



## The Significant Effect of Entrepreneurship in Appraising Unemployment Problems in South East, Nigeria

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### Author's contribution

The sole author designed, analysed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.

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### ABSTRACT

The cram widen the concept of entrepreneurship, the impact, the influence and the need to stick firmly to economic development, job availability, modernization and industrialization in the course of entrepreneurial development in South Eastern region. The researches explore numerous studies on entrepreneurial development in Nigeria, Africa and beyond. The study applies research design for the research method, population sample, sample size and sample techniques. The analysis employ descriptive statistic, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA), mean scores and correlation methods as tools applied to analyze the respondent questionnaires; in other to understand what the data is informing the researcher. The results shows strongly agree and agree are significant with significant value of 0.000 with 80.3% correlation rate of the variables and the mean score of 4.0 approximately, which implies that the alternative hypothesis will be accepted. One way analyses of variance also validate the correlations significant level with 0.000 significant values for the respondent questionnaires. The one way ANOVA result agreed with that of correlation result to accept the alternative hypothesis. Having assessed the study, the decision rule implies that entrepreneurial development has effective benefit to job availability in South Eastern region.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is recognized as an important veritable tool for tracking unemployment system, policy makers in South East, Nigeria are yet to give entrepreneurship and its development its deserved attention. Unemployment remain the major cause of poverty, kidnapping, armed robbery, trafficking in persons and child labor all these or more can be attributed to unemployment in South East, Nigeria. Unemployment has caused several problems in the society, such as, crime rates rises as people are unable to meet their needs through work. Divorce rates often rise because people cannot solve their financial problems; the rate of homelessness rises, as the rates for mental and physical also rises. This has called for concern for people to be self employed. According to Gana [1], entrepreneurship is ability to seek investment opportunities and persisting to exploit that opportunity. On the hand, Anyakoha [2] sees the entrepreneur as one who chooses or assumes resources, initiates actions and stabilities organizations or enterprises to meet such demand or market opportunity. Frequently, entrepreneurship is through to apply only to the management of small businesses such as the roadside furniture maker, cobbler, tyre vulcanize, hairdresser and so on, but recent giants like dell computers and Microsoft have shown how a small business that started small can grow into a conglomerate if given an enabling environment. Weber's [3] opined that the main motivation factor for entrepreneur was religious belief or the protestant work ethic, which established social norms that discouraged extravagance, conspicuous consumption and indolence. The result was higher productivity, increased savings, and investment all of which are vital for economic growth. The aim of this study is to investigate the significant effect of entrepreneurship in appraising unemployment problems in South East, Nigeria.

### 1.2 Research Questions

The study is guided by the question,

What are the significant effects of entrepreneurship in appraising unemployment problems in South East, Nigeria?

### Hypothesis

The study will test the following hypothesis

**Hi:** Entrepreneurship will significantly affect unemployment situations in South East Nigeria.

**Ho:** Entrepreneurship will not significantly affect unemployment situations in South East Nigeria.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In many countries, the term entrepreneur is often associated with a person who starts his own new business [4]. Business encompasses manufacturing, transport, trade and all other self employed vocation in the service sector. Entrepreneurship has been considered as the propensity of mind to take calculated risk with confidence to achieve predetermined business objectives. There are many views and opinions on the concept of entrepreneurship forwarded by some of the world famous management gurus and economists as mentioned below which will help in understanding this concept. The entrepreneur is the one who undertakes to organize, manage, and assume the risks of a business. In recent years entrepreneurs have been doing so many things that it is necessary to broaden this definition. Today, an entrepreneur is an innovator or developer who recognizes and seizes opportunities; converts those opportunities into workable/marketable ideas; adds value through time, effort, money, or skills; assumes the risks of the competitive marketplace to implement these ideas; and realizes the rewards from these' efforts. The entrepreneur is the aggressive catalyst for change in the world of business. He or she is an independent thinker who dares to be different in a background of common events. In a study to examine the impact of entrepreneurial development on poverty alleviation, Njoku and Ihugba [5] at Owerri revealed that it is an established economic reality that the size of the workforce directly impacts on a country's GDP growth. Not only the workforce produce manufactured goods or services or agricultural produce in direct proportion, but also brings in its wake increasing purchasing power, which in turn fuel economic growth. The study recommends that the agricultural sector as a medium of reducing unemployment in Nigeria should be harnessed and advises that government and all relevant stakeholders continue in their quest towards reducing unemployment, as well as give their support in ensuring that the agricultural sector is not downtrodden but embraced in this task. Also,

