





# In The Eyes of Nigerian Students' In Apg Shimla University, The Groundwork Of Self – Employment Created Among Nigerian Youth Is Entrepreneurship Education

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## ABSTRACT

Nigeria is an African country. The country is economically strong by its manpower and resources. Education is a base of Nigerian culture. But the country has huge unemployed youth. Population is one of the factors. This study is not concerned with population of the country. Employment is a backbone of Nigerian economy. Due to unemployment poverty was increased. Youth employment is a challenging task for the Nigerian government. Federal Government of Nigeria introduced many development programmes and policies to cut poverty and unemployment and tried to create employment for youths. But due to corruption, low infrastructure, lack of specific tutor, inadequate working capital, lack of professional training are the barriers of skill development. There are many factors which reduce the scope of employment. Many deaths occurred due to unemployment. Covid 19 created a huge impact on the labour job market. Youth are worried about their future. Crime increases day by day. In entrepreneurship education subjects are developed in the way where appropriate utilization of economic resources has been mentioned. Youth get lots of knowledge and earn technological skill to use the resources. Entrepreneurship education is improving skills and knowledge of youth that develop their mind to start an entrepreneurial venture. The study investigates the level of entrepreneurship education and the relationship between entrepreneurship education and creation of self-employment. The study randomly selected 193 Nigerian students of APG Shimla University. The self-structured questionnaire was developed to collect the responses. The items are measured through a five-point Likert scale. The Cronbach's alpha value is .808 and .709 respectively. More than .7 alpha score indicates that the data is reliable. By the use of descriptive statistics and Spearman's rank correlation test, data is analyzed and interpreted. The study found that entrepreneurship education is positively related with self-employment creation. Nigerian students take entrepreneurship education as a subject to lift their career as a self-employed person. Those students can start their own business. Because there is a positive correlation between entrepreneurship education and Self – Employment Creation.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship education, Self – Employment Creation and Nigerian students in APG Shimla University

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## 1 Introduction

Unemployment is big issue for the world. More or less every country try to reduce unemployment rate. The job market is very challenging in Nigeria. More or Less unemployment rate increases day by day in everywhere. Due to unemployment employees are suffered with mental health. Without employment human psychology feel disturb and therefore he or she is effected with mental health (Gregory C. Murphy and James A. Athanasou, 1999). Some employees commenced suicide as they did not overcome or adjust the mental health condition due to unemployment (A. Milner1, A and A. D. LaMontagne, 2013). Unemployment created violence or aggression among the unemployed people. They used to behave very rudely and underprivileged (Peter Fischer, Tobias Greitemeyer, and Dieter Frey, 2008). Unemployed personnel tends to crime. Unemployed persons lost their interest to decide the right path. They could not feel happy from inside. They are associated with unlawful activates. After passing with a college degree students are struggling a lot to get a good job. Many studies are conducted on unemployment (Krishna, R., 2013; Singh, R., 2018). Inflation means extreme money supply. Inflation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) create an impact on unemployment (Rubel Singh, 2018). Huge population, capital deficiency, lack of skilled labour, rural economy, net national income, increase in price, under-developed economy are the reasons of unemployment. Presently the whole world is suffering from Covid 19. The disease flourish and transform in a pandemic disease. To minimize the effect of Covid 19, many organizations conduct online work and some organizations reduce workforce. The elimination process from job and working from home create pressure to employees' mental health (Cillian P. McDowell, Matthew P. Herring, Jeni Lansing, Cassandra S. Brower and Jacob D. Meyer, 2021). The COVID-19 hampered the career of employees. Many employees lost their jobs during Covid 19 pandemic situation. It creates anxiety and fear for employees. Employees assumed to lose their jobs in the near future due to the crisis (Stijn Baert, Louis Lippens, Eline Moens, Philippe Sterkens and Johannes Weytjens). Many studies shout that self-employment or to start a venture is an alternative solution of unemployment. It means business may be reduced unemployment rate. Youth enablement through entrepreneurship played an important role in Africa. Due to corruption, inadequate and inefficient infrastructural facilities and maladministration, polices and initiative taken by African government to create employment was affected. Entrepreneurship is an engine for job creation and economic development to provide a secured environment and adequate infra-structural facilities to Youth to start their own business. So, it is clear that in Africa, to create employment through entrepreneurship reduce unemployment (Okoye-Nebo Chidiebere, Kenneth Iloanya and Ugochukwu Udunze, 2014). Even this trend is also visible in Ghana, West Africa. Setting up an enterprise is a best career option to reduce unemployment (Wilberforce Owusu-Ansah and Kofi Poku, 2012; A. Cyril Awogbenle and K. Chijioke Iwuamadi, 2010). Unemployment itself is not ending problems and after Covid 19 personnel are more depressed and worried regarding their future. In such circumstances, entrepreneurship is a good alternative. Entrepreneurship education takes place around the world. The study which investigates the groundwork of Creating Employability among Nigerian youth is Entrepreneurship Education

## 2 Literature Reviews

Thurik, A. R. et al. (2001) investigated the relationship between self-employment (start-up), refugee and unemployment rates. Through two-equation vector auto-regression model, it was proved that “refugee” and “entrepreneurial” effects reduced unemployment during 1974 and 2002 in 23 OECD countries and also found that “entrepreneurial” effects were higher than the “refugee” effects.

Sule Maina (2013) examined the role of entrepreneurship education and its relation with job creation in Nigeria. The challenges of quality entrepreneurship education were discussed in the study. Entrepreneur creates self-employment, identifies potential customer, goods and services, encourages rural economic and industrial development, utilization of local resources. Entrepreneurship education create Job and utilize local resources. This study can give a picture to understand the role of entrepreneurship education and its relation with job creation in Nigeria.

Chidiebere. O. N. et al. (2014) investigated the way to reduce youth unemployment in Nigeria and also focus on the government help, start up challenges and prospect. Because in Nigeria, youth were the backbone of economic development. Nigeria youth enablement and development was held through Entrepreneurship. As a result study found that private enterprise cavorted as an engine to create jobs and Government provided the supportive and secured environment for the youth to run their business.

Oyelola O.T. et al. (2014) investigated the role of entrepreneurship education and training to create employability in Nigeria. However, development of skills, infrastructure and complete curriculum and training might be removed the barriers to youth entrepreneurship. The study fetch that teaching entrepreneurship education to the youth of Nigeria create an enterprise culture among them by which unemployment was reduced.

Adetayo et.al. (2015) investigated entrepreneurship education that create impact on employment, generate and assess the entrepreneurial skill gives effect on entrepreneurial performances. Along with the employment generation it has an impact on attendance. Through multi-stage sampling technique 72 respondents were selected from 6 Local government Areas. T-test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation used. As a result entrepreneurial education has an impact on start up. And due to skill acquisition performance is improved. Finally study concluded significant differences which exist between attendance and employment generation.

Sheila, A. O. and Mary, D. E. (2016) investigated the relationship on entrepreneurship development, entrepreneurship traits, entrepreneurship training, entrepreneurship empowerment and also focused on the effects of entrepreneurship challenges ,on unemployment reduction of five selected Local Government Council of Anambra State, Nigeria. Through convenience sampling technique data were collected from 30 respondents among 150 (total population). Pearson correlation analysis revealed that Ho1, Ho2 and Ho3 were significantly and positively related. Finally through ANOVA found that entrepreneurship challenges facing unemployment reduction in Nigeria.

Adam Adem Anyebe (2017), to reduce Nigerian unemployment, the study observed the entrepreneurship education and its relation with employment. The variable study considered,

i.e. creating job, higher education, work, business, employment, and unemployment. As a data, the study select creative students who want to set up their own business. The study concluded that the benefit of carrying out entrepreneurship education was helpful to remove the barriers of unemployment. Nigerian higher educational institutions were developed and encouraged entrepreneurship education to youth. Growing urban labour force, rapid population growth, outdated school curricula, rapid Expansion of the Education System: were the main cause of unemployment in Nigeria. The study concluded that higher education institution encourage and inform the benefit of entrepreneurship education to the students

Jacob, A. and Ehijiele, E. (2019) examined entrepreneurship education were reduced unemployment in Nigeria. Through structured survey method questionnaire, 100 respondents simple randomly sampling, Chi-square test were conducted to get result. Study found entrepreneurship education has a significant and positive effect on unemployment eradication and employment in Nigeria. Study provide some recommendation, i.e. encouraged student to take this subject, need vocational and skills acquisition centers to teach entrepreneurship education.

Ayomide I. Aluko et al. (2019) investigated the useful tool to reduce unemployment rate in Nigeria by entrepreneurship education. To cope up with socioeconomic growth and development in the global context Nigerian government introduced entrepreneurship education compulsorily for the higher educational institutions. The entrepreneurship attitude and intention were the measuring variable of entrepreneurship education. The study found that to reduce unemployment in Nigeria, the feasible tool is entrepreneurship education.

Olufemi, A. (2020) said that entrepreneurship reduce unemployment. Through structured questionnaire, 220 youth entrepreneurs from Lagos, Nigeria were selected using stratified sampling technique. Finally

it is found that parents and family education inspired them to start a business where, financial risks played a de-motivator role. The study recommended that flexibility in loans and grants needed, youth involvement in policy development needed. Multiple taxations, poor infrastructure, poor planning, corruption should be rectified. Use of home-based product, official blocks to support start up were encouraged.

### 3 Objective

1. To study the level of entrepreneurship education
2. To identify the relationship between entrepreneurship education and self-employment for Nigerian youth

### 4 Hypothesis

1. There is no significance difference of the level of entrepreneurship education
2. There is no significance difference in relationship between entrepreneurship education and self – employment create.

### 5 Research Methodology

Unemployment in Nigeria is a big issue. The poverty rate in Nigeria is very high. To reduce unemployment and generate self – employment as an alternative solution. The study is conducted on APG Shimla University's Nigerian students. The two variables are drawn, i.e. 1. Independent variable - entrepreneurship education, 2. Dependent variable - self – employment create. The study used simple random sampling technique to get target respondent. The sample is too small to compare the entire Nigerian youth (total population). Therefore, study take total population as a sample. Self-constructed questionnaire send to 193 respondents. Both entrepreneurship education questionnaire and self – employment create questionnaire is measured with Five-point Likert scale, i.e. 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neutral, 4. Agree and 5. Strongly agree. The reliability and validity of the questionnaire is checked. Total 43 questionnaire is developed for the study. 18 questions are used to measure entrepreneurship education and Cronbach's Alpha is .808. Self – employment create measure with 24 items. Cronbach's Alpha is .709. The response are full completed by the respondents. The level of entrepreneurship education is analyzed with descriptive statistics. Each responses is showed through a descriptive statistics table. When data is normally distributed then parametric test is applicable. The data is not normally distributed. Therefore, Non – Parametric test is applied to compute the final objective. Final objective that is the search for relationship between two variables, i.e. entrepreneurship education and self – employment create.

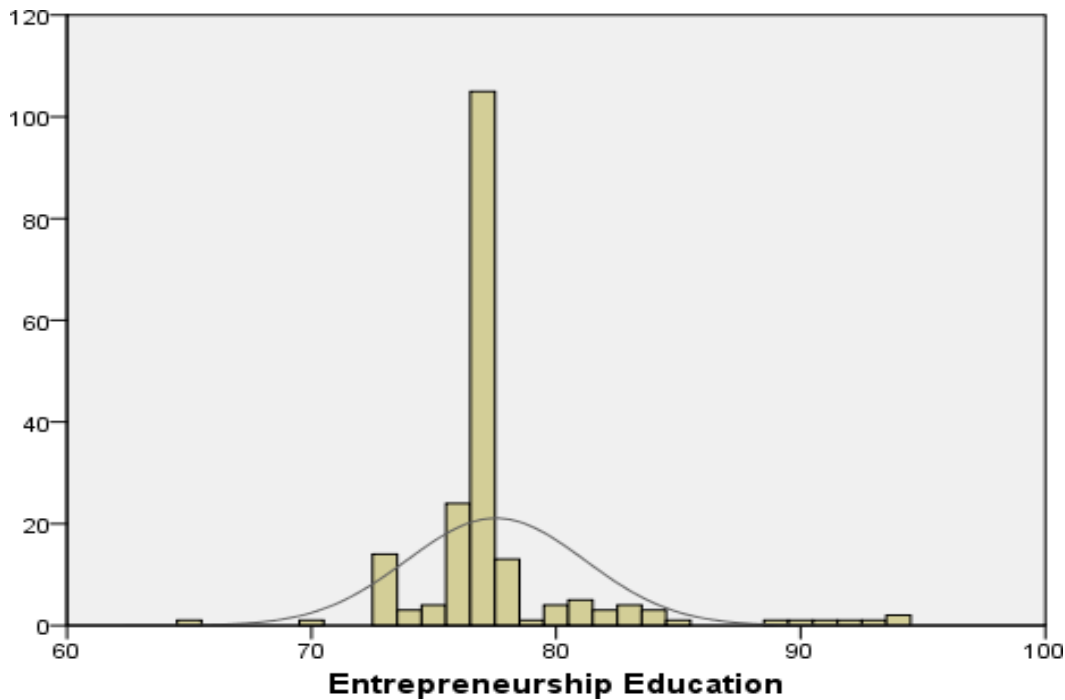
**Table 1: Data Normality Distribution correlations**

