

# IMPACT ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN SOUTH-WEST, NIGERIA

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**Abstract:** Entrepreneurial development training programme implementation in South-West, Nigeria was aimed to tackle poverty and unemployment status of the people. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study comprised, facilitators and personnel of the State Ministries, where EDTP was domiciled in South-West, Nigeria. The sample size of the study was 240 respondents, selected through a simple random sampling technique from two EDTP centres from each of the six states that made up of south-west, Nigeria (Ondo, Oyo, Osun, Ogun, Ekiti and Lagos), based on rate of clientele's enrolment for the programme. Thus, from each centre of EDTP, twenty (20) respondents were selected. A self-developed research instrument by the researchers titled, "Rating scale on impact analysis on environmental entrepreneurial development training programme in south-west, Nigeria" fashioned on four likert rating scale; Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Disagreed (SD). The validity of the research instrument was done by an expert in Test and Measurement while, its reliability was done through test retest method 0.64 coefficient reliability was obtained. Data generated on research question was analysed using descriptive statistics (frequency counts, simple percentages and mean), while inferential statistics was used to analysed data generated on research hypothesis. Based on the findings of the study conclusion were made that environmental analysis (government policies) could enhance effective implementations of the programme. Also, that EDTP could boost the incomes per-capital of the programme beneficiaries. On the basis of the conclusion, recommendations were made by the researchers that the programme providers should carryout environment analysis before its implementation. Also, that public awareness should be made of the programme could alleviate their poverty and unemployment status, and so on.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurial development training programme, (government policies), unemployment status.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Background to the Study

There is no gain saying the fact that poverty and unemployment are twin socio-economic challenges that are ravaging most countries in Africa, Latin America and some nations in Asian continents, Nigeria, inclusive. International Labour Organization (ILO, 2004), stressed that unemployment rate in Nigeria remained over and above 15 and 21% since the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Konig (2004), reported that the recent world recession had resulted into a high rate of unemployment in Nigeria. Erinsakin (2014), noted that many Nigerians are languishing in abject poverty and menace of squalor simply, because they do not have sustainable means of livelihood. Poverty and unemployment have also being identified as some of the factors that responsible for lack social- peace instability in the Nation, Nigeria .It has also been reported that crime and criminality are of a steady increase and rise on a daily basis in Nigeria. The scenario depicted above permeate the entire length and breadth of the country. There is no part of the country that is excluded.

Poverty and unemployment among Nigerians have attracted the attention of governments, both the military and civilian. However, the return of the nation to a full blown civil rule in 1999 after a long term political interregnum have further accentuated the commitment of government towards eradication of poverty and unemployment. Towards this end, several institutional policies strategies and programmes have been implemented to tackle the ugly and unsavory trends. Also, there is synergy or partnership with international organization and non-government organization, all in an attempt to make Nigerians to be living a good life. Some scholars had attributed these moves to commitment of government to their electoral promises. One of the programmes that have been implemented is Entrepreneurial development training programme.

Benchard and Touloso (1998), posited that Entrepreneurial development training programme entails a collection of formalized training and teachers, which informs, educates everyone that is interested in business creation or small business development. Corroborating thus, Rao, Wright and Murherje (1990), stated that Entrepreneurial development training programme will result into development of technical, technological and professional competencies needed for productive work, employment and development of enterprise building and small business development, capability to initiate and starts one's own business or self-employment.

Ogundele (2004), posited that functional approach to entrepreneurial development training programme could equip the would-be entrepreneur with planning, initiating, controlling, supporting, information, evolution development of technical, enterprise building and managerial skills. Entrepreneurial development training programme is a pro-active strategy to aggressively combat poverty and unemployment in a nation, experiencing the socio-economic menace. Thus, informed commitment of some States to the programme in Nigeria. However, Erinsakin (2014), noted that the goals and objectives of Entrepreneurial development and training programme have been bedeviling with myriad of challenges, such as; policy inconsistency, bad governance, politics, corruption, diversification of fund, poor funding, lack of logistics for proper monitoring and evaluation, lack of mechanisms in various programmes to ensure its sustainability and hosts. These challenges have been sources of conducting researches on the programme in Nigeria. From the extant literature much have not been done on impact analysis on environmental variables on effective implementation and sustainability of the programme. This identified gap motivated the researchers to carry out the research.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The poverty and unemployment status of people informed Entrepreneurial development training programmes, in Nigeria, aimed at making people to be equipped with vibrant and relevant skills start a small scale business for self-employment and self-reliance.

However, the programme is militating against by several factors. This however, necessitated this research on impact of environmental variables on Entrepreneurial development training programme in South-West, Nigeria.

### **Research Questions**

One research question was raised to guide the conduct of the research.

1. Will government policies have influence on the effective implementation of Entrepreneurial development training programme in South-West, Nigeria?

### **Research Hypothesis**

**H01:** There is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurial development training programme and per-capital incomes of the programme participants.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The study was conducted on the impact analysis of environmental variables on Entrepreneurial development training programme of South-West, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

1. examine the influence of government policies on entrepreneurial development training programme, South-West, Nigeria; and
2. determine the effect of Entrepreneurial development training programme of per-capital incomes of clientele of Entrepreneurial development training programme, south-west, Nigeria.

### Significance of the Study

The findings of the research will be significant to stakeholders in the provision and implementation of Entrepreneurial development and training programme in Nigeria in the following ways;

First and foremost, the result of the study will enable the providers of the programme to know the influence of environmental variables, such as; culture, traditions, government policies, technological advancement, socio-sub system, political sub-system on effective implementation of Entrepreneurial development training programme in Nigeria.

Also, the findings of the study would help the programme providers to give the programme the desirable supports and logistic for its sustainability.

Lastly, the study will add to the existing literature within the confine of the study, thus, serves as a good source of reference to research in future. The study will be made available and accessible by the public through Open Educational Resources (OER).

## 2. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study comprised, facilitators and personnel of the programme across the six states that made-up of South-West, Nigeria (Ondo, Oyo, Osun, Ogun, Lagos and Ekiti). The sample size of the study was two hundred and forty (240) respondents selected through a simple random sampling technique. From each of the states, two centres of the programme were selected based on the enrolment rate, twenty respondents were selected from each centre. A self-developed research instrument by the researchers was used to generate data, titled, "Ranking Scale on Impact Analysis on Environmental Variables on Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme, South-West, Nigeria". It was developed on four likert rating scale: Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Disagreed (SD).

The research instrument was validated by an expert in Test and Measurement while, its reliability was determined through test-retest method, 0.64 coefficient reliability was obtained. Data generated on research question was analysed, using descriptive statistics (frequency counts, simple percentages and mean) while, inferential statistics was used to analyse data generated on the research hypothesis.

## 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Environmental Analysis

Environmental analysis has been conceptualized in different forms. Environmental analysis can be explained or described as a technique or process of examining all the elements or components either internal or external that have influence on organization. Al-Haway and Al-Hamwan (2017), stated that environmental analysis is the basis on which organisations could achieve its goals. Akintayo and Oghenekwo (2005), noted many organisations could not hit or met their targets because of their failure to carry out environmental analysis to know the threats to organization, either within or outside. Information from both the external and internal environment would to take or adopt strategies to make the organization meet its goals.

The organizations' environment is part of the factors that contribute and increase their success which encounter business environment at a high degree of change and complexity, because what happens in changes and modifications in the rules, as well as policies and method used, in order to achieve the organization mission and objective (Al-Haway and Al-Hamwan, 2017).

Akintayo and Oghenekwo (2003) has classified environmental analysis into three:

1. **Immediate task environment:** This involves the organization internal function, such as; customers, competitors, supplies, regulators, advertisements, labour and maintenance.
2. **National environment:** Organisation does not exist alone. The ability of organization to achieve its goals is a function of the national environment which includes the following variables. Economic sub-system, political sub-system, social sub-system, cultural sub-system, **cultural sub-system, biological sub-system, and so on.**

3. **International environment:** Organization is not only affected by the immediate task environment but by the international environment variables, such as, regulation policies and fiscal measures of the international bodies.

In a nutshell, environmental factors or variables can interact and relate to determine the ability of organization to achieve its goals. This is the case of EDTP in which immediate, national and international environment and their variables, all interact to determine EDTP goals be achievement. Therefore, Environmental analysis variables have positive influence on EDTP effective implementation.

### **Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme (EDTP)**

The implementation of EDTP in Nigeria is not unconnected with a strong desire to wipe-out poverty, making Nigerians self-reliant and boosting their income generating capacities or potentials. There is no gain saying that, millions of Nigerians are very poor. UN (2010), reported that 80% of Nigerians are living in abject poverty and menace of squalors. Dike (2002) asserted that, Nigeria has a very low per capita income. Undoubtedly, Nigeria is a poverty stricken nation.

The various poverty alleviation and economic policies to reverse the poverty status of Nigeria and her citizenry have not recorded applauded results in the past. Entrepreneurship training or education and skill acquisition programmes are therefore designed and implemented in the country as interventional measures to reduce poverty by giving entrepreneurial skills. EDTP entails philosophy of self-reliance, such as; creating a new cultural and productive environment, promoting new sets of attitudes and culture for the attainment of future challenges. Ogundele (2000) asserts that, entrepreneurship training or education remains the gateway to wealth creation in Nigeria.

Matami & Awodun (2005) note, that if Nigeria is willing to move out of the disturbing high level of unemployment and ravaging level of poverty, adequate attention must be given to the growth of entrepreneurship. He seems to be saying that, entrepreneurship training has potentials to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living of Nigerians. Hence, entrepreneurship education or training offers orientation in the development of entrepreneurship skills, effective and efficient application of the skills in business management. Osuagwu (2002) and Ogundele (2007) posited that EDTP could induce even development in Nigeria. Also, it will serve as a catalyst to increase the rate of economic growth, create job opportunities, reduces import of manufactured goods and increase the trade deficits that result from such imports. Aina (2008) opines that EDTP will make individual seek investment opportunity profitably.

Training is described as a process of systematically acquiring job related knowledge, skills and attitudes in order to perform with effectiveness and efficiency specific tasks in an organisation (Mullins, 2020). He classified such skills as follows: Technical skills, Business management, Personal entrepreneurial skills.

Ogundele, Akingbade & Akinlabi (2012), maintained that EDTP is very crucial at boosting productivity, motivation, creating employment and prosperity and revitalizing economy of a nation. Also, it facilitates wealth creation, income generation and self-reliance. In Nigeria, the decision of many tertiary institutions to include entrepreneurship training among their existing courses was the desire to produce graduates that will be self-reliant and also, make them job creators and not job seekers. Ogundele (2004) stressed further that a corollary exists between entrepreneurship education or training and improved income generation.

Awogbenle and Iwuamadi (2010), asserted that EDTP is a short -term invention mechanism aimed at addressing the problem of looking for or searching for non-existing jobs, and the urgent need to orientate people, particularly Nigerians on imbibing self-employment and entrepreneurship, through vocational and entrepreneurial training programmes. Thus, EDTP is specifically designed for the people to inform them about world of business and opportunities to create their own business or self-employment, creating employment opportunities and being employers of labour. These are the major focus of entrepreneurship training in addition with income generation. Employment is the life wire of any economy. Human development will definitely be grossly undermined and impeded, without employment (NEEDS, 2004).

In conclusion, EDTP is aimed at developing entrepreneurship culture, and skills among its beneficiaries. Also, it is aimed at giving the needed vocational skill training for occupational productivity. These in adverse effects will have positive impacts in terms of simulating the income generating potentials and making its clientele self-sustainable, economically. These are the reasons, the various governments in Nigeria have synergized efforts with the different provides of EDTP in recent times.

### Presentation of Findings and Discussion of Results

**Research Question One:** Will stability on government policy have influence on effective implementation of entrepreneurial development training programme in South-West, Nigeria?

**Table 1: Showing frequency counts, simple percentages (%) and mean (x) on will government policy stability have influence on affective implementation of EDTP in south-west, Nigeria**

S/N	Items	SD	D	A	SA	Mean	Remarks
1.	Government policy favours EDTP implementation in south-west, Nigeria	165 68.75%	42 15.5%	18 7.5%	15 6.24%	1.51	Rejected
2.	Government policy is anti EDTP implementation in south-west, Nigeria	10 4.16	12 5%	32 13.33%	186 77.5%	<b>3.64</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
3.	There is stability of government policy on EDTP in south-west, Nigeria	180 75%	34 14.16%	18 7.5%	08 3.33%	<b>3.5</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
4.	Government policy is not stable on EDTP in south-west, Nigeria	06 2.5%	12 5%	26 10.83%	196 81.6%	<b>3.71</b>	<b>Accepted</b>
5.	Government policies support adequate funding of EDTP in south-west Nigeria	199 82.91%	32 13.33%	06 2.5%	03 1.25%	<b>1.22</b>	<b>Rejected</b>
6.	Inadequate funding of EDTP is due to government policy that does not make provision for the EDTP south-west, Nigeria	4 1.66%	4 1.66%	36 15%	196 81.6%	<b>3.76</b>	Rejected
	<b>Total</b>	<b>564</b> <b>39.16%</b>	<b>136</b> <b>9.44%</b>	<b>136</b> <b>9.44%</b>	<b>604</b> <b>41.94%</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>Accepted</b>

