there awareness of the crucial roles of entrepreneurship in poverty eradication, jobs creation, sustainable development and actualization of the fight against terrorism in developing countries?

These research questions had neither been posed nor answered by previous studies in this area.

**Hypotheses**
For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated:
H01: Entrepreneurship does not play significant role in poverty reduction, jobs creation, sustainable development and actualization of the fight against terrorism in developing countries.
H02: Developing countries did not embrace entrepreneurship early as an instrument of economic transformation.
H03: The governments of most developing countries have not created enabling environment for meaningful entrepreneurship to thrive.
H04: The awareness of the crucial role of entrepreneurship in poverty reduction, jobs creation, sustainable development and actualization of the fight against terrorism is not increasing in developing countries.

**Scope of the Study**

The study portrays the crucial role of entrepreneurship in poverty reduction, jobs creation, sustainable development and actualization of the fight against terrorism in developing countries. As one of the largest developing country in the Africa sub-region, the focus of the study is Nigeria and other African nations and the choice of the subject matter was based on the crucial role consolidated and well implemented entrepreneurship would play in poverty reduction, jobs creation, sustainable development and the fight against terrorism in developing countries.

**Significance of the Study**

This paper is expected to cause a notable revolution in the economies of developing countries, by drawing the attention to the crucial role of entrepreneurship in fighting poverty, joblessness, terrorism which will enhance the much sort sustainable development. There would be effort to re-emphasize the very important place that entrepreneurship occupy in checking the increasing spate of terrorist violence among youths who would be engaged in meaningful and gainful entrepreneurial ventures when fully embraced in developing countries.

**Methodology**

The study adopted survey research design; the primary and secondary source of data were explored. The primary data for the study was sourced from interviews and issues of questionnaires to person of interest. Secondary data was sourced from journals and books on entrepreneurship, researches and analysis of other scholars, government and World Bank documents, newspapers and magazines. Books and journal articles that are related to the subject were also consulted. The population of the study is 270 scholars and researchers in the field of management and entrepreneurship studies of developing economies.

However, the sample size in each case was carefully determined by applying a statistical formular for a finite population. (Taro Yamane) the formular in each case was:

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

Where:

- \(N\) = Sample size
- \(n\) = population size
- \(e\) = margin of error

From the above expression;

\[
N = 270
\]

\[
E = 0.08 \text{ (as chosen)}
\]

Hence,

\[
N = \frac{270}{1 + 270(0.08)^2}
\]
Literature Review

Entrepreneurship in Developing Countries
Zoltan & Acs (2009) avers that in developing countries, entrepreneurship is interchangeably used with a number of terms eg. Entrepreneurship and small & medium enterprises (SMEs) have been used synonymously. This, the paper believes, may account for the non-challant and unserious attention given to entrepreneurship development in most developing countries. It could truly and easily be observed that while other regions (like Asia and USA) have embraced entrepreneurship through industrialization to be the force behind their economic development, developing countries, especially those in Africa continues to employ over half its population in subsistence agriculture, rather than being replaced by an expanding sector as the experience in other regions of the world that have transformed their economies through massive entrepreneurial ventures.

The African Competitive report (2015) of the World Bank states that most worryingly, Africa is not benefitting from its human potential, such that the entire region is underperforming significantly in education and public health (infrastructure, industrialization, mechanized Agriculture). The reason for this is that predominantly, the human potential in Africa is grossly unskilled. Nadgrodkiewicz (2014) avers that every day, people around the world seek new and innovative ways to make a living, to start a new venture, to capitalize on an idea. This, in its simplest form, opens our eyes and thinking to what entrepreneurship is all about. However, it is very important to echo early in this paper that entrepreneurship is more than simply ‘starting a business’.