Akanwa and Akpanabia [6] investigated the correlation between unemployment and entrepreneurialship development at Enugu, the study showed that the relationship between unemployment and entrepreneurship has been with ambiguity. The study advice government and its agencies should deliberately encourage entrepreneurial culture and skill in Nigeria in order to attack and eventually reduce the high level of unemployment situation in the country so that the nation will boost its economic development. In another study, Uddin [7] at Ekpoma examined the effect of unemployment on Nigerian populace; the study showed that the rate of unemployed graduates roam the street after the National Youth Service constitutes social malice to the country as a whole. The study suggested that government should create labor market that work better for youth's employment and recommends that the government should invest heavily on educated to enable the youth become self reliance on instead of jobs seekers through skills development and training. Many authors have carried out research on unemployment problems, its relations, effect and method of appraising the unemployment with entrepreneurship in South East, Nigeria especially in their respective rural areas, the researcher carried out the study in order to fill this gap in these studied geographical locations or areas so as to reduce unemployment through entrepreneurship.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

This study adopted the cross-sectional survey design. It is a type of design that generates data from a section of the population describing events based on their occurrence in the natural setting at a point in time. It also enables a researcher to gather sufficient data on the subject under investigation. It collects data from a representative sample of a large population at one occasion or time.

#### 3.1 Method of Data Collection

The researcher visited the sampled teachers and principals in the area of study. The researcher administered 300 copies of the questionnaire to the respondents. Some copies of the questionnaire were collected on the spot upon completion to avoid loss while the remaining copies were left behind to come back in week's time to collect them. A total of two hundred and fifty seven (257) copies of the questionnaire were collected at the end of the exercise. After

thorough cross examination of the copies of questionnaire collected, 250 copies were properly filled and were used for the study. This represented 9728% of the sample size were used for the study.

#### 3.2 Method of Data Analysis

Data collected from the study were analyzed using the mean scores to determine the respondents' level of the agreement on a particular item. Items with mean scores of 3.500 and above were accepted while items with mean scores below 3.500 were rejected. Correlations, mean score and ANOVA statistics were adopted to test hypotheses at accepted 0.05 significant levels.

#### 3.3 Sample Size

Proportional sampling technique was adopted in administering the research instrument to the respondents. This technique helped an equal proportion of the workers within the sample frame to have equal chance of being selected. The sample size was obtained through Taro Yamane's formula which is given as;

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

Where: n = Sample size; N = Total Population; e = sampling error (0.05) or 5%; Where N = 670  
Substituting in the formula, we have

$$n = \frac{670}{1 + 670(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{670}{1 + 670(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{670}{1 + 1.675} = 250.467$$

Hence, the sample size of the study is approximately 250.

Table one (1) shows the respondents of the sample size used for this study. It shows that developing entrepreneurship skills in the region have a mean score of 3.51. Government should provide minimum capital for entrepreneurial have a mean score of 3.51. Government support to SMEs has a mean score of 3.51. Constant workshops and conferences on Entrepreneurial abilities have a mean score of 3.52. Government

should create employment opportunities through developing entrepreneurial large scale businesses have a mean score of 3.53. Developing policies and rules governing entrepreneurs have a mean score of 3.54. Government should provide Zero percent interest rates or lowest interest rates to SMEs & entrepreneurs in South East have a mean score of 3.55. Development of Insurance companies for Entrepreneurs has a mean score of 3.59. Government should develop appropriate infrastructural facilities have a mean score of 3.60. Government should train entrepreneurs on business skills for entrepreneurship growth has a mean score of 3.63. Government should develop an entrepreneurship programmes especially in rural communities to eliminate unemployment

have a mean score of 3.65. Creating enabling environment for the Entrepreneurs have a mean score of 3.65. Government to provide adequate medical facilities for entrepreneurship has a mean score of 3.73. Government should provide constant electricity for entrepreneurial have a mean score of 3.76. The mean score for the analysis are all accepted which shows that the alternative hypothesis will be accepted, the decision is that there is a significant relationship of entrepreneurship with unemployment problems in South East, Nigeria.

Table two (2) shows the Pearson correlation of the respondents of the questionnaires. The responses developed were used for the analysis of the Pearson correlation. The accepted

**Table 1. The Significant relationship of entrepreneurship and unemployment problems in south east, Nigeria?**

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	U	Mean score	Decision
1.	Developing entrepreneurship skills in the region	112	98	24	13	3	3.51	Accepted
2.	Government should provide minimum capital for entrepreneurial	114	95	21	19	1	3.51	Accepted
3.	Government to create employment opportunities through developing entrepreneurial large scale businesses	116	107	7	10	10	3.53	Accepted
4.	Government should develop appropriate infrastructural facilities	123	101	9	17	0	3.60	Accepted
5.	Government to provide adequate medical facilities for entrepreneurial	147	77	23	3	0	3.73	Accepted
6	Government should provide constant electricity for entrepreneurial	146	87	17	0	0	3.76	Accepted
7	Constant workshops and conferences on Entrepreneurial abilities	127	79	22	17	5	3.52	Accepted
8	Government support to SMEs	101	119	13	16	1	3.51	Accepted
9	Development of Insurance companies for Entrepreneurs	134	74	28	13	1	3.59	Accepted
10	Creating enabling environment for the Entrepreneurs	123	103	21	2	1	3.65	Accepted
11	Developing policies and rules governing entrepreneurs	115	94	30	9	2	3.54	Accepted
12	Government should provide Zero percent interest rates or lowest interest rates to SMEs & entrepreneurs in South East	117	102	15	11	5	3.55	Accepted
13	Government should train entrepreneurs on business skills for entrepreneurial development	142	72	21	13	2	3.63	Accepted
14	Government should develop an entrepreneurship programmes especially in rural communities to eliminate unemployment	135	93	7	11	4	3.65	Accepted

Source: Researcher's field work, (2021)

significant value is 0.05. The correlations results show that strongly agree and agree have a very strong significant relationship with 0.001 significant levels. This shows that the respondent of the variables strongly agree and agree are highly significant to the responses of the questionnaires. However, the variables, strongly disagree and disagree are highly insignificant with 0.706 significant value. The results support the decision of the mean scores tests which show that the alternative hypothesis will be accepted. Its decision is that there is a significant relationship between the unemployment problem and entrepreneurship growth in South East, Nigeria.

Table three (3) shows the nonparametric correlations of the respondents of the questionnaires. Nonparametric correlations are a correlation that comprises Spearman's correlations and Kendall's tau\_b correlations. The responses developed were used for the analysis of the correlations. The accepted significant value is 0.05 for all the correlation analysis. Kendall's tau\_b correlations results show that strongly agree and agree have a very strong significant relationship with 0.006 significant levels. This shows that the respondent of the variables strongly agree and agree are highly significant to the responses of the questionnaires. However, the variables, strongly disagree and disagree are highly insignificant with 0.911 significant value.

Spearman's correlations result show that strongly agree and agree have a very strong significant relationship with 0.003 significant levels. This shows that the respondent of the variables strongly agree and agree are highly significant to the responses of the questionnaires. However, the variables, strongly disagree and disagree are highly insignificant with 0.865 significant value. The two correlation results support the decision of the mean scores tests and Pearson correlation test which show that the alternative hypothesis will be accepted. Its decision is that there is a significant relationship between the unemployment problem and entrepreneurship growth in South East, Nigeria.

Fig. 1 above is a one way anova for power report used to test a hypothesis statistically. It detects the differences with the sample size used to test the hypothesis. It reveals that the sample size with significant level of 0.05 have at least a 90% chance of detecting the highest difference of 22.127 and at least a 60% chance of detecting

the lowest differences of 5.3186 in the sample size. However, power is the chances of detecting difference in the sample size. It's the function of the sample size and the standard deviation. In this study, the power function developed is 19.424. To detect differences smaller than 19.424, it should consider increasing the sample sizes. The power function result developed shows that the alternative hypothesis is adequate to be accepted.

Fig. 2 shows the effects of the variables used as the sample size in this study. It shows that strongly agree has the highest distribution of data followed by agree variable, the disagree variable, followed by strongly disagree variable. The least data distribution in the sample size is undecided variable. This entails that strongly agree variable and agree variable are more significant that can influence the hypothesis positively.

Fig. three (3) shows the summary analysis of the sample size and its significant influence. It shows that the differences among the mean is significant with 0.000 significant levels. The mean comparison chart shows that the variables agree and strongly agree make the sample size significant. The result supports the acceptance of alternative hypothesis of this study.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following findings were made based on the analysis carried out. It was discovered that there is a significant relationship between the unemployment problem and entrepreneurship growth in South East, Nigeria, by developing entrepreneurship skills in the region, providing minimum capital for entrepreneurial, support to SMEs, constant workshops and conferences on Entrepreneurial abilities, creating employment opportunities through developing entrepreneurial large scale businesses, developing policies and rules governing entrepreneurs, provide Zero percent interest rates or lowest interest rates to SMEs & entrepreneurs, development of Insurance companies for Entrepreneurs, developing appropriate infrastructural, training entrepreneurs on business skills for entrepreneurship growth, developing an entrepreneurship programmes especially in rural communities to eliminate unemployment, creating enabling environment for the Entrepreneurs, provide adequate medical facilities for entrepreneurship and to provide constant electricity for entrepreneurial.

**Table 2. Pearson correlations analysis of unemployment problems with entrepreneurship**

		<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Undecided</b>
Strongly Agree	Pearson Correlation	1	-.803**	.114	-.513	-.276
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001	.699	.061	.340
	N	14	14	14	14	14
Agree	Pearson Correlation	-.803**	1	-.525	.123	.226
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001		.054	.675	.436
	N	14	14	14	14	14
Disagree	Pearson Correlation	.114	-.525	1	-.111	-.397
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.699	.054		.706	.160
	N	14	14	14	14	14
Strongly Disagree	Pearson Correlation	-.513	.123	-.111	1	.152
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.061	.675	.706		.603
	N	14	14	14	14	14
Undecided	Pearson Correlation	-.276	.226	-.397	.152	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.340	.436	.160	.603	
	N	14	14	14	14	14

Source: Researcher, (2021)

**Table 3. Nonparametric correlations analysis of unemployment problems with entrepreneurship**

		<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Undecided</b>	
Kendall's tau_b	Strongly Agree	Correlation	1.000	-.552**	.045	-.284	-.224
		Coefficient					
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.006	.825	.167	.287
	Agree	N	14	14	14	14	14
		Correlation	-.552**	1.000	-.371	.000	.117
		Coefficient					
	Disagree	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.	.069	1.000	.576
		N	14	14	14	14	14
		Correlation	.045	-.371	1.000	-.023	-.084

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	
Spearman's rho	Sig. (2-tailed)	.825	.069	.	.911	.693	
	N	14	14	14	14	14	
	Strongly Disagree	Correlation Coefficient	-.284	.000	-.023	1.000	.036
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.167	1.000	.911	.	.866
		N	14	14	14	14	14
	Undecided	Correlation Coefficient	-.224	.117	-.084	.036	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.287	.576	.693	.866	.
		N	14	14	14	14	14
	Strongly Agree	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.733**	.022	-.402	-.295
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.003	.940	.154	.307
		N	14	14	14	14	14
	Agree	Correlation Coefficient	-.733**	1.000	-.508	.013	.179
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.	.063	.964	.540
		N	14	14	14	14	14
	Disagree	Correlation Coefficient	.022	-.508	1.000	-.050	-.153
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.940	.063	.	.865	.602
		N	14	14	14	14	14
	Strongly Disagree	Correlation Coefficient	-.402	.013	-.050	1.000	.104
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.154	.964	.865	.	.724	
	N	14	14	14	14	14	
Undecided	Correlation Coefficient	-.295	.179	-.153	.104	1.000	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.307	.540	.602	.724	.	
	N	14	14	14	14	14	

Source: Researcher, (2021)

The Pearson correlation result confirms the mean score results which shows a high significant value of 0.001. This shows that the alternative hypothesis will be accepted which states that there is a significant relationship between unemployment problems and entrepreneurship growth in the geographical areas under study.

The Spearman's nonparametric correlation result confirms the mean score test and Pearson correlation test with a high significant value of 0.003. This shows that the alternative hypothesis will be accepted which states that there is a significant relationship between unemployment problems and entrepreneurship growth in the geographical areas under study.