Table 1 shows that the average rating scale of four ( $x = 2.5$ ) is lesser than the mean of average rating scale of four ( $x = 2.53$ ), thus, indicates that government policies have influence on effective implementation of Entrepreneurial development training in South-West, Nigeria.

### Research Hypothesis

**H01:** Will government policy have influence on the effective implementation of Entrepreneurial development training programme and income per-capital of the people in South-west Nigeria

**Table 2: Showing Spearman Ranking Correlation Coefficient on there is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurial development training programme and income per capital of the people in south-west, Nigeria.**

S/N	EDTP Centres in South-West State, Nigeria	EDTP	R <sub>x</sub>	Income per capital among the people	R <sub>y</sub>	D = R <sub>x</sub> -R <sub>y</sub>	D <sup>2</sup>
1.	EDTP, Okitipupa Centre, Ondo	42	1	43	2	-1	1
2.	EDTP, Ondo Centre, Ondo	7	12	6	12	0	0
3.	EDTP, Agodi-Ibadan, Centre, Oyo	23	5	28	3	2	4
4.	EDTP, Bodija-Ibadan, Centre, Oyo	11	10	44	1	9	81
5.	EDTP, Abeokuta, Ogun, Centre	32	2	25	4	-2	4
6.	EDTP, Ojere, Ogun, Centre	30	3	18	6	-3	9
7.	EDTP, Ado-Ekiti Centre, Ekiti	27	4	10	9	-5	25
8.	EDTP, Ikole Ekiti Centre, Ekiti	12	9	15	8	1	1
9.	EDTP, UNILAG, Lagos	13	8	17	7	1	1
10.	EDTP, Pan Atlantic University Lagos	16	7	19	5	2	4
11.	EDTP, UNIOSUN, Osun	9	11	7	11	0	0
12.	EDTP, OAU, Ile-Ife, Osun	18	6	8	10	-4	16

Variables	N	DF	D <sup>2</sup>	P-Cal	P-critical	Decision
X	112	10	146	0.91	0.648	*
Y	12					

\*=significant at 0.05 alpha level

The table 2 above shows that there is a high positive relationship between EDTP and income per-capital increase among people in South-West, Nigeria. Since, P-calculated is greater than P-critical. Null hypothesis, therefore, rejected.

#### 4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The result obtained on research question is corroborated by the submission of Akintayo and Oghenekhwo (2005) and Erinsakin (2014) that environment of any organization or programme in terms of variable like Economic – subsystem, political sub-system, ecology, legal sub-system, government policies, inconsistency or stability are some variables that could determine the sustainability or existence of such organization. In case of scholars have strongly lend credence to it. Erinsakin (2014) contended that lack of inconsistency in government policies is a bane to EDT programme. What this indicates EDTP could be influenced by government policy instability which one of the variables of environmental analysis.

Also, the findings on research hypothesis one is also in consonance or alignment with the submission of scholars on EDTP like, Dike (2002) who asserted that Nigerian have a very low capital per income, this EDTP is a pro-active strategy to increase it. This is also supported by Ogundele (2004) that there is a strong relationship between EDTP and an improved incomes generation.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, conclusion were made that environmental analysis (government policies) has a positive influence on effective implementation of EDTP and that EDTP, low income per capital of the people i.e. the beneficiaries of the programme could be boosted or improved.

#### 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the conclusions of the study, the following recommendations were made;

1. There should be consistency or stability in government policies on EDTP
2. Enlightenment programme should be made through both print and electronics media on the advantages or relevance of EDTP on generation of incomes and wealth creation.
3. The providers of EDTP in south-west and Nigeria as a nation should embark on aggressive campaign to mobilize people to enroll for EDTP in South-West, Nigeria.
4. Environmental analysis in terms of its variables should be done before implementation of EDTP in south-west, Nigeria;
5. Public should also be made to know that EDTP could reduce poverty and unemployment among people and so on.

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