As Yeung (2009) puts it, entrepreneurs come in all shapes and sizes, stressing that while a few offer breathtakingly amazing innovations, many thrive simply by offering variations on well-established themes. They are not just shipping magnets, empire builders, hi-tech geniuses and internet wizards. He further states that entrepreneurs are also everything from consultants and freelance workers to lawyers, accountants, restaurateurs, designers, acupuncturists, hairdressers, agents, investors, engineers, retailers and builders who offer their products and services from shops, offices, saloons, spare bedrooms, showrooms, websites, hotels, clinics, workshops, retail outlets, the list goes on.

As far back in the development of theories of entrepreneurship, Schumpeter (1934:93-94) described one of the most momentous benefits of entrepreneurship as the personal growth of the individual involved, who acquires “the impulse to fight, to prove oneself superior to others, to succeed for the sake, not of the fruits of success but of the success itself.” There is no better way, succinct enough to describe entrepreneurship even as there is now increasing evidence to support his claim. There are strong linkages (correlation) between entrepreneurship and poverty eradication, jobs creation, sustainable development and the seemingly evasive actualization of the fight against terrorism in developing countries. It is a process through which individual entrepreneurs identify opportunities in the environment and allocate resources that result to creation of value, without necessarily waiting for the government alone to create jobs.

One of the greatest needs of developing nations is to massively produce entrepreneurs. For the individual entrepreneur, entrepreneurship involves having the confidence and the vision...
to be the “agent of change” that makes things happen and do things differently in a positive manner. As Yeung (2009) still asserts, any ordinary person can become an entrepreneur...it is about using your brain, motivating oneself and building relationships with the right people. Value creation is a key purport of entrepreneurship and that is often through the identification of opportunities for change. Entrepreneurship also creates value in the individual through self-development and determination, such that even when things go wrong, he / she remain undaunted. In fact, Stoke & Blackburn (2002) asserts that entrepreneurs who have closed a business with financial losses still regard it as positive learning experiences and still continues to forge ahead.

Survey of literature on entrepreneurship in developing countries is admittedly wide and covers a range of issues from culture and values; institutional barriers such as financial sector development, governance and property rights; to the inadequacy of education and technical skills. A broad literature has also developed on foreign direct investment and its positive and negative effects on technology transfer and entrepreneurship in developing countries. Entrepreneurship as an act itself has far reaching social values that transcend all the areas of our discussion in this paper and adds to the effectiveness of those who are involved in it.

Entrepreneurship is for everyone, but not everyone is for entrepreneurship. Today, we have emerging perspectives of entrepreneurship, with different new names emerging, such as:- acadepreneur, engineerpreneur, youthpreneur, entertainmpreneur, womanpreneur, homepreneur, familipreneur, sportspreneur Politipreneur, Managerpreneur Cyberpreneur etc. All these are far reaching evidences of the wide sphere of entrepreneurship. Further to this, Ahiazu (2003:3) states that entrepreneurship, which is embodied in the entrepreneurial process that flows from the entrepreneurial mind, is what the entrepreneur does. Entrepreneurs are innovators and developers, who are capable of identifying specific and viable opportunities, taking advantage of them and turning such into vital and marketable ideas. The researcher believes that the reason why the West (Europe, japan, USA, etc., and the emerging China) have developed far ahead of the developing nations is the near absence of entrepreneurs with such qualities as listed above. It is obvious that the way of entrepreneurship is the way out of poverty, joblessness and all the other challenges that are facing developing economies, the African continent in particular today. As Page (2003) asserts, “we live in entrepreneurial times. Entrepreneurship is both a way of thinking and a way of acting,” stressing further that attitudinally, entrepreneurship is an opportunity driven mindset, a willingness to take a calculated risk, a sense of passion and commitment to one’s concept or idea, a sense of confidence in one’s ability to achieve results.

So, for developing countries’ economies to grow and witness sustainable development and competitiveness, entrepreneurship as one of the key drivers of growth must be embraced holistically. According to Nijkamp (2009), regional competitiveness and effective entrepreneurship are two sides of the coin, stressing that since the early history of economics (Adam Smith, Ricardo) good entrepreneurship has been regarded as the critical success factor for economic performance. The drivers of growth in a regional system were also classified according to six factors as follows:

- Human capital: productive contribution by labour and cognitive talent of people (entrepreneurs).
- Entrepreneurial Capital: productive contributions from smart business activities and innovative attitudes (entrepreneurs)
Financial Capital: financial resources available to support commercial production (entrepreneurship)

Social Capital: Interactive resources among economic agents eg. In the form of network access and use, that support economic synergy.