		Entrepreneurshi p Education	Self - Employment Creation
Spearman's rho	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.217**
	Entrepreneurship Education		.002
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	
	N	193	193
Self - Employment Creation	Correlation Coefficient	.217**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.
	N	193	193

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the above table of “Tests of Normality” it is clearly that data is not normally distributed. Here, P value is less than 0.05.

**Table 2:** Entrepreneurship Education



**Table 3:** Entrepreneurship Education

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Entrepreneurship Education	193	65	94	77.53	3.652
Valid N (listwise)	193				

The entrepreneurship education is measured with 19 items. The total mean score is 77.53 and the value of standard deviation is 3.652. The total number of respondent is 193.

**Table 4:** Each Items Used to Measure Entrepreneurship Education

**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Entrepreneurship education gives opportunity to boost creativity	193	4.59	1.057
Entrepreneurship education encourages innovative nature among students	193	4.14	.348

Entrepreneurship education provides essential subjects to understand commercial activity	193	4.07	.324
Entrepreneurship education plays a big role in equipping students for future career development	193	4.09	.302
Entrepreneurship education has the prospect of enhancing job creation in society against rising unemployment	193	4.09	.405
Entrepreneurship education help students to increase managerial skill and knowledge	193	4.07	.260
Nigerian students gets benefit to adopt entrepreneurship education	193	4.07	.271
Entrepreneurship education influences students' entrepreneurial interest	193	4.05	.284
Entrepreneurship education is perfect for Nigerian Youth	193	4.08	.276
Entrepreneurial education benefit youth development	193	4.08	.312
Entrepreneurship education provides complete knowledge of taxation	193	3.99	.408
Entrepreneurship education provides decent and suitable groundwork for students in starting up and growing up new firms	193	4.06	.300
Entrepreneurship education can stimulate students to start business venture without much or less stress	193	4.01	.331

Entrepreneurship education prospers students' financial Status	193	4.04	.312
Entrepreneurship education allows to gain competitive advantage to stay long run in the market	193	3.99	.361
Entrepreneurship education create employment for the society	193	4.12	.375
Entrepreneurship education teach to make a business plan	193	3.97	.388
Entrepreneurship education gives accurate knowledge of Market Demand	193	4.07	.307
Entrepreneurship education influences your entrepreneurial career	193	4.07	.324
Adopt entrepreneurship education as a stair of employment	193	3.95	.319
Valid N (listwise)	193		

From the above table it is visible that each item mean scores are more than 0.05.

