

## Effect of Entrepreneurship Development on Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria

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**Abstract:** *Entrepreneurship is considered as an alternative way to tackle some of the socio economic problems that bedeviled some countries presently, especially problem of high unemployment and poverty. Entrepreneurship is a process undertaken by the government to reduce the level of poverty in the economy. Entrepreneurship development is the process of enhancing entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through structured training and institutional building programmes focused on individuals who wish to start or expand a business. One of the major challenges facing developing and underdeveloped countries of the world is poverty. It has been so endemic as a result of the high rate of unemployment that has become the major characteristic of the developing and underdeveloped countries of the world. The study focused on the effect of entrepreneurship development on poverty alleviation in Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are to examine the effect of entrepreneurship training and education on poverty alleviation in Nigeria and to determine the challenges that militate against sustainable entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The study adopted human capital Theory propounded by Robert (1991) and Mc clellands' achievement motivation theory (1961). It was concluded that Entrepreneurship development is a key tool for poverty reduction; stimulating employment and economic growth in developing countries. Entrepreneurship boosts economic growth, enhances educational attainment and increases the rate of economic growth and for Nigeria to move out of the disturbing high level of poverty, adequate attention must be given to the growth of entrepreneurship. The study recommends that Entrepreneurship development should be inculcated into the school's curriculum to promote human empowerment and development through entrepreneurial education and training and also the federal government should provide enabling environment conducive for the smooth operation of both indigenous entrepreneurs and foreign investors' in order to boost the economy, reduced unemployment and ravaging level of poverty in Nigeria.*

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship Development, Poverty Alleviation*

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### I. Introduction

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Entrepreneurship development is considered as a way to tackle some of the socio economic problems that bedeviled some countries presently, especially problem of high poverty and unemployment (Abubakar2012). The role of entrepreneurship is to promote prosperity by establishing new jobs, decreasing the level of unemployment and increase economic growth and development of a region (Kareem2015). They also increase productivity by introducing new innovation and speed up structural changes by forcing existing business to reform and increase competition (Baron 2007). Entrepreneurship development contributes to poverty alleviation when it creates employment through the start up of new entrepreneurship or the expansion of existing ones and they increases social wealth by creating new markets, new industries, new technology, new institutional forms, new jobs and net increases in real productivity, increases income which culminates in higher standards of living for the population (Simon, 2005) then it is logically to state that if the number of entrepreneurs of any given country increase, the poverty indicators will decrease and vice verse. Entrepreneurship remains the gateways to sustainable wealth creation in Nigeria (Ogundele 2000). Matanmi and Awodun (2005) advocated that if Nigeria desire to move out of the high level of unemployment and ravaging level of poverty, adequate attention must be giving to the growth of entrepreneurship. The poverty situation in Nigeria has indeed assumed a crisis dimension. Records from the Bureau of statistics show that about 67% of Nigerians live below the poverty line (Ajegi, 2002). The Nigeria government through most of her policies and programmes has made tremendous effort towards changing the scenario in the country. Despite the effort of government in this direction, the "poverty virus" is getting more entrenched and spreading faster and

wider among the populace. This incidence is higher among the youth who falls within the age bracket of 15-35 (Adofu and Ocheja 2013). The untrained and unskilled youth grows into an unemployable man who cannot be employed because of his lack of marketable skills to be engaged in a job that can adequately support his family (Adofu and Ocheja 2013). The best remedy for poverty alleviation in any country of the world lies in encouraging more on business activity and startup the new ventures through entrepreneurship development (Alan 2006). Moreover, entrepreneurship provides a basis for economic change through new knowledge creation and application. Entrepreneurship promotes income empowerment in an economy and in the modern world; entrepreneurship provides a new approach for fighting poverty and stimulating economic growth in developing countries. One line of thinking about poverty reduction has developed around the idea of entrepreneurial activities in the form of new venture formation, innovation and high-growth firms. In Nigeria most of the poverty alleviation measures or initiatives are embedded in entrepreneurship but have suffered several challenges culminating into their failure. This was as a result of political and policy instability, poor mechanisms of sustainability, lack of transparency and accountability, inadequate coordination of various programmes, inefficient budgetary management, absence of effective collaboration and complementation, absence of agreed poverty reduction agenda and failure of policy mechanism targets (Arogundade, Adebisi, & Ogunro, 2011; Hussaini, 2014). Despite the colossal amount of resources committed to those programmes, the poverty situation aggravates, and more and more people fall into the poverty region instead of escaping. The study tends to examine the effect of entrepreneurship development on poverty alleviation in Nigeria.

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

One of the major challenges facing developing and underdeveloped countries of the world is poverty. It has been so endemic as a result of the high rate of unemployment that has become the major characteristic of the developing and underdeveloped countries of the world (Adofu and Ocheja 2013). Poverty still remains the major obstacle to the success of the struggle for the optimum utilization of human resources for both social and economic development of nations. More than a billion people, live in extreme poverty (Collier, 2007). poverty in Nigeria is becoming widespread and severe (Kudi, 2015) and in spite of the Nigeria's vast resources, the country is known for her low Gross Domestic Product (GDP), low per capital income, high unemployment rate, low industrial utilization capacity and high birth rate. Both scholars and policymakers have proposed that entrepreneurship is an effective means for economic development and poverty alleviation in impoverished and lower income regions of the world (Mead and Liedholm, 1998). Worse still the problems of poverty in Nigeria is multifaceted, among which are , lack of access to good health facilities, high infant mortality rate, lack of essential infrastructure, unemployment, underemployment and corruption (Olayinka, Olusegun et al 2015). Poor people lack the capacity to meaningfully participate in the economy, either as producers of goods and services or as suppliers of labour. There is a close relationship between employment performance and poverty prevalence: poverty rates have remained roughly constant in the same manner as the recorded unemployment rate since the 1980s. The rate of poverty in Nigeria may be related to the problem of inequality in distribution of resource, high unemployment, low per capital income, high level of illiteracy etc. The goal of addressing poverty might remain elusive unless much emphasis is laid down on the development of entrepreneurial skill (Akpomi, 2009). Poverty has negative implications in people's lives and its devastating and humiliating effect on human and national development cannot be underestimated. For instance poverty has been associated with poor health, low level of education or skills and high rates of disruptive or disorderly behavior among others. Nigeria's unemployment and high poverty level poses even greater threat to its development, security and peaceful co-existence. It is argued that the depth and extent of global poverty would be far greater without the activities of entrepreneurs who have created jobs and wealth (Singer, 2014). This clearly signifies that entrepreneurship is a good tool in fight poverty. The reduction of poverty is the most difficult challenge facing any country in the developing world where on the average majority of the population is considered poor. Evidences in Nigeria show that the number of those in poverty has continued to increase (Raheem 2015). Poor people have severely limited access to, and control over, key assets, including land and physical and human capital. Lacking production and labour market endowments, the poor have low income and low consumption. In Nigeria, not only do many people live below the poverty line but they also stay poor for long and sustained periods. Many of these chronically poor people only emerge briefly from poverty because of seasonal employment, but lack the impetus to contribute to technological change and economic growth and development. The Nigeria government have introduced and established various programmes, policies and agencies saddled with the responsibility of alleviating poverty in the country. However, despite this policy stance very little seems to be achieved in terms of real impact of the plight of the poor.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The broad objective of the study is to examine the effect of entrepreneurship development and poverty alleviation in Nigeria. The specific objectives were:

- 1) To examine the effect of entrepreneurship training and education on poverty alleviation in Nigeria.
- 2) To determine the challenges that militates against sustainable entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

## **II. Review of Related Literature**

### **2.1 Conceptual Review**

#### **2.1.1 Entrepreneurship Development**

Entrepreneurship is seen as a process which involves the effort of an individual or individuals in identifying viable business opportunities in an environment and obtaining and managing the resources needed to exploit those opportunities (Hill and McGowan 1999). According to Ogundele (2005) Entrepreneurship can be defined as the processes of emergence, behavior and performance of entrepreneurs. He notes that a focus on entrepreneurship is a focus on the processes involved in the initiation of a new organization, the behavior of such organization and its performance in terms of profit made. Osuagwu (2002) defined entrepreneurship as a catalyst to increase the rate of economic growth, creating job opportunities as well as reducing the dependence on the import of manufactured products. Entrepreneurship is a process undertaken by the government to reduce the level of poverty in the economy. It also encompasses creating innovation, promoting new sets of attitudes and culture for the attainment of future challenges (Arogundade, 2011). Entrepreneurship development refers to the process of enhancing entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through structured training and institutional building programmes focused on individuals who wish to start or expand a business (Mwatsika 2015). The aim of entrepreneurship development is to enlarge the base of entrepreneurs in an economy in order to accelerate the pace at which new ventures are created thereby speed up creation of jobs and economic growth (Acs and Audretsch 2003, Aidis 2005, Benzing et al 2009). Entrepreneurship development involves three types of related activities that stimulate, support and sustain the practice of entrepreneurship. This process involves various stakeholders that include the government and its agencies, academic institutions at all levels, primary, secondary and tertiary education and technical or vocational training, and the private sector that includes entrepreneurs and large companies (Mwatsika 2015).

#### **2.1.2 Poverty Alleviation**

Poverty can be conceptualized in four ways: Lack of access to basic need/goods; Lack of or impaired access to productive resources; inefficient use of common resources as well as a result of exclusion mechanism (Olayemi, 2012). Poverty means the lack of income or shortage of assets; the lack of competence, confidence, disempowerment, etc.; has also deprivation of national currency; it is also common to speak of a poor understanding, or culture, or spirit (Singer, 2010). Poverty may arise from low productivity of the households and they face financial constraints and lack of other incentives of entrepreneurship (Adenutsi 2009). The World Bank indicates that poverty is categorized as both absolute and relative (Misango and Ongiti 2013). When poverty is said to be absolute, it describes as a lack of resources to meet the physical needs for survival, a lack of basic security, the absence of one or more factors that enable individuals and families to assume basic responsibilities and to enjoy fundamental rights (Ali and Ali 2013). On the other hand, relative poverty can be categorized in relation to particular groups or areas in relation to the economic status of other members of the society which is interpreted as a lack of resources to achieve a standard of living that allows people to play roles, participate in relationships, and live a life that is deemed normative of the society to which they belong (Misango and Ongiti 2013). The view of Todaro and Smith (2003), approximate Oladunmi, (1999) opinion that poverty can be defined as a situation of insufficient income for securing basic necessities of life such as food, portable water, clothing and shelter. According to Haruna, (2002), poverty is more than lack of income. It is also insecurity and inequality, poor health and illiteracy. Poverty alleviation can be referred to as sustained development. Since development is not seen as a cluster of benefits, which a needy country simply acquires, but as an indigenous process that should rely primarily on the strength and resources of the society concerned, (Thirlwall, 1999). The aim of any poverty alleviation of any government is to achieve lasting improvements in the quality of life and not just short-term improvement that disappears at the end of the project cycle (Adofu and Ocheja 2013). Poverty alleviation is therefore aimed at maintaining the natural resource base through a process that adapts properly to the natural environment by making appropriate improvement in the social values of the people, (Paul, 2007). According to Okpoko and Ezeadichie, (2003), Adofu and Ocheja (2013) Poverty alleviation refers to sustained improvements in the living conditions of a particular group of people. They posit that poverty alleviation as a concept is closely related to development, which they described as a process characterized by increased productivity, equalization in the distribution of social products and emergence of

indigenous institutions whose relations with the outside world are characterized by equity rather than by dependence or subordination.

## **2.2 Theoretical Review**

The study is anchored on Human Capital Theory propounded by Robert (1991). He advocates that education is a tool for improving human capital, stimulating labour productivity and boosting the levels of technology across the globe. He encourages spending on nation's workforce because expenditure on education, training and development is a productive investment. Besides, human capital improvement through quality education and training is a critical factor that propels economic growth and development in many parts of the countries. Human capital can have major effects on an individual's risk of poverty or success. It was indicated that human capital significantly affects people's earning, and consequently lack of human capital can place an individual at risk for poverty. According to Rank (2004) and Darling (2002), individuals with greater human capital are more likely to be competitive in the labor market than those who lack human capital. Human capital is seen as a set of skill/characteristics that increase workers' productivity and performance in any organization. Human capital has played a positive significant role in economic development, productivity, education, growth and innovation which has been stated as a justification for government subsidies for education and job skills training. Human capital improvement through quality education and training is a critical factor that propels economic growth and development in Nigeria. The theory is relevant to the study because it emphasizes that when people acquired quality education and skill training they will contribute to economic growth and development by establishing and managing new venture, creating employment which will improve the standard of living of the people. **McClelland's achievement motivation theory (1961)** McClelland, advocated that some people have need for achievement, some for power and others for affiliation. People with strong need for achievement tend to be highly motivated by challenging and competitive work situations. He asserts that a high need for achievement in a national population is necessary to launch and sustain a high level of economic development which means that there is a correlation between high achievement needs and high performance. The high achievement is linked with entrepreneurial spirit necessary to take some risks and develop country's economic resources. The relevance of this theory is that when youths are sufficiently motivated to have high need for achievement in life through entrepreneurship education and training, there is greater tendency for them to set up their own businesses after graduation without waiting for white collar jobs.

## **2.3 Entrepreneurship Development and Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria**

Entrepreneurship development contributes to poverty reduction when it creates employment through the establishment of new entrepreneurship or the expansion of existing ones and they increase social wealth by creating new markets, new industries, new technology, new institutional forms, new jobs and net increases in real productivity, increases income which culminates in higher standards of living for the population (Simon, 2005) then it is logically to state that if the number of entrepreneurs of any given country increase, the poverty indicators will decrease and vice versa. The jobs created through their activities in turn lead to equitable distribution of income which culminates in higher standards of living for the populace. In the view of Osunde, (2003) and Nwagwu, (2005), a better approach to the eradication of poverty should be to break the generational chain of poverty by empowering the youth to be self-reliant through vocational skill acquisition programme targeted at the youths. Akpama, Esang, et al (2011), observed that acquisition of vocational skills lead to a significant reduction of poverty among young adults, and participants' age on skill acquisition programmes significantly influenced poverty reduction. Entrepreneurial studies are inter-disciplinary training that focuses on the tools needed to start a new business or vocation. Individuals living in poverty is a critical issue which focuses on how entrepreneurship will help to solve the poverty, on the other hand, those who are living under poverty create their own business, ultimately, entrepreneurship is a process which is creating long-lasting solutions to alleviate poverty (Bruton and Ketchen 2013). One line of thinking about poverty reduction has developed around the idea of entrepreneurial activities in the form of new venture formation, innovation and high-growth firms (Mitra and Abubakar, 2011). Entrepreneurship is viewed today as a key driver of economic growth (Tende 2013). This is because small rapidly growing firms started by entrepreneurially minded individuals, create wealth and a significant number of jobs in particular economies, thereby impacting greatly on social and economic development (Mohammad, Abul et al 2014). Entrepreneurial activities have been found to be capable of making positive impacts on the economy of a nation and the quality of life of the people (Adejumo, 2001). According to Onyenebo and Ezeano (2011) entrepreneurship performs numerous roles in business, in the society and overall development. In fact all factors of production (labour, land and capital) would be rendered ineffective and unproductive without entrepreneurship development. Entrepreneurship activities and innovative ingenuity in Nigeria have developed enterprises in areas such as agriculture/agro-allied,

solid minerals, transportation, information and telecom, hospitality and tourism business, building and construction etc. According to Anyadike, Emeh and Ukah (2012) these human and natural resources notwithstanding, Nigeria is still one of the poorest countries in the world and has one of the highest rates of youth unemployment in Sub-Sahara Africa, and despite its alleged strong economic growth. The need for entrepreneurship development in the country today is necessitated by the fact that entrepreneurship development is a major factor in economic growth and development and also the permanent cure for extreme hunger and poverty.

#### **2.4 Poverty Alleviation Strategies in Nigeria**

In Nigeria, the federal government has initiated several measures and policies to reduce the level of poverty among the masses. Poverty alleviation programs are categorized into two periods, and this includes pre-Structural Adjustment Program and post Structural Adjustment Program era. The Pre-SAP era, includes Agricultural Development Program, Rural Banking Program, Operation Feed the Nation, River Basin Development Authorities, Free and compulsory primary education, Federal Low-cost Housing Scheme, Strategic Grains Reserve Program, Rural electrification scheme, National Agricultural Land Development Authority, Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme and Green revolution (Hussaini, 2014, Umar, Mohamad et al 2016). The post-SAP poverty alleviation programs were put in place to cushion the outcomes for instance, People's Bank of Nigeria, National Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure, National Directorate of Employment, Family Economic advancement Program, Community Banks program, Family Support Program and Better Life Program were implemented. However, most of these programs failed to meet up with their objectives, due to lack of mechanisms for sustainability, inadequate coordination of various programmes, inefficient budgetary management, absence of effective collaboration and complementation, lack of transparency and accountability, failure of policy mechanism targets, political and policy instability and absence of agreed poverty reduction agenda (Arogundade, Adebisi, & Ogunro, 2011; Hussaini, 2014). On the return to democracy in the year 1999, the government realizes that about 70 percent of the populations are living in abject poverty, this led to the launching of the Poverty Alleviation program (PAP). The program provided jobs to 200,000 people. Despite these efforts poverty remained higher in the country (Ogwumike, 2002). The failure of this program, led to the establishment of National Poverty Eradication Program (NAPEP), with the aim of coordinating all poverty alleviation programs from the national level to all the local governments in Nigeria. NAPEP has been structured into four schemes and these include: Natural Resources Development and Conservation Scheme, Social Welfare Service Scheme, Youth Empowerment Scheme and Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme. These programs were designed to eradicate absolute poverty, a sum of six billion Naira was approved in the year 2001. The major difference between NAPEP and previous poverty reduction projects was that it coordinates the activities of other relevant ministries, parastatals and agencies nationwide. Even though, NAPEP appears to be capacious programmed but poverty level remained unchanged (Umar, Mohamad et al 2016).

#### **2.5 Effect of Entrepreneurship Training and Education on Poverty Alleviation.**

Entrepreneurship training and education 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 (Arogundade, 2011). Okereke and Okorafor (2011) assert that entrepreneurship education is a potent and viable tool for self-empowerment, job and wealth creation. Entrepreneurship education entails teaching students, learners and would-be business men, equipping the trainees with skills needed for teaching responsibility and developing initiatives of prospective trainees (Ezeani, 2012). In the view of Olawolu and Kaegon (2012), entrepreneurship education prepares youths to be responsible and entering individuals who become entrepreneurial thinkers by exposing them to real life learning experiences where they will be required to think, take risks, manage circumstances and incidentally learn from the outcome. Entrepreneurship Training will equip the people with skills for constant improvement and innovation in their undertaken. The entrepreneurship development program in Nigeria is designed to help an individual in strengthening his/her entrepreneurial motivation and in acquiring skills and capabilities necessary for playing his/her entrepreneurial role effectively. Oviawe, (2010) noted that entrepreneurship is acquisition of skills and ideas for creating employment for oneself and others. It is the act of starting a company, arranging business ideas and taking risks in order to make a profit through the skills one acquired through education (Omolayo, 2006). According to Ogundele, Akingbade and Akinlabi, (2012), the contribution of entrepreneurship training and education on poverty reduction through youth empowerment and social welfare service improvement will be much significant if entrepreneurship is encouraged at all the level in the state especially at local and community level. Entrepreneurial studies are inter-disciplinary training that focuses on the tools needed to start a new business or

vocation. Because Nigeria is fast becoming a predominantly youthful society with high rate of unemployment requires training the youth in entrepreneurship skills in technical vocational education and training to tackle the unemployment and poverty which has reached alarming proportions (Adofu and Ocheja 2013). The success of entrepreneur in business depends on many factors including training and education, but these are often negligible. Entrepreneurial activities have been found to be capable of making positive impacts on the economy of a nation and the quality of life of the people (Adejumo, 2000). In fact, there are streams of benefits associated with entrepreneurship education such as poverty reduction, self-employment, self-reliance, self-confidence etc. Scholars have advocated that entrepreneurship training and education are the permanent cure for extreme hunger and poverty necessitated by unemployment. An entrepreneurship education remains the gateway to sustainable wealth creation in Nigeria (Ogundele, 2000). Matanmi and Awodun (2005), if Nigeria desire 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. Entrepreneurship education is one way of addressing poverty reduction, as there is strong empirical evidence suggesting that economic growth over time is necessary for poverty reduction. Entrepreneurship boosts economic growth, enhances educational attainment and increases the rate of economic growth (Mitra and. Abubakar 2011). Entrepreneurship education creates enormous business opportunities and trains people with innovative enterprise skills to grasp the opportunities for starting new entrepreneurial activities [Cheng and Chan 2009]. Entrepreneurship education has to increase entrepreneurial self-efficacy, self-employment, and risk-taking attitude of the entrepreneur (Mohammad, Abul etal 2014). Entrepreneurship education creates enormous business opportunities and trains people with innovative enterprise skills to grasp the opportunities for starting new entrepreneurial activities (Mohammad, Abul etal 2014).

## **2.6 Challenges that militates against sustainable entrepreneurship development in Nigeria**

There a lot of impediments that hinders the success, growth and survival of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Onuoha (1994), Obeleagu Nzebulo (2000) are all of the opinion that inadequate capital, incompetent management, lack of technological and infrastructural facilities are the common problems, among others. Ndubuisi (2004) cited in Diyoke (2014), from another perspective, include the following: Arbitrary challenges in the administration of law by the government which spreads the element of uncertainty among the entrepreneurs, Low status of business in the eyes of the public, Lack of insufficient infrastructure and high cost of production, High risk involved in new enterprises, Restrictive effects of customs and Market imperfections, which deny potential entrepreneurs the resources, they need for organizing new entrepreneurs. Other challenges identified by Anietie and Akpan (2012) include irregular power supply and other infrastructural inadequacies (water, roads, etc.), unfavourable fiscal policies, multiple taxes, levies and rates, fuel crises or shortages, policy inconsistencies, reversals and shocks, uneasy access to funding, poor policy implementation, restricted market access, raw materials sourcing problems, competition with cheaper imported products, problems of inter-sectoral linkages given that most large scale firms source some of their raw material outside instead of sub contracting to SMEs, insecurity of people and property, fragile ownership base, lack of requisite skill and experiences, thin management, unfavourable monetary policies, lack of preservation, processing and storage technology and facilities, lack of entrepreneurial spirit, poor capital structuring as well as poor management of financial, human and other resources. Onugu (2005) identified entrepreneurship challenges in Nigeria to include insufficient capital, lack of focus, inadequate market research, over-concentration on one or two markets for finished products, lack of succession plan, inexperience, lack of proper book keeping, lack of proper records or lack of any records at all, inability to separate business and family or personal finances, lack of business strategy, inability to distinguish between revenue and profit, inability to procure the right plant and machinery, inability to engage or employ the right caliber staff, planlessness, cut-throat competition, lack of official patronage of locally produced goods and service, dumping of foreign goods and over concentration of decision making on one (key) person, usually the owner.

## **III. Conclusion and Recommendations**

### **3.1 Conclusion**

Entrepreneurship development is a key tool for poverty reduction; stimulating employment and economic growth in developing countries. Entrepreneurship boosts economic growth, enhances educational attainment and increases the rate of economic growth. Poverty has been known to be one of the social issues which are so apparent among Nigerian youths. Despite the numerous efforts of the Federal Government to control this situation, poverty still persists among the youths. The effect of poverty on the society is greatly de-humanizing. Entrepreneurship is one of the measures embraced by the government to reduced mass poverty and unemployment in the country. Entrepreneurship development in Nigeria is perceived as a catalyst to increase the rate of economic growth and create job opportunities. Furthermore if Nigeria wants to reach its full potential in

terms of economic and social development, it cannot afford to ignore the importance of its indigenous entrepreneurs and their contributions that they make to the country's economy. Entrepreneurship remains the gateway to sustainable wealth creation in Nigeria. It is also an effective means for economic development and poverty alleviation in impoverished and lower income region of the world. Finally if Nigeria desire to move out of the disturbing high level of poverty, adequate attention must be given to the growth of entrepreneurship.

### 3.2 Recommendations

- 1) Entrepreneurship development should be inculcated into the school's curriculum to promote human empowerment and development through entrepreneurial education and training.
- 2) The federal government should provide enabling environment conducive for the smooth operation of both indigenous entrepreneurs and foreign investors' in order to boost the economy, reduced unemployment and ravaging level of poverty in Nigeria.
- 3) Government should create awareness on the benefits and role of entrepreneurship development to individual towards poverty alleviation, economic growth and development.
- 4) There should be sound national economic policy with respect to SMEs, including recognition of the vital contribution of entrepreneurship to national economic development.

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