Knowledge Capital: Productive contributions by R&D and education, reflected in patents, concessions and local spin-offs. And

Creative Capital: Original and unplanned contributions that support the economic sustainability of local business initiatives.

For developing countries, these divergent capitals are needed for massive transformation of their economies and can accrue through consolidated entrepreneurship programs.

Table 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015: Africa and Selected comparators

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rank/144</td>
<td>Direction</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>53</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Southeast Asian Average</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>↑</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America and the Caribbean average</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North African Average</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>107</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>115</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>118</td>
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Shane and Venkataraman (2000) have also observed that “entrepreneurship involves the nexus of two phenomena – the presence of lucrative opportunities and the presence of enterprising individuals. There lies the greatest challenge facing developing countries, especially African. As I had earlier on quoted from the World Bank (above), a growing labour force and a large and emerging consumer market hold the promise of significant further growth opportunities. Yet, such opportunities remain largely untapped in developing economies. So long as these developing nations pay lip service to the issues of entrepreneurship, these challenges will ever remain unconquered. The way forward is certainly entrepreneurship, which by its very nature entails innovation and change in various forms. That is what developing nations need in order to address those challenges and reap the potential gains. Having been described variously as the “catalyst for economic growth and development, we truly agree that not only Africa’s growth path, but indeed in all developing economies where entrepreneurship is embraced, growth paths would be equitable and broad based.

The crux of this paper is a clarion call for a paradigm shift in the economies of developing nations towards higher value added activities that will provide quality employment opportunities, realistic poverty eradication and sustained overall growth. The claim that Africa has all the ingredients to make this happen can never be faulted, the truth is that Africa has not used the ingredient that can make the “SOUP” to be sweet, and that is entrepreneurship. It is very obvious that without taking decisions and actions in this direction today, and with continued lip service, without a consolidated plan on entrepreneurship, developing countries, viz a viz Africa may never succeed in achieving higher levels of
prosperity. Mounting a million entrepreneurship conferences, like the one recently held in Kenya (Africa), and attended by no less a personality than the President of the United States of America (USA), but without such consolidated plan, and the political will to transparently execute such plan, will never bring about the desired change. Developing countries must go beyond sloganeering entrepreneurship to measures that lead to sustainable development.

**Poverty reduction and entrepreneurship in Africa sub-region**

Zenith Bank (2014) all over the world, entrepreneurship has assumed the core of vibrant market economies and strong democracies that provide opportunities to her citizens. There is no doubt that poverty reduction, which is a concept of the international development agency (IDA) had been mounted in several developing countries such as Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroun, Niger, etc.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Table 2: Nigeria Poverty Rates (% of Population)</th>
<th>2013 - 2014</th>
<th>2009 - 2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty rate</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poverty</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>51.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural Poverty</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult equivalence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty rate</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poverty</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Poverty</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>52.9</td>
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More so, unemployment figures around developing economies indicate that all the effort being mounted on the fight to reduce poverty is not in any way achieving the desired results. As Ogbaekirigwe (2014) observes of Nigeria that Unemployment in Nigeria is the root cause of poverty, youth restiveness, gangsterism, bank robberies, kidnapping, assassination, lawlessness and all kinds of deviant behaviours which has seriously retarded and discouraged foreign investors from coming to invest in the country. A curious look at the unemployment situation in some Sub-Saharan Africa will suffice for this research. According to Iyatse (2015), Nigeria’s 8.2 percent unemployment rate is higher than the combined percentage unemployment in the neighbouring three West African countries – Benin, Cameroun and Niger. The rate of unemployment in Benin is 1 percent while those of Cameroun and Niger are 3.8 and 2.3 percentages respectively. Recent on-line search for Ghana’s unemployment rate stands at 5.2 percent while Chad unemployment stands at 7.8. When we go up South, we observe that former apartheid country is doing all it could to bring down its 25per cent unemployment rate. In the same vein, other key African countries etc – Angola, Tunisia, Kenya faces unemployment rates between 15 to 30 percent, which reveals that 40 per cent of Kenyans are struggling to get jobs. Iyatse (2015) continues by stating that the situation of unemployment in several African countries is also worse than Nigeria’s situation. Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Congo, Gambia, Sudan, Cape Verde, Zambia, Namibia, Swaziland, and Mozambique all have unemployment rates between 15 per cent and 45 per cent. It is also
easily observed that the highest unemployment and poverty rates are in these developing countries.