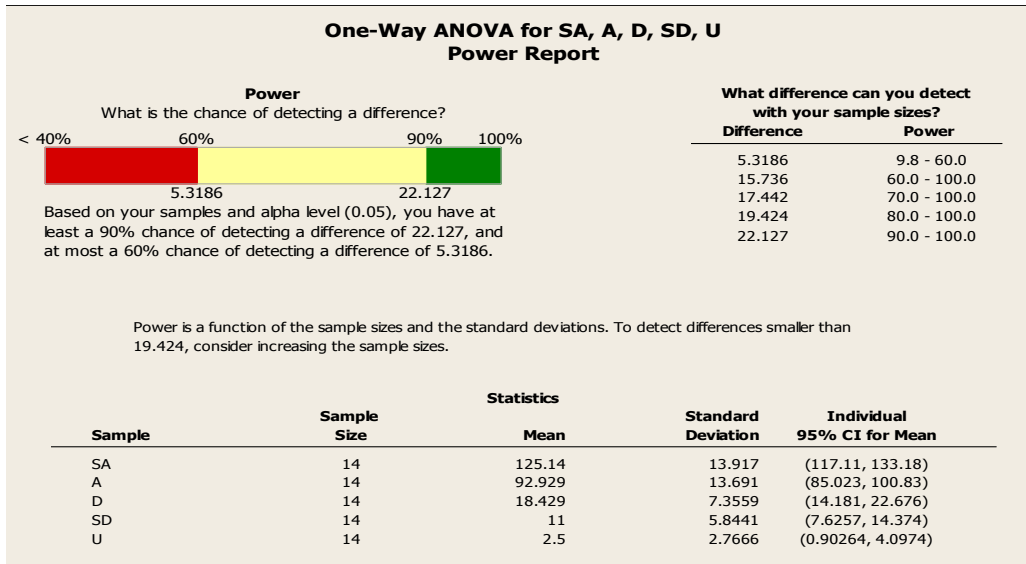


Fig. 1. Power analysis of one way Anova for the sample size

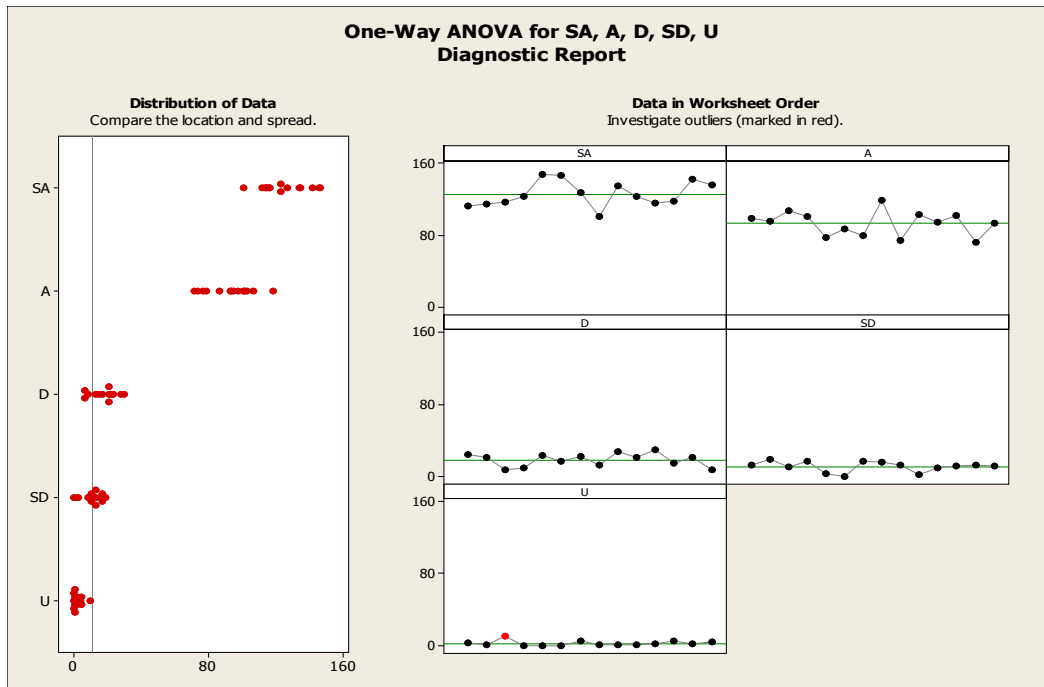
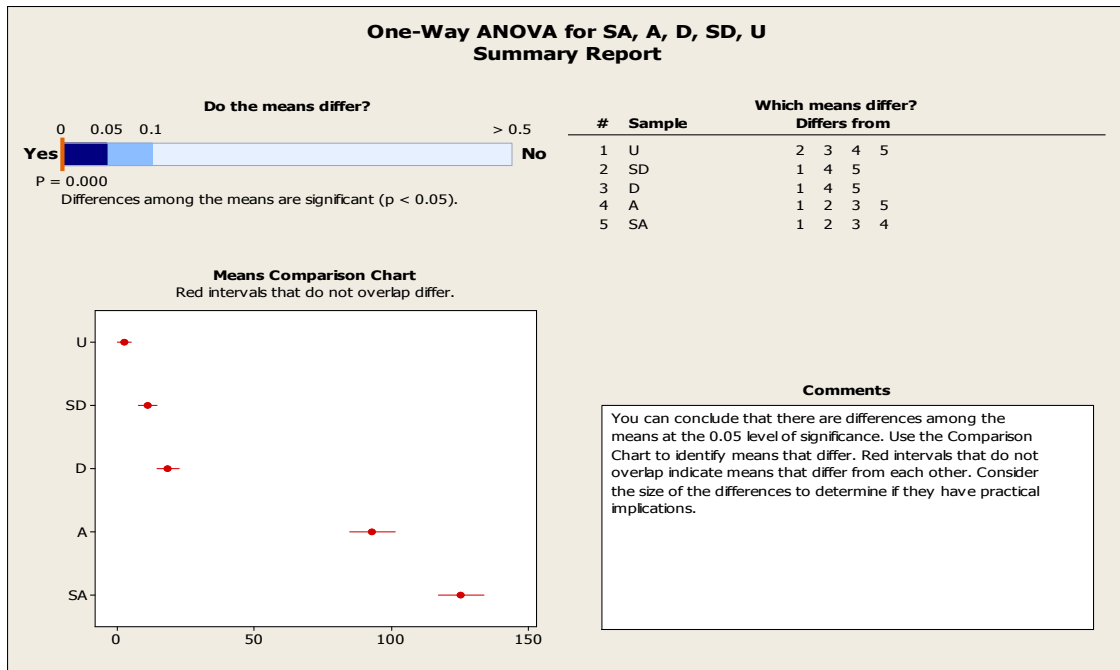


Fig. 2. Effect analysis of the distributed data sample size





**Fig. 3. Summary report of the sample size**

The Kendall's Tau\_b nonparametric correlation result confirms the mean score test, Pearson correlation test and Spearman's correlation test with a high significant value of 0.006. This shows that the alternative hypothesis will be accepted which states that there is a significant relationship between unemployment problems and entrepreneurship growth in the geographical areas under study.

One way ANOVA hypothesis test was used to validate the mean score test, Pearson correlation test, Kendall's Tau\_b correlation test and Spearman's correlation test with a high significant value of 0.000. This shows that the alternative hypothesis will be accepted which states that there is a significant relationship between unemployment problems and entrepreneurship growth in the geographical areas under study.

This was in line with Gana [8] statement that entrepreneurship development seeks investment opportunities and persisting to exploit that opportunity. Anyakoha [2] also added that the entrepreneurial development as a programme chooses or assumes resources, initiates actions and stabilizes organizations or enterprises to meet such demand or market opportunity.

The study general decision rule developed from the results of the several tests conducted shows that entrepreneurship will significantly affect unemployment situations in the society of South East Nigeria.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion is based on the findings of the analysis and results from the statistical tools applied for adequate decision making. Based on the findings of the study, the means cores scale of 4.0 and above was achieved which indicate a region of acceptance for the alternative hypothesis. Pearson correlation test, Spearman's correlation test and Kendaul's Tau\_b correlation test agreed a significant alternative hypothesis of the respondent questionnaires with their significant values of 0.000 respectively. one way ANOVA hypothesis test also validates the correlations test with an agreed significant alternative hypothesis, with a significant value of also 0.000. the results and its analysis agreed concurrently with each other and in acceptance of alternative hypothesis. The findings is based on the study with mean score test, Pearson correlation test, Spearman's correlation test, Kendaul's Tau\_b correlation test and one way ANOVA hypothesis test. There results conclude that entrepreneurship will

significantly affect unemployment situations in the society of South Eastern region of the Country. The study is recommended to the government of south eastern region, the society, researchers and academia for immediate revival and rehabilitation of the region for entrepreneurship and for economic growth and development.

### CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents' written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

### COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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