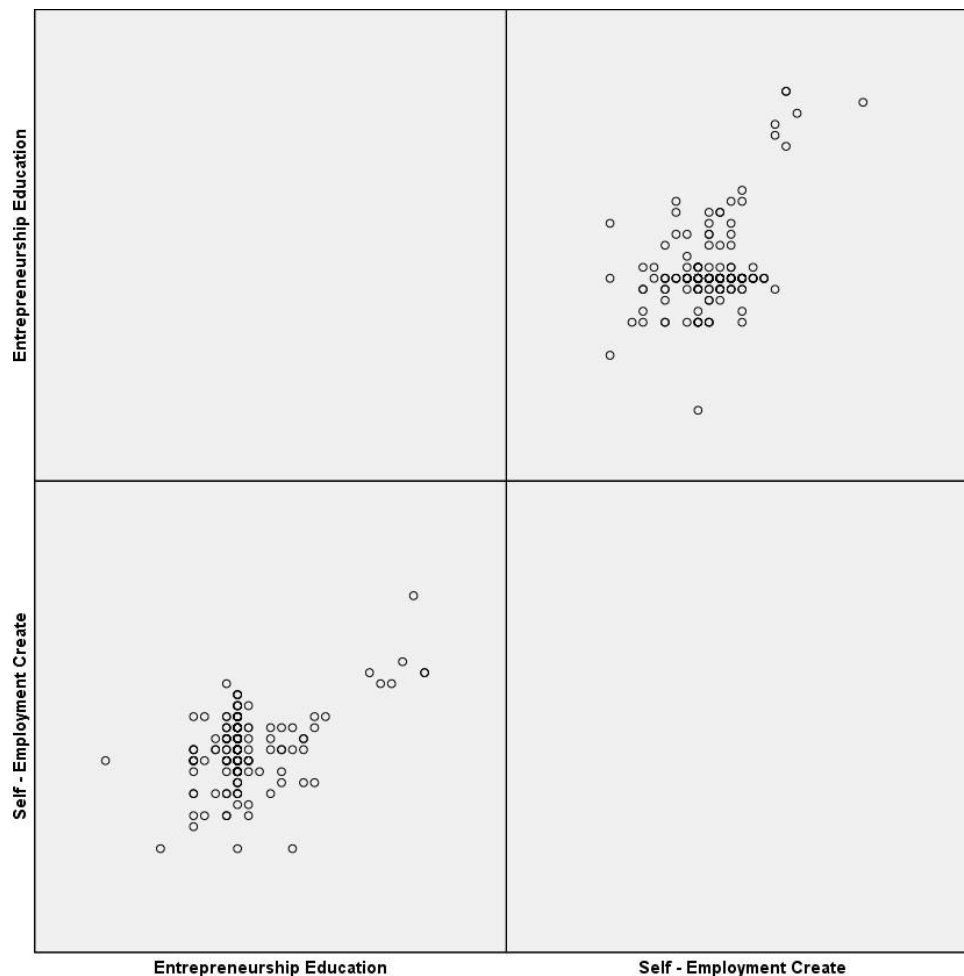
**Table 5:** Relationship between Entrepreneurship Education and Self-Employment Create

<b>Correlations</b>			
		Entrepreneurship Education	Self - Employment Creation
Spearman's rho	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.217**
	Entrepreneurship Education Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.002
	N	193	193
Self - Employment Creation	Correlation Coefficient	.217**	1.000
	Self - Employment Creation Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.
	N	193	193

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation coefficient indicate the linear relationship between independent and dependent variable. Negative correlation indicate the value which is less than 0. Where the positive correlation indicate the value which is more than 0. Entrepreneurship Education has weak positive relationship with Self – Employment Create. The Spearman rank order correlation coefficient ( $r_s$ ) is .217 and P value is .002.

If Nigerian students take entrepreneurship education as a subject to lift their career as a self-employed



person then those students can start their own business. Because there is a positive correlation between entrepreneurship education and Self – Employment Create. It is concluded that beside this factor, there are many factors associated with self-employment create.

Figure 1: Graphical Presentation of Spearman's Rank Correlation Output

## 6 Limitation

The size of sample is small. Due to covid 19 and lock down more sample was not possible to collect. Lack of face to face communication with respondents. Many students did not attend during covid 19 periods. Time is very limited. There are other factors that played a vital role to create employment for youth. The study unable to focus all determinates.

## 7 Recommendation

Government should give more flexibility in their policy to start a business. Bank and other financial institution should provide working capital as a loan at a low rate of interest for start-up. This study helps youth to take a note and consider it for their career. More educational institute can focus on entrepreneurship education. This study creates intention or mindset to start a business.

## Competing Interests

There is no conflict of interest in this study.



## Authors Contributions

The authors contributed equally to the article and to the volume in which it appears.

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