Above statistics is evidence of the fact that in spite of the enormous human and natural resources available in these developing economies, poverty remains a paradox in the midst of plenty, largely because a greater percentage of the work-age population lack basic entrepreneurial skills needed to turn things around for good. Despite the plethora of economic strategies, including the poverty reduction programs in various developing economies, the challenge of economic and social development in these countries remains daunting due to lack of entrepreneurial skills. A consolidated and massive entrepreneurial climate with the enabling environment is needed to turn the events around in developing countries.

**Entrepreneurship and Job Creation in Developing Economies**

The African competitive report (2015) of the World Bank states that the evolution in Africa’s economic structure is happening in parallel with Africa’s unique and evolving demographic dynamics: 450 million workers are projected to join the workforce between 2010 and 2035. According to the report, that presents an unprecedented opportunity in terms of a “demographic dividend,” but at the same time it presents challenges because successfully meeting the imperative of job creation becomes even more crucial. Africa’s transformation therefore entails the double challenge of productivity growth and massive job creation. What is more, demographic developments will require important and urgent public investments in economic centers and secondary cities: despite the continent’s high population growth and rapid urbanization, Africans living in the countryside will remain the majority until the 2030s, and their number will continue to grow well after 2050. According to the report, such development is somewhat unusual compared with other regions, noting that Africa will also require policies that bridge the urban/rural divide while managing Africa’s transformation.

Entrepreneurship, as an agent of job creation encompasses human resource creation of service industries and unleashes the efforts required to improve higher education, strengthen women’s entrepreneurship, and capitalize on the emerging and vast travel & tourism industry that abounds. Entrepreneurship—is a critical driver for structural transformation and broad-based growth. By this, we mean that all the factors, institutions and policies that determine a country’s level of productivity can be achieved through massive and consolidated entrepreneurship. When this is done, the increased productivity, in turn, generates the needed employment, sets the sustainable level and path of prosperity that are needed to transform developing economies into the path of progress.

In this regard also, Zoltan and Nicola (2009) avers that after failed attempts at development through import substitution and infant industry protection programs and somewhat mixed results from export promotion strategies, developing countries are beginning to focus on their business environments and creating an economic space which is conducive to private enterprise – both domestic (i.e. local entrepreneurs) and foreign (i.e. foreign direct investment). Indeed, the promotion of entrepreneurship and the promulgation of small and medium sized enterprise (SME) policy has become an important development prescription in recent years, adding that Entrepreneurship policy, then, joins a list which includes reforms to countries’ macro-economic, exchange rate, trade and industrial policies and improvements in governance.
Both national governments and the major international organizations, as part of their poverty reduction, growth and economic development programs, are beginning to focus on improving countries’ business and investment environments for entrepreneurship. The World Bank and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), for example, have each established units to promote private sector development in developing countries and to provide technical assistance in the formulation of SME and entrepreneurship policy. In 2003, the World Bank began an initiative to measure and rank countries’ business sectors and investment environments. Additionally, a number of developing countries have recently drafted SME legislation and launched programs to assist small businesses and domestic entrepreneurs. The researcher believes that these steps are aimed at creating job opportunities for the teeming unemployed youths. While a focus on entrepreneurship for development may appear to be a separate approach to development, this study offers that it is consistent with and even complementary to the older and more traditional development strategies.

