Entrepreneurship and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria: Empirical Analysis of Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu-State, Nigeria

Dr. Ikechukwu Dialoke¹, Onyi Akachukwu Joseph² and Edeh Friday Ogbaru³

¹, ² & ³ Department of Industrial Relations and Personnel Management, College of Management Sciences, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State

Email- johaka4me@yahoo.co.uk

Abstract
The study evaluated the impact of entrepreneurship on Poverty Reduction using Industrial Layout in Coal Camp Enugu State, Nigeria as study Site. The study was a survey research with 248 respondents (N=3242) using pre-tested self-designed, close-ended questionnaires to generate primary data. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics with the aid of Statistical Packages for Social Scientists (SPSS) 20. Pearson’s correlation analysis was carried out to examine the relationship between Entrepreneurship (Skill Acquisition, Entrepreneurship Training, and Creativity & Innovations) and Poverty Reduction (Youth Empowerment, Job Creation and Wealth Creation) The results showed a positive significant relationship between the independent variables (Skill Acquisition, Entrepreneurship Training and Youth Creativity) and the dependent variables (Youth Empowerment, Job Creation and Wealth Creation) in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu State Nigeria. (r=0.466, 0.388 & 0.480 respectively). The study recommended that Entrepreneurship training and development should be instituted at the Local Government levels and inculcate into the school’s curriculum at all level to instill entrepreneurial drive, to promote job creation, wealth creation and human capital development through entrepreneurial skill acquisition and training thus reducing poverty in the society.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Development, Poverty Reduction, Nigeria.

Introduction
Entrepreneurship is considered a major contributing factor to sustainable economic development and poverty alleviation in developing countries, including Nigeria. Entrepreneurship can be defined as an art of being an entrepreneur or one who undertakes innovations or introducing new things, finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovations into economic goods. Entrepreneurship is the ability to perceive and undertake business opportunities, taking advantage of scarce resources utilization. It is the process of creating something new with value by devoting the necessary time and effort assuming the accompanying finance psychic and social risk and reserving the resulting rewards of monetary and personal satisfaction and independence (Hisrich and Peters, 2002).
Poverty reduction is top priority of the United Nations nineteen (19) objectives for achieving Sustainable Development in developing economy (UNESCO, 2015). According to World Bank (2011), “poverty is the economic condition in which people lack sufficient income to obtain certain minimal levels of health services, food, housing, clothing and education which are necessities for standard of living”. Poverty in the face of abundance is now the world’s greatest challenge and major developmental objective is the achievement of equality in the distribution of income and reduction of poverty. Entrepreneurship is the backbone of every vibrant and resilient economy. The importance of entrepreneurship in enhancing human capital development in terms of poverty alleviation, employment generation, wealth creation and economic vitality has given entrepreneurship worldwide recognition. Thus, the need for the pursuit of poverty reduction through entrepreneurship is highly essential for growth and structural transformation of an economy and the attainment of economic development.

Statement of Problem
Unemployment is rampant in Nigeria like other developing nations because of mismatch between the need of employers and supply of job-specific human capital produced by tertiary institutions (Simkovic, 2012). According to available data at the Nigeria Bureau of statistics, as at the last quarter of 2015, out of an economic active population (15-65yrs) of 104.3 million, the labour force was 75.9 million. Youth population was 36.38 million (48% of the total work force). About 20.7 million (49.6% of work force) were either unemployed or underemployed. These indices accentuate the need for efficient entrepreneurial development in Nigeria which is crucial for socio-economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development. The current economic recession in Nigeria today tells the whole story; Nigeria is faced with lots of challenges ranging from high rate of poverty, youth and graduate unemployment, over dependence on foreign goods and technology, insecurity, low economic growth and development, poor infrastructural development among others (Ekwesike, 2012). The country has increasing rate of poverty both at the regions and at the national level, high unemployment rate, high income inequality, low quality human capital, high percentage of population on welfare and high out migration in the face of high economic growth measured by GDP (Information from the National Bureau of Statistics – NBS, 2006; 2012). Ottih (2011) posits that many developing countries of African continent have now considered entrepreneurship as the only way of achieving industrialization and therefore making conscious efforts for developing indigenous entrepreneurs as an alternative measure for unemployment reduction. Despite the fact that entrepreneurial development has brought far reaching transformation on the economy, it is still neglected and therefore constrained to fully develop to its full potential. A small body of knowledge is available from efforts on the impact of entrepreneurship development on poverty reduction; hence this study is an attempt to fill the knowledge gap using Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu, Nigeria as a study.

Objectives of the Study
The general objective of this research is to examine the impact of integrating quality entrepreneurship development for poverty reduction in Nigeria. The specific objectives include to:

i. Evaluate the influence of Skill Acquisition on Youth Empowerment in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu- Nigeria.

ii. Ascertain the influence of Entrepreneurship Training on Job Creation in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu- Nigeria.
iii. Determine the influence of Creativity and Innovations on Wealth Creation in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu- Nigeria.

Research Questions
For clarity of this study, three (3) research questions were formulated to guide the researchers, they include:-

i. How does Skill Acquisition influence Youth Empowerment in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu- Nigeria?
ii. What is the influence of Entrepreneurship Training on Job Creation in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu- Nigeria?
iii. How does Creativity and Innovation influence Wealth Creation in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu- Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses
To guide the researcher in analysis of the study the following hypotheses were formulated.

i. There is no significant relationship between Skill Acquisition and Youth Empowerment in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu- Nigeria
ii. There is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu- Nigeria
iii. There is no significant relationship between Creativity & Innovation and Wealth Creation in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu- Nigeria.

Significance of the Study
The results of the study would no doubt enable both the private and public sectors in Nigeria and other developing countries of the world to improve on the development of the requisite skills and knowledge (entrepreneurship) needed to be competent and self reliance. The findings of the study would also help to promote quality entrepreneurship and also help in the formulation of policies that will improve entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

Scope of the Study
This research will focus on entrepreneurship and poverty reduction in Nigeria. The research was conducted in industrial Layout Coal Camp Enugu State, Nigeria. The study considered the Entrepreneurship activities in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu.

Concept of Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial Development
The entrepreneur has been defined in various ways and context. He is the originator of a profit seeking or economic organization which is established for the purpose of providing goods and services that satisfy needs. He is an individual that takes risks and starts something new (Hisrich, Antonicic, Douglas & Fitzsimmons 2005). Entrepreneurs are usually more intuitive than non-entrepreneurs (Armstrong and Hird, 2009). Entrepreneur mean an individual who undertakes innovations, finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovations into economic goods and results in profit making. Entrepreneur can be viewed generally as a person who wields some personality or traits to start up a business venture with the purpose of making profit. Shane in Adekuncle & Kayode (2014), described entrepreneurship as an act of being an entrepreneur. According to Paul (2014) entrepreneurship is the effective manipulation of human intelligence as demonstrated in
creative performance. It is the willingness and the ability of an individual to seek out a new investment opportunity, establish an enterprise based on this and run it successfully either for profit making or social benefit (Udeh, 1999 cited in Emmanuel, 2010). It also encompass creating innovation, promoting new sets of attitudes and culture for the attainment of future challenges (Arogundade, 2011). Entrepreneurship is an important element in the dynamics of all economies and it is regarded as the driving force in economic growth and job creation (Sunter, 2005 and Ogbodo, 2009). It is actually concerned with the identification of gaps and business opportunities in one’s immediate environment and bringing together the necessary resources in an innovative way to fill these gaps and in the process gaining personal rewards (which may or may not be for profit motives). The three main concepts in entrepreneurship are evaluating opportunities, securing resources, and growing and sustaining the enterprise (Gottleib and Ross, 1997). Entrepreneurship can be viewed as the process of gathering human and non-human resources to create and build an independent enterprise. This process entails, skill acquisition, creativity, risk-taking and innovation; among others.

**Human Capital Development (HCD)**

From previous discussion, entrepreneurship is one of the ways by which HCD can be enhanced in a country. Human capital is the term economists often use for education, health and other human capacities that can raise productivity when increased. Human capital means human beings who have acquired skills, knowledge and attitudes which are needed to achieve national development. This can be achieved through education and training. In technical term, Todaro and Smith (2009) viewed human capital as the productive investment embodied in human persons. These include skills, abilities and ideas resulting from expenditures on education, on-the-job training programs, and health care. Human capital means human beings who have acquired skills, knowledge and attitudes which are needed to achieve national development. In other words, human capital refers to the abilities and skills of human resources of a country, while Human Capital Development (HCD) refers to the process of acquiring and increasing the number of persons who have the skills, education and experience that are critical for economic growth and development of a country’s economy (Okojie, 2005). Human capital development therefore focuses on all activities directed towards producing people with appropriate skills, knowledge, attitude, motivation and job related experience which is required for national development.

**Entrepreneurship and Creativity and Innovation**

Entrepreneurship is a process undertaken by the government to reduce the level of poverty in the economy. It also encompass creating innovation, promoting new sets of attitudes and culture for the attainment of future challenges (Arogundade, 2011 cited in Ibitoye, Atoyebi & Sufian (2015). Creativity is simply a matter of being aware that things can be done in many different ways. While necessity is said to be the mother of invention, creativity is the father of invention. Some people are aware or at least confident enough to have fewer hindrances and can easily put their creativity into work. Innovation on the other hand is the ability to apply new ideas that enable one to approach activities differently in order to achieve better results it is all about improving on the existing way of doing things through personal initiatives, imagination and insight. The innovative person is able to change things around or devise new ways of doing things in order to accommodate whatever new situation that may arise. Information on different issues and fields therefore serve as inputs. Thus, successful entrepreneurs place great value on information and constantly engage themselves in research.
Innovation in the business context is generally regarded as the product or application of creativity. It can thus be seen as the specific instrument of entrepreneurship (Okafor, 2014). The importance of entrepreneurship in enhancing human capital development in terms of poverty alleviation, employment generation, wealth creation and economic vitality has given entrepreneurship worldwide recognition. The underlying thrust of this argument is that investment in improving the quality of human capital goes on to generate improvements in productivity and performance which by extension, leads to higher level of output of goods and services in an economy. Many authors have concluded that the differences in the level of socio-economic development across nations is attributed not so much to natural resources and endowments and the stock of physical capital but to the quality and quantity of human resources (Dauda, 2010).

**Entrepreneurship and Skill Acquisition**

Skill acquisition is comparable to entrepreneurship training and education or human capital development. Aniodoh (2001) described skill acquisition as the ability to perform a task either mental or manual, which involves working out or building up series of process and actions into a consolidated progression, (Ozobu, Sofoluwe and Omale 2011.) In his contribution McClure (2005) citing Stuart and Drefus (1980) proposed a model of skill acquisition for students through formal instruction and practicing. According to Fakomogbon and Adegbija (2011), skill is the expertise or ability developed in the course of training and experience. Skill acquisition is a process where the youths through learning of necessary skills that will enable them to be self-reliance becomes useful to the society by embarking on profitable entrepreneurship programme. Of all factors of production, only human beings are capable of learning, adapting or changing, innovative and creative. The human factor affects production immensely. Entrepreneurship equips the youths to imbibe entrepreneurial spirit and embrace the government entrepreneurship programs necessary for their empowerment. It inculcates six (6) empowerment elements into the youth. They include; psychological, community, organizational, economic, social and cultural.

**Concept of Poverty**

Poverty has been defined in various ways and contexts. According to Nigeria Institute of Management, (NIM, 2008) “Poverty may be defined as lack of basic things of life, such as food, clothing, shelter and access to portable water, all of which determine the quality of our life. It may also include access to opportunities such as education and employment which aid the escape from poverty and/or allow one to enjoy the respect of fellow citizens”. Poverty in general, entails a state in which an individual or household is unable to meet the basic needs of life considered as minimum requirements, to sustain livelihood in the given society. Poverty is an unacceptable deprivation in human well-being that can comprise both physiological and social deprivation. Physiological deprivation involves the non-fulfillment of basic material or biological needs, including inadequate nutrition, health, education, and shelter. Social deprivation widens the concepts of deprivation to include risk venerability, lack of autonomy, powerlessness and lack of self respect. According to Nweze and Ojowu (2002), poverty can be subdivided into three namely: absolute poverty, relative poverty and subjective poverty.

Absolute poverty is a situation where an individual is constrained with limited financial resources and he is unable to meet his/her basic needs of life such as food, clothes, shelter and health. According to World Bank (1996) Report, indicated that individuals, families or
groups are considered to be absolute poverty oriented when they lack the resources particularly real income to obtain the types of dot needed to enjoy some fixed minimum standard of living by a given society. Nweze and Ojowu (2002) in their remark stated that Relative Poverty is a situation where an individual’s income is less than the average income of the population in the society being considered. The consequences are that the individual possess goods and services lower than those other persons in the society. Subjective poverty, Haralambos and Holborn, (2004; World Bank, 1996) is based on the individual perception about his/her standard of living. This feeling of being poor is a subject of the absolute minimum standing of living. About 2.8 billion persons of the world’s population live on less than $2 a day, and 1.4 billion on less than $1 a day (World Bank, 2009). Poverty is a major limitation of economic development and the dearth of economic opportunity is seen to increase the poverty level of an individual or household. This dearth of opportunities is strengthened by inequality. Analysts have argued that solving the problems of poverty and inequality needs appropriate policies that aims at the gaps and ensures that the poor in a given population can benefit from it.

Concept Poverty Reduction
According to World Bank’s report on the level of poverty in Nigeria in 1999 discovered that the Human Resource Index (HDI) of Nigeria was 0.47 and almost 70 percent of the population was living below poverty level (World Bank, 2013). According to World Bank Report (WBR, 2014) two-thirds of 170 million Nigeria struggle in poverty in Africa’s biggest oil producer despite a per capital income of more than $2700 and annual GDP growth of seven (7%) percent, 70% of the people live on less than $1.25 a day. In the north, 72% live in poverty compared with 27% in the south and 35% in Niger-Delta. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria’s unemployment rate increased to 23.9 percent in 2011 compared with 21.1 per cent in 2010 and 19.7 per cent in 2009.

According to World Bank (2011) Human Development Index (HDI) report, place Nigeria at 156th position among 177 countries as compared to the 151st position in 2002. In a related development; Nigeria’s Human Poverty Index (HPI) for 2009 was 36.2% placing Nigeria at the 114th position and among the 7th poorest nations in the world; while the ratio of the richest 10 percent to the poorest 10 percent was 16.3 with Gini index from 42.9 in 2004 to 44.7 in 2010 (National Bureau of Statistics - NBS, 2012; UNDP, 2013). Yet the country ranks 6th and 7th as oil producer and exporter and ranks 10th as the most populous country in the world with a real GDP growth rate of 7.0 in 2009 which grew to 8.0 in 2010 which however dropped to 6.3 in 2013. Reducing poverty is compelling for sustainable development because in most developing countries the likelihood of being poor and the severity of poverty is high (Klugman, 2002, World Bank, 1996, World Development Report, 2015)

Youth Empowerment
Youth empowerment is generally accepted as all efforts and strategies that is aimed at providing the youth with appropriate skills, developmental know-how and all conducive environment towards bettering their existence and actualizing a sustainable livelihood that will impact on the present and future growth and development of their nation (Obizue, 2016). UNESCO (2005) identifies four (4) major thrusts to begin the work of youth empowerment as a tool for sustainable development. They are- improving youth access to quality entrepreneurship education, Reorienting existing education, developing public awareness and motivation for entrepreneurship programmes and ensuring efficient training by adequate
planning and funding of entrepreneurship education. The Nigeria Youth Policy is the document that stipulates broad guidelines for the implementation of empowerment programmes and projects of youths. The overall goal of the policy is to rights and protects the health, social economic and political wellbeing of all young men and women in order to enhance their participation in the overall development process and improve their quality of life.

The youth empowerment organizations and scheme in Nigeria include:

i. Youth with Innovation in Nigeria.
ii. Subsidy Reinvestment and empowerment Programme (SURE-P)
iii. Youth Initiative for Sustainable Agriculture in Nigeria (YISA)
iv. Graduate internship Scheme (GIS)

Causes of Poverty in Developing Countries (Nigeria)

There are several causes of poverty in Nigeria but the study identified poverty as the focal point. Nigeria has witnessed massive corruption in public sector that have resulted in looting of public treasury; Thus the study also identified other causes of poverty in Nigeria to include:

i. The impact of boko Haram insurgency in North-East Nigeria.
ii. Inadequate access to employment opportunities by majority of the populace.
iii. Inadequate access to the means of fostering rural development in poor regions.
iv. Inadequate access to markets for the goods and services produced in rural areas.
v. Inadequate access to assets such as land and capital by the populace.
vi. Inadequate access to education, health, sanitation and water services.
vii. Inadequate involvement of the poor in the design of development programmes. From the above discussion poverty can be described as a socio-economic plague that needs to be eradicated. According to Akeredolu-Ale (1975) social costs of poverty include: Poverty Undermines National security., Poverty hampers both human development and the formation of social capital Poverty poses a serious threat to the nation’s social solidarity and political stability, Poverty hampers economic growth and Poverty degrades the environment and, thereby, poses a more direct threat to life itself.

Theoretical Framework

Five (5) theories that were used include: Capitalist entrepreneurial Theory, Natural Circumstance theory, Power Theory Modern Theory and Corruption theory. These theories explained how entrepreneurial activities tend to reduce Poverty in the society and circumstances that causes poverty in the society.

Capitalist Entrepreneurial Theory

The first theory that links entrepreneurship and poverty reduction is the theory of capitalist entrepreneurial. This theory focused on basic exploitation of the poor by means of low wages and poor condition of services which allows for possible rise savings among the entrepreneurial class. This theory was extracted from Max Weber’s Sociological theory; the entrepreneur becomes a role performer in conformity with the role of expectations base on religious beliefs, taboos, and customs. Capitalism thrives under the protestant work ethnic that harps on these values. This is the class struggle between the owners of the means of
production and the workers (Bourgeoisie’s and proletarian). The resultant inequality could lead to vast poverty among the peasant majority.

**Natural Circumstantial Theory**

This theory identifies factors such as geographical locations and natural endowments of the environments that a person find himself and other factors that include unemployment old age, physical disabilities etc as culprit of poverty (Akeredolu, 1975).

**Power Theory**

This theory recognizes the structure of political power in the society as the sole determinant of the extent and distribution of poverty among the population.

**Modern Theory**

This theory focused on income disparity as the main causes of most poverty in the society. Poverty may arise as a result of change in average income and change in the distribution of income. Assuming a relationship exist between poverty line (L) and average income of the population (Y) the poverty index will either decreases or increases. And if the higher average income is above the poverty line, there will be less poverty. But with one having a wider spread of income distribution of poverty will tend to be higher.

**Corruption Theory**

Tella (1997) cited in Adeboye & Nasser (2014) believed that poverty is embedded in corruption. He posited that the real motive of politician, especially the third world countries, especially Nigeria, is to acquire political power to enrich themselves and their relations. This will result in massive looting of public funds; the consequence that will ultimately deny the society of the needed social infrastructure for economic development. The more this set of politician remain in power or corridors of power the more they loot the wealth of the country into their private pocket. This scenario is rampant in Nigeria political system where corrupt politician continue to dominant political scenery of the country. Corruption in this context is therefore seen a driver of poverty.

**Empirical Review**

Entrepreneurship is an important element in the dynamics of all economies and it is regarded as the driving force in economic growth and job creation (Sunter, 2005 and Ogbodo, 2009). Norasmah et al (2012) believe that one of the approaches in developing human capital is through education and entrepreneurship training. In his contribution Kareem (2015), in a study on the impact of Entrepreneurship on Poverty Alleviation, he found out that there is a positive significant relationship between entrepreneurship and poverty alleviation. Ibitoye, Atoyebi (2015) in their study, Entrepreneurship and Poverty Reduction In Nigeria: Empirical Analysis of Lagos State, found out that there exist a positive and significant relationship between entrepreneurship and poverty.

**Methodology**

The study adopted survey research design. This allowed for study of representative sampling and for correlation analysis in predicting behaviour (Borden & Abbott, 2002). The descriptive technique was adopted in the analysis. The study had two sources of data-primary and secondary sources. Primary source of data was self–designed, close-ended, pretested
questionnaire made up of twenty-four (24) items. Secondary data was gotten from published books and reviewed journals including electronic works. The study was conducted in Industrial Layout Coal Camp-Enugu, one of the South-Eastern States of Nigeria. The choice of the area was based on a long history of entrepreneurial activities. The actual population of this study was the registered and non-registered entrepreneurial in the Industrial Layout. The population of study was 3,242, being the respondents in the study site.

Using the Modified Taro Yamane formula for calculating sample size.

Using the formula,

\[ n = \frac{N}{3 + N (e)^2} \]

Where \( n \)= sample size
\( N \)=population = 3,242
\( e \)= sampling error usually = 0.05 (level of precision)
\( 3 \)= constant.

\[ n = \frac{3242}{3 + 3242 \times (0.05)^2} = \frac{3242}{11.05} = 292 \]

Simple random sampling technique was adopted for this study, which is a procedure of giving every subject in a population equal chance of appearing in the selection. The researcher is of the opinion that the simple random sampling is suitable for this research work were the researchers choose individual in such a way that each has an equal and independent chance of being selected. The instrument for data collection is the questionnaire, designed by the researchers. It was a 4-point rating Scale instrument with the following response options: Strongly Agree (SA) – 5 points, Agree (A) – 4 points, Undecided (UD), Disagree (D) – 2 points and Strongly Disagree – 1 point. The reverse was the case with negatively word items. The instruments for the study were subjected to face validation by three experts from Department of Entrepreneurial Studies, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike. The corrected version of the instrument guided the structuring of the questionnaire.

The reliability of the instrument was established by administering the instrument on 30 entrepreneurs in the industrial layout that did not take part in the actual study. Cronbach Alpha was used in determining the reliability of the instrument. The reliability coefficient of 0.83 was obtained. Descriptive statistics was employed in the analysis of the questionnaire. Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation was employed in testing the three hypotheses.

**ANALYSIS**

**Table 1: Questionnaire Distributed and Collected**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Questionnaire</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Returned</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>Not Returned</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Survey (2017)
### Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 2: Demographic Characteristic Of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Cumulative Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Age Range</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16-20 Yrs</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-25 Yrs</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26-above</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>94.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Widow/Widower</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Duration in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entrepreneurship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 to 2 Yrs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 to 4 Yrs</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Years &amp; Above</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors Data Computerized Results from SPSS 20 (2017)

From table 2 above, 174(70.0%) of respondents were male while 74(30.0%) were females respondents. 50(20.0%) respondents were aged between 16-20 years; 74(30.0%) were aged between 21-25; 124(50.0%) respondents were aged between 26 years and above. Hence the respondents were mainly of productive age. 70(28.0%) respondents were single; 164(66%) were married; 10(4%) were divorced and 4(2.0%) were either widows or widowers. 12(5%) of respondents has enjoyed entrepreneurship between 1- 2 years; 74 (30%) of the respondents has enjoyed entrepreneurship between 2-4 years while 160(65%) has enjoyed entrepreneurship for 5 years and above.
Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of the Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLES</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>Mean Score</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>No. of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skill Acquisition</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3.0124</td>
<td>0.7246</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurship Training</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3.0136</td>
<td>0.7364</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Creativity</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3.1078</td>
<td>0.7244</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Reduction (PR)</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3.0054</td>
<td>0.8012</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors Computation Using SPSS 20, 2017.

Test of Hypotheses:

Hypothesis one:
Null Hypothesis, HO1: There is no significant relationship between Skill Acquisition and Youth Empowerment.
Alternative Hypothesis, H1: There is significant relationship between Skill Acquisition and Youth Empowerment.
The variables skill acquisition and Youth Empowerment were analyzed with Statistical Package for Social Science, SPSS 20. Below is the table showing result of the correlation analysis:

Table 4: Pearson’s Correlation Analysis of Skill Acquisition and Youth Empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLES</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>Skill Acquisition</th>
<th>Youth Empowerment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skill Acquisition</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.446*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Empowerment</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>0.446*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Correlation is significant at 0.05 level (2-tailed)
** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Authors Computation Using SPSS 20, 2017.

From Table 4 above, there was a moderate positive correlation (0.446) between Skill Acquisition and youth empowerment. It means that as Skill increase, Human Capital Development increases. Since the computed level of significance is 0.022 and it is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence from the research, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between Skill Acquisition and youth empowerment.

Test of Hypothesis Two
Hypothesis Two:
Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation.
Alternative Hypothesis: There is significant relationship between entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation.

The variables entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation were analyzed with statistical Package for Social Science, SPSS version 20. Below is the table showing result of the correlation analysis:

**Table 5: Pearson’s Correlation Analysis of Entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLES</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>Entrepreneurship Training</th>
<th>Job Creation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.388*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>0.248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Creation</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>0.388*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Correlation is significant at 0.05 level (2-tailed)
** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Authors Computation Using SPSS 20, 2017.

From table 5, there was a strong positive correlation (0.388) between Entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation. It means that as Entrepreneurship Training increases, Job Creation increases. Since the computed level of significance is 0.000, and it is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence from the research, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation.

**Test of Hypothesis Three**

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between Creativity & Innovations and Wealth Creation.

Alternative Hypothesis: There is significant relationship between Creativity & Innovations and Wealth Creation.

The variables Youth Creativity and Job Creation were analyzed with statistical Package for Social Science; SPSS version 20. Below is the table showing result of the correlation analysis:

**Table 6: Pearson’s Correlation Analysis of Youth Creativity and Wealth Creation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLES</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>Creativity &amp; Innovations</th>
<th>Wealth Creation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creativity &amp;</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.480*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovations</td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>0.248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealth Creation</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>0.480*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Correlation is significant at 0.05 level (2-tailed)
** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Authors Computation Using SPSS 20, 2017.
From table 6, there was a strong negative correlation (0.480) between Youth Creativity and Wealth Creation. It means that as Creativity & Innovations increases, Wealth Creation increases. Since the computed level of significance is 0.000, and it is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence from the research, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between Creativity & Innovations and Wealth Creation.

Discussion of Major Findings
From the result in table 4 indicates that, there was a moderate positive correlation (0.466) calculated P-value of 0.022 at 0.05 significance. Since the computed level of significance is 0.022 and it is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence from the research, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between Skill Acquisition and youth empowerment. The implication is that when firms or entrepreneurs are committed to effective and efficient Skill acquisition, there will be rapid youth engagement in economic activities. This will no doubt lead to youth empowerment and poverty reduction in the society. This is in line with the findings of Norasmah et al (2012) that emphasized that one of the approaches in reducing poverty is through education and entrepreneurship training. The correlation result in table 5 indicates that, there was a strong positive correlation (0.388) between Entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation. It means that as Entrepreneurship Training increases, Job Creation increases. Since the computed level of significance is 0.000, and it is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence from the research, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between entrepreneurship Training and Job Creation. The implication is that if people especially young youths are effectively and efficiency engaged in entrepreneurship training; this will led to job creation hence poverty reduction. This is in line with the finding of Simkovic, (2012) which reported a considerable positive linkage between entrepreneurship and poverty reduction, finally from 6; the correlation result indicates (0.480) that means a positive correlation between Youth Creativity and Wealth Creation. Since the computed level of significance is 0.000, and it is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. The alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence from the research, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between Creativity & Innovations and Wealth Creation. The implication is that when entrepreneurship drive is effectively developed, it will lead to creativity and innovation which will effectively lead to poverty reduction in the society. This is in line with the findings of Kareem (2015) that found out that there is a positive significant relationship between entrepreneurship and poverty alleviation and Ibitoye (2015) that established a positive and significant relationship between entrepreneurship and poverty.

Conclusion
Based on the objectives and the finding of the research, the Study concludes that effective and efficient entrepreneurship drive is a vital component for poverty reduction in the society. From the study site, there is positive significant relationship between entrepreneurship (Skill Acquisition, Entrepreneurship Training and Youth Creativity) and Poverty Reduction (Youth Empowerment, Job Creation and Wealth Creation) in Industrial Layout Coal Camp, Enugu State Nigeria. This suggests that without effective entrepreneurship many people could be put at risk of being unemployed hence poverty will reign.
Recommendations
Based on the objectives, findings and conclusion of the research study, the study recommended as follows:

i. Entrepreneurship training and development should be instituted at the Local Government levels and inculcate into the school’s curriculum at all level to instill entrepreneurial drive, promote human empowerment and development through entrepreneurial skill acquisition and training thus reducing poverty in the society.

ii. There should be collaboration between small business entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial centres and research institutions to implement research findings of those institutions to achieve technology development. Governments at all levels should intervene in postulating good policies to reduce the problems of entrepreneurs through the supply of needed technological and business information and advices. This will go a long way in job creation and poverty reduction.

iii. Government and private individuals should mainstream entrepreneurial training in the School curriculum by organizing periodic Skill acquisition programmes, field trips, industrial tours to industrialized cities/countries, mentorship programme, hosting of exhibitions/fairs, coaching/grooming, seminars/conferences/workshops and exchange programmes in order to inspire undergraduate students and learners to imbibe entrepreneurial traits.

iv. Government should provide more infrastructures for entrepreneurial development and provide credit schemes especially to the young artisans and tertiary Institutions graduate to encourage entrepreneurial development. Entrepreneurship training should be part of programmes of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) in Nigeria to make the fresh graduate self-employed after a year mandatory programme to serve their father land.

References