**Entrepreneurship and terrorist attacks (brief history of global terrorism).**

Really, terrorism has assumed a global dimension and requires concerted efforts of all countries. The sophistication in terms of both weapons and tactics being employed by these terrorists seems to be beyond what most of the developing countries can handle, especially where it has to do with Islamic terrorism. For instance, Nigeria as a developing country has not been able to contain the Islamic terrorist group called ‘Boko Haram’. Continued effort by the Nigerian nation to get help from the American government on the fight against terrorism had failed, and millions of Nigerians are getting killed everyday, especially in the North East zone of the country. Most of the youths engaged in these terror attacks are jobless youths who do not possess entrepreneurial skills with which to fend for themselves.

Tracing the origin of terrorist attacks, Moshay (2002) states that the United States Congress adopted a resolution in 1980 to congratulate Islam for its 14 centuries of existence, pledged its support for Islam and promised to promote the understanding of Islam in America. Furthermore, CIA boss William Casey had persuaded the US Congress to support the Islamic fighters of Pakistan and Afghanistan in their resistance of the communist incursion. America eventually gave hundreds of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to shoot down soviet planes and government of the United States of America also sent war advisers to train the Islamic fighters.

Moshay also reiterates that the CIA also joined the Saudi and Pakistani intelligence agencies to recruit radical muslims from all over the world to come to Pakistan to fight with the ‘freedom fighters’......among these thousands of foreign Islamic fighters and trainees was a young Saudi student, Osama bin Laden, the son of a Yemeni construction businessman. So, we see that having trained these young, unskilled thousands of radicals from all over the world, terrorism may not be easily overcome, especially in developing countries where there is much lack of tactics, sophisticated weapons and even the intelligence needed to fight terror.

On his part, the former UN secretary, Anan (2009) defined a developed country as ‘‘one that allows all its citizens to enjoy a free and healthy life style in a safe environment”. As had earlier been stated, criteria for what is not a developed country had been obtained (World Bank) by inverting the factors that define a developed country to be- People having lower life expectancy, People having less education and People have less money (income). Without doubt, these are among the factors that fuel terrorism in developing countries. Without significant degree of industrialization relative to their population, millions of youths in
developing countries, who have neither gainful employments, nor the requisite entrepreneurial skills to embark on ventures of their own, resort to terrorist attack on their fellow citizens. There is no safe environment in most developing countries and as earlier stated, the menace of BOKO HARAM insurgency has almost grounded economic activities in the North East part of the country of Nigeria. As Anyadike et al(2012) asserts, the key roles of entrepreneurship include mobilization of domestic savings for investment, significant contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI), harnessing of local raw materials, employment creation, poverty reduction and alleviation, enhancement in standard of living, increase in per capita income, skills acquisition, advancement in technology and expert growth and diversification.

Further on the role of jobless Nigerian youths in terrorist attacks, Danjibo (2009) states that the leader of the Boko Haram movement-Yusuf- was a secondary school dropout who went to Chad and Niger Republic to study the Quoran. While in the two countries, he developed radical views that were abhorrent to Westernization and modernization. Like the late maitatsine, Yusuf got back to Nigeria and settled in Maiduguri and established a sectarian group in 2001 known as Yusufiyya. The sect was able to attract more than 280,000 members (mostly unskilled youths) across Northern Nigeria as well as in Chad and Niger Republic. Further to this, Danjibo states (quotes) 

“Ali Ali Dandume, minority leader in the House of Representatives said that “Boko Haram” was an assemblage of youths who were school drop-outs and University graduates who were not gainfully employed and who believed that their state of hopelessness was caused by the government that imposed western education and failed to manage resources of the country to the benefit of all. Ideologically, any member who fought and died for the cause of an Islamic / sharia State by destroying modern state formation and government establishment would automatically gain “Aljanna” (Paradise or Heaven)”

According to Thakkar (2015), The United Nations International Labour Organization reports that approximately, 74.5 million or 12.6 percent of young people around the World are unemployed. This for Africa translates into about 14.2 million youths. Majority of these jobless youths live in developing countries and in the absence of meaningful engagement, involve in terrorist activities. Anyadike et al further asserts that the dexterity with which hunger and poverty have devastated lives and future ambition of youths especially graduates in Nigeria have led to scholars prescribing entrepreneurship as the permanent cure for extreme hunger and poverty necessitated by unemployment hence economic displacement is one of the external forces that influence the development of entrepreneurship. Unfortunately, most developing countries lack of political will on the part of their leadership to implement a consolidated entrepreneurship program, put the enabling infrastructure in place that will engage the youths in meaningful ventures and move them away from terrorism. Also at the root of these vices caused by youths is the absence of basic infrastructural facilities to aid in the development of their minds. Bah et al (2015) also assert that although it is government that create enabling environment that promotes the creation of quality employment overall and secures access to quality education, it is critical that business, civil society and education and training sectors are engaged in identifying and implementing solution. The fundamentals for entrepreneurship must be put in place if the war against poverty, joblessness, terrorist attacks and extreme lack of essential amenities in these developing countries must be put to a check in the interest of their teeming population.
Discussion of Findings
After the analysis and based on the results of the test of hypotheses posed for these studies, it was found out that:

1. Entrepreneurship plays significant role in poverty reduction, job creation, and sustainable development. Also, most of the terrorist attacks in developing country are being fuelled by angry youths who cannot find meaningful sources of lively hood and do not posses requisite entrepreneurial skills with which to fend for themselves.

2. Secondly, most development countries did not embrace entrepreneurship early as an instrument of economic transformation. Most of the transformation programs of developing countries are borrowed programs which lacks originality. Entrepreneurship programs are being very much sloganeered in developing countries than have a consolidated approach to it.

3. The government of most developing countries have not created enabling environment for meaningful entrepreneurship to thrive.

4. The awareness of the crucial role of entrepreneurship is being created and is on the rise in most developing countries. Unfortunately, most of the economic transformation does not provide incentives for nurturing entrepreneurship.

Summary
The main objective of the study is to highlight the crucial roles of entrepreneurship in poverty eradication, jobs creation, sustainable development and actualization of the fight against terrorism in developing countries. Developing countries are in general countries that have not achieved a significant degree of industrialization relative to their population and have in most cases, a medium to low standard of living. It is an established fact that developing countries especially those in Africa carry the highest burden of poverty, joblessness, underdevelopment and highest incidence of terrorist attacks. The high incidence of poverty and joblessness especially in developing countries, especially in Africa stem from a near lack of appropriate skills, non-high growth occupations especially on ICT and transferable skills that will make the youths to be resilient in business meaningful business and social endeavours. As Bah et al asserts, addressing Africa’s unemployment challenge and its growing skills mismatch will require the concerted efforts of all stakeholders. Entrepreneurship provides developing countries the creative force that can liberate them from poverty, provides jobs for the teeming unemployed, thereby disengaging them from terrorist operations and attacks. Entrepreneurship in developing economies will lead to positive economic change by creating new firms, new and more goods and services, new jobs, engage the youths in meaningful enterprises that lure them away from terrorist operations, etc. Rather than Sloganeering entrepreneurship, the quest for sustainable development in developing countries can be achieved through a consolidated, holistic and dedicated entrepreneurship program.

Recommendations
1. This research recommends that developing economies, especially Africa should adopt regional integration as a stepping stone for building economies of scale, increasing competition, and fostering economic diversification.

2. It also recommends that developing economies should dismantle constraints and adopt the policy environment required to develop the necessary infrastructure for connecting markets in a sustainable way through aggressive, dedicated and focused entrepreneurship development.
3. A consolidated and massive entrepreneurial climate with the enabling environment is needed to turn the events around in developing countries.

4. While governments in developing countries should create enabling environment that promotes the creation of quality employment overall and secures access to quality education, business, civil society and education and training sectors should also be engaged in identifying and implementing solution.

References: