ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND JOB CREATION IN RIVERS STATE: A STUDY OF OBIO/AKPOR LGA OF RIVERS STATE

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ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS:
Entrepreneurship, Development Programme, Job Creation.

This investigation inspected the impact of entrepreneurship development program have in job creation. A contextual analysis of Obio/Akpor L.G.A of Rivers State. A sample of two hundred and fifty (250) entrepreneurs were used. The questionnaire is the research instrument used. Since the empirical data of this study were purely quantitative, measured on ordinal scale, hence, for the purpose of analyzing these data, spearman's rank correlation coefficient was employed using, statistical software package known as statistical package for social science (SPSS). Therefore, it was concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between entrepreneurship development programme and job creation in Obio/Akpor L.G.A. in Rivers State. Based on the findings, the following recommendation were made: The entrepreneurs in Obio/Akpor L.G.A can grow their capital and job creation base by focusing more on the necessary entrepreneurial training programme that can enhance their effective job creation ability, thereby creating the needed environment for the unemployed to be employed.

INTRODUCTION

One of the major economic difficulties of our world today as far as improvement is the manner by which to build her job creation potential. Finding an enduring answer for this issue (Unemployment) had encompassed numerous nations of the world today.

As per (Hansemm 1995), 'the task of making adequate new employments to conquer joblessness, underemployment and issues of low pay positions as the essential test for economic and social arrangements in advanced and emerging groups at all levels of advancement over the globe.

In the greater part of the emerging nations particularly Nigeria, the high rate of joblessness had turned into a noteworthy concern to the vast majority of our strategy producers because of the failures in our institutional usage of strategies and additionally policy irregularities in our country's laws. "Nigeria is one of the unindustrialized countries of the world tormented with low per capital salary, high level of weakness to the interior and outer stuns and high state of extreme destitution" (Umo, 2007). There is presently serious economic crisis of macroeconomic instability embodied died in fiscal & current account disequilibria, rising unemployment and reducing living standard.

The exceptional ascend and high state of joblessness and underemployment are clear to demonstrate the condition of work emergency in Nigeria. The incalculable social cost of the potentially explosive & rising incidence of "educated unemployed & underemployed" has produced extensive social arrangement concerns in Nigeria in late time. Job creation has remained the curial goal of the Buhari Presidency. Keeping in mind the end goal to hack off joblessness appendage, the administration had left on strategy measures to re-animated general segments of the economy and encourage the work generational potential.

This includes the enactment of a youth employment safety net support program, it incorporates restrictive money exchange and professional training, advancement of industrial groups; reviewing of university curricular to align learning with industry job requirement; promotion of apprenticeship and work experience programmes & joint ventures; authorization of required sub-reaching and joining forces with local people by foreign construction organizations and execution of compulsory skills exchange to Nigerian by foreign construction organization.

The co-ordinating Minister of the Economy and Minister of Finance, in a detailed statement, aptly captured the challenge and the solution. "The biggest challenge we have is in creating jobs for our youth, 25% of the working- age population is outside of the labour force. Youth unemployment is rising. The priority is, how do we take care of the problem? We have to keep up macroeconomic steadiness. We could run a tighter fiscal policy. We have a genuine power issue, which is a pounding limitation on economic development.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The idea of Nigeria's employment issues symbolized by the unavoidable lopsidedness between work desires and chances of an inexorably huge poor of instructed joblessness and underemployment raises various imperative and testing approach inquiries for which answers in light of a powerful and sound scientific system must he battled. A noteworthy and testing issue is the shocking gap between growth in profitable work openings and the aggregate work constrain (National Manpower Board, NMB, 2006).

The narrowing or end of this hole firmly recommend the requirement for looking for fundamentally new bearings in creating techniques and plan of suitable entrepreneurship advancement progranmies.

The gap in this monetarily framework is that, a large portion of our strategy producers in the past have attempted to just concentrate on the greater organizations that as of now have a structure to work on in the disregard of the smaller venture attempting to survive. The only way that more employments will be made to ease destitution is by engaging the smaller organizations through entrepreneurship development programs, which try to train the potential business people's with the end goal for them to be more productive and compelling in the demonstration of administration and maintaining their organizations.

Previously and in the present circumstances numerous organizations had been built up however couldn't go extremely far on the grounds that the essential abilities and training they should be a proficient and viable business person is strange.

The apprehension currently is, the reason has the emergency of joblessness persevered notwithstanding appearing intercessions and what can the arrangement changes in the division offer to address the emergency? The present issue of joblessness confronting Nigeria is one that has developed over no less than three decades. The issue has taken the present exasperating measurement, in view of the past inability to precisely value its profundity and the insufficiencies of the past macroeconomic approach, which have not been useful to create enough to the degree of advancing the economy. The relevant inquiry is, could these strategies have been wrongly connected in Nigeria? Provided that this is true, does it imply that these approaches can decidedly affect on business age?

CEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND JOB CREATION

In view of the concept under study, a conceptual framework showing the relationship between entrepreneurship development programmes and job creation. Shown in fig 1.
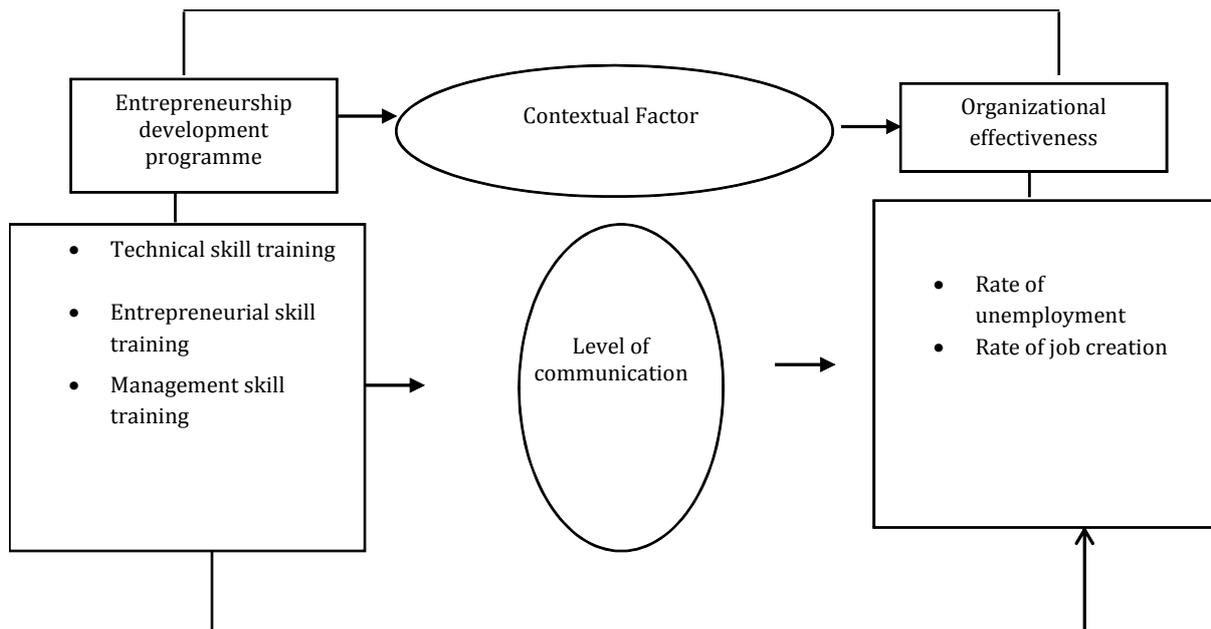
Source: conceptualized by the Researcher, 2018

The outline above demonstrates the conceptual structure, showing the link between Entrepreneurship Development Programs, Job creation and their directing variable or contextual factor which is the level of correspondence in the general public

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes which is the independent variable is made up of three dimensions which are;
1 Technical skill training
2. Entrepreneurial skill training, and
3. Management skill training.
Job creation constitutes the dependent variable for the study and has two measures which are;

1. Rate of Unemployment
2. Rate of Job Creation
While the level of communication is the contextual or moderating factor.
From the model, entrepreneurship development programmes affects job creation. The relationship between the two variables are moderated by the level of communication of the programme in the community.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to examine empirically how Entrepreneurship Development programmes which is the (independable variable) affect Job creation (dependable variable). The specific objectives are;

1. To examine the effect of technical skill training on job creation.
2. To ascertain the effect of Entrepreneurial skill training on job creation.
3. To establish the extent to which managerial skill training affect job creation.
4. To ascertain how communication moderates the effect of entrepreneurship development programmes on Job creation.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

The following null hypotheses are formulated for this study.

$H0_1$: There is no significant relationship between Technical skill training and the level of unemployment.

$H0_2$: There is no significant relationship between Technical skill training and the level of job creation.

$H0_3$: There is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurial skill training and the level of unemployment.

$H0_4$: There is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurial skill training and the level of job Creation.

$H0_5$: There is no significant relationship between management skill training and the level Of unemployment.

H_6: There is no significant relationship between management skill training and the level of job creation.

H_7: The level of communication does not significantly affect the relationship between entrepreneurship development programme aid job creation.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The EDP covers the whole venture creation process, from thought age to building feasible worldwide business, with uncommon accentuation on the sustaining parts of collaboration, colleges, government and establishments. EDP goes for creating entrepreneurial social model, where young entrepreneurs shelter form thought into effective business and to expand openings in different collaboration, foundations and districts (Stephanie Anderson,). EDP as a critical component to youth joblessness is particularly intended for the Nigeria young people, educating them about the universe of business and chances to make their own particular organizations. Kanothi (2009) characterized Entrepreneur as the "instigator of entrepreneurial occasions for inasmuch as they happen". Acs & Szerb (2007) asserted that entrepreneurship spins around the acknowledgment of presence of chances in mix with choice to market them by beginning another firm. Tijani-Alawiye (2004) characterizes entrepreneurship as the way toward expanding the supply of entrepreneurs or adding to the load of existing small, medium, and enormous ventures accessible to a nation by making and advancing numerous fit business visionaries, who can effectively run imaginative endeavours, support them to development and manage them, with a view to accomplishing wide financial formative objectives.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE TERM 'ENTREPRENEUR'

The term "entrepreneur" is a French word gotten from the verb "entreprendre", which intends to do or to embrace. It can be separated into two sections, "entre", meaning "between", and "preneur" meaning "taker". Actually, at that point, a business person is a "between-taker", or "go-between".

The term "entrepreneur" first showed up in the writing in 1253, when it was utilized as a part of various structures (e.g. "empreneur"). It seems to have gone up against its present, complete spelling in 1433 (Rey, 1994). We know it was utilized generally in the 1600s. For instance, Champlain, discussing his first voyage to investigate the St. Lawrence River in 1603, composed that he had been welcome to make the outing "to see the nation and what entrepreneurs would do there" (Champlain, 1632, in Giguêre II: 702, free interpretation from the French).

(Hélène Vérin, 1982) composed a doctoral thesis in writing in which she talks about the shades of importance of the expressions "entrepreneur" and "enterprise" through history. She takes note of the predecessor of the expression "enterprise" — "emprise" (from the Latin imprisia) — alluded to something striking, firm and brave (Vérin, 1982). She likewise analyzed varieties in importance throughout the hundreds of years, and particularly between the thirteenth and eighteenth hundreds of years. The present implying that additionally alludes to an endeavor pioneer initially showed up in the mid nineteenth century (Rey, 1994).

REASONS FOR THE IMPORTANCE OF PROMOTING YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Creating employment opportunities for self-employed youth as well as other young people they employ.
- Bringing alienated and marginalized youth back into the economic mainstream and giving them a sense of meaning and belonging.
- Helping to address some of the socio-psychological problems and delinquency that arise from joblessness.
- Helping youth develop new skills and experiences that can then be applied to other challenges in life
- Promoting innovation and resilience of the local communities by providing valuable goods and services.
- Capitalizing on the fact that young entrepreneurs may be particularly responses to new economic opportunities and trends.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NIGERIA

Entrepreneurial powers are generally solid in this province, as the absence of occupations and an ascent in neediness leave couple of different alternatives for the Nigerian individuals. Albeit troublesome because of an absence of assets, there are non-benefit associations, for example, the Fate Foundation in Nigeria that are devoted to advance business. Aside from the data about Nigeria that is so far reaching and regularly negative, there gives off an impression of being an acknowledgment of the basic part and place of innovation in the improvement and headway of the country. In the previous couple of years, there have been the new

companies of web bistros, new Internet Service Providers, PCs in a few schools, and availability center points that give access to data at high discourse The Nigerian government has made and embraced arrangements advancing the utilization of innovation in training.The Nigerian Economic Policy 1999-2003, is an extensive abridgment of President Obasanjo's approaches and controlling standards for the country. The approach states: "Government will give moderate quality instruction to all Nigerians, the Universal Basic Education and mass Adult Literacy projects will be sought after vigorously" and specifically, "Government will make motivating forces to extend access to 10 data and interchanges innovation which will encourage jump froging keeping in mind the end goal to hamper longer traverse of advancement." The policy even prescribes organizations with national and worldwide offices including the United Nations Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals program or TOKTEN as it regularly known.

The current administration of Mohammed Buhari in his pronouncement made a great deal of encouraging points in the region of job creation yet two year down the line much has not being accomplished. This had come about into a great deal of agitation in the nation.

N-power. The N-power scheme set up by president Buhari is dined at getting students business cut. How? The N-power instructor trim includes a monstrous sending of 500,000 prepared graduates who will help to enhance the deficiencies in our public administrations in training, wellbeing and civil training a portion of these graduates will likewise help in realizing Nigerian monetary and key yearnings of accomplishing food security and independence. In September 2016,over 500,000 young people connected to the plans thus far. Right on time in the period of November 2016, the administration reported the choice procedure for the primary clump of 20,000 Nigerians to be occupied with the N-power process has been finished.

Lagos bus conductors: on October 28, 2016, the national president of the bus conductors relationship of Nigeria (BCAN) confidant Israel Adeshola through the Lagos state ministry of transportation said it would utilize 1000 alumni from various college as transport conductors. He likewise included that after the preparation, the effective ones would be utilized as transport conductors and would be on the finance of the administration with a pay of N50,000 every month

FIRS job: On August 28, 2016 the government Inland Revenue service (FIRS) publicize employment opportunity for a few positions. On November 2, the then administrator of the FIRS, Mr. Tunde Fowler, said that the association got in excess of 700,000 applications from the current occupation advert it place. This was stunning as the advert had seen for just 500 position, the applications got incorporate around 2000 five star degree holders.

Teachers and extension workers: On November 5, 2016 the VP YemiOsibanjo in an offer to decrease joblessness said the central government has uncovered plans to utilize 200,000 graduates to work for a span of time as instructors and agrarian expansion specialists. We are yet to see this show, however it sounds like a decent activity.

Bank of industry: Another road of employment creation is the bank of industry organization with the national youth service corps (NYSC), it is known as the graduate entrepreneurship fund (GEF). It is an uncommon 2 billion

store propelled in October 2015, it approached an administration NYSC individuals with feasible business thoughts to present their strategies for success on the web, experience serious preparing to empower them start up and after that they would be offered assets to begin the business being referred to.

A portion of these plans have been fruitful, others are yet to emerge, yet there are signs that the president is dealing with approaches to make work for all Nigerians.

METHODOLOGY

Research design from the (ICAN Study Pack) is an outline or plan that is utilized by the scholar for particular structure and technique in examining the relationship that exist among factors of the investigation in order to empower the specialist gather information which will be utilized for the examination. Baridarn (2001) considered it to be a system or an arrangement that is utilized as a guide in gathering and examining information for the examination.

These are cross-sectional study and longitude study-cross-sectional survey place emphasis on the scientific generation of the sample such that the sample elements are representative of the population. Longitudinal survey relies on panel data, that is, a fixed sample of individuals from which a repeated measurement are taken (Baridam, 2001).

Sampling Procedure/Sample Size Determination

This study exploration is a cross-sectional sample overview and a probability sampling strategy, stratified sampling would be utilized to decide how the entrepreneurs were inspected. At that point the stratified sampling is perfect since the objective populace is comprised of homogenous sub-populaces. The study focuses on the entrepreneurs from the 17 wards in Obio/Akpor L.G.A of Rivers State. In administrating the instrument to the study subjects, stratified random sampling method would be used. Data obtained with the instrument would be triangulated with information gathered through oral interactions. The target population for this examination comprises of the considerable number of entrepreneurs chosen arbitrarily from the 17 wards in Obio/AkporL.G.A of Rivers State. Studying the entire population will be very cumbersome due to information mortality. Hence, we need to select an accessible population of all the entrepreneurs in Obio/Akpor L.G.A. of Rivers State. The systematic sampling method would be used in determining the accessible population. To use this procedure, the researcher first decided to study (2) entrepreneurs in each of the 17 wards in Obio/Akpor L.G.A which population is (n), since we know the total number in the population (N). This is given by the population of Obio/Akpor L.G.A of Port Harcourt, Rivers State. Due to the large population of Obio/Akpor L.G.A according to Wikipedia the population of Obio/Akpor is 464,789 as at 2006.

The researcher decided to employ the Taro Yamen's formula in determining the total number of entrepreneurs in

Obio/Akpor L.G.A. of Rivers State. Which is $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$

We are then to select 2 entrepreneurs from every ward in the 17 wards in Obio/Akpor L.G.A. of Rivers State.

The sample size used in this study would be determined at 5% level of significance using Taro Yamane's formula presented by Baridam, (2001).

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

where n= sample size

N = population size

e= level of significance (0.05)

This implies: the total population of entrepreneurs in Obio/ Akpor L.G.A. would be 450 and applying the formula we should have;

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

$$n = \frac{450}{1+450(0.05)^2} \quad n = 250$$

by employing this sample procedure, it means that the total population of entrepreneurs in the Obio/Akpor L.G.A 450 sample population of 250 sample size is to be used for the study. Then we adopt this sampling procedure as it ensures a fair representation of the population interest.

Two principle instruments would be utilized for the accumulation of information for this investigation. These include; primary and secondary information .The essential information are Questionnaire and Personal/Oral Interview. While the secondary information are existing literature including current journals, books and materials from the web.

- Questionnaire Design: A complete survey as joined in the Appendix was intended for this work. Sufficient care would be taken to wipe out conceivable duplications and equivocal inquiries that may render it inexplicit. The inquiries would be for the most part organized utilizing 5-point Likertscale notwithstanding the arrangement made toward the end with the expectation of complimentary remarks by the respondents. The questionnaire will contain questions requested to evoke data on the connection between entrepreneurshipdevelopment program and employment creation in Obio/Akpor L.G.A of Rivers State.

- Oral Interview: Throughout controlling the questionnaire, arrangement of oral inquiries will he put to the respondents with the end goal of clarification of issues that may emerge there and for lucidity of feeling of the respondents.

This alludes to the degree to which an instrument measures what it should measure. In this investigation, the poll have been given to my supervisor and expert in the field to approve. The pith of approving the instrument was to guarantee that it would inspire the data it is intended for, (Borg & Gall, 1983).

This is concerned about the consistency got from an instrument. An instrument is said to be reliable, if it is reliably reproducible Baridam, 2001).In discovering the reliability of the instrument, Cronbach Alpha instrument will be utilized from the SPSS bundle. When testing the instruments, they should return 0.7 or more to be reliable.

The nature and kind of information acquired impact the information investigation system to be utilized. The study involves a test of relationship. In this way in breaking down the information for this exploration, the Spearman Rank Order correlation coefficient is fitting for the trial of the hypotheses. The Spearman Rank Order Correlation (SMROC) is typically assigned as Rho. It positions combined perceptions, consequently requiring at any rate ordinal information. Rho symbolized by rs, measures the level of connection between two arrangements of positioned perceptions. At the end of the day, it demonstrates the level of viability in anticipating one rank variable as in view of another rank variable.

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences programming will be utilized for the investigations. As per Baridam, (2001), Rho accept any an incentive from - 1 to +1 showing immaculate connection and 0 or no relationship. The rank connection coefficient has the accompanying equation:

$$rs = 1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{N(N^2-1)}$$

Where:

$\sum d^2$ = sum of the squared differences in the ranking of subjects on the variables.

N= Number of subjects being ranked.

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This section constitutes quantities of regulated survey and recovered questionnaire. It additionally involves the examination of research survey and research theory. The factual program utilized for the investigations and introduction of information in this examination is the statistical package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) form 20.

Table 1. Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Female	117	46.8	46.8	46.8
Valid male	133	53.2	53.2	100
Total	250	100	100	

The table above shows that 117 respondent where female corresponding to 46.8% while 133 respondent where male corresponding to 53.2% of the total respondent

Table 2 marital status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Single	70	28	28	28
Married	180	72	72	100
Total	250	100	100	

The table above shows that 70 respondent where single corresponding to 28% while 180 respondent where married corresponding o 72% of the total respondent.

Table 3. year in Business

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
10 yrs& above	40	16	16	16
7-9 yrs	66	26.4	26.4	42.4
4-6yrs	84	33.6	33.6	76
1-3 yrs	60	24	24	100
Total	250	100	100	

Table 3 above demonstrates that 40 respondent has more than 10 years business encounter relating to 16% while 66 respondent has 7-9 years, business encounter, comparing to 26.6% while respondent with 1-3 years and 4-6 years business has 60 and 84 respondent corresponding 24% and 33.6%.

Table 4. Age range

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
55 yrs and above	30	12	12	12
45-55 yrs	42	16.8	16.8	28.8
35-45	74	29.6	29.6	58.4
18-35yrs	104	41.6	41.6	100
Total	250	100	100	

Table 4 above shows that 30 respondent was 55 years and above of age corresponding to 12% while 42, 74 and 104 respondents where aged 45-55years, 35-45years and $18-35$ years respectively which correspondents to 16.8%, 29.6% and 41.6% respectively of the total respondent.

Table 5 line of trade

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative
Recharge card business	25	10	10	10
Printing press	11	4.4	4.4	14.4
Supermarket	37	14.8	14.8	29.2
Building material	32	12.8	12.8	42
Bureau de charge	25	10	10	52
Valid manufacturing	37	14.8	14.8	66.8
Importer	20	8	8	74.8
School	34	13.6	13.6	88.4
Hair Dress/salon	14	5.6	5.6	94
Business center/internet café	15	6	6	100
Total	250	100	100	

Table 5 above shows that 25 respondent is in recharge card business corresponding to 10% while 11, 37, 32, 25, 37, 20, 34, 14 and 15 respondents are into the trade line of printing press, supermarket, building materials bureau de charge, manufacturing, importation, schools, have dress/salon and business center/internet café respectively which corresponds to 4.4% 14.8%, 12.8% 10%, 14.8%, 8%, 13.6%, 5.6%, and 6.0% respectively of the total respondent.

Table 6. knowledge and benefits of entrepreneurship development programme (sure-p)

	Knowledge of entrepreneurship development programme		Total
	No	Yes	
Count Benefit No within benefit from the programme	100	139	239
Count Yes % with benefit from the programme	41.8%	58.2%	100%
	0	11	11
Count Total c/o within benefits from the programme	0.0%	100%	100%
	100	150	250
	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%

Table 4.6 above demonstrates that 150 (60%) respondent knew about entrepreneurial advancement program while 100 (40%) respondent has no learning of the program. These that had knowledge of the programme, 11 (7.3%) respondent had benefited from the programme while 139, (92.6%) respondents has not benefited from entrepreneurial development programme (sure p).

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This investigation was led in seventeen wards in Obio/ Akpor Local Government Area of Rivers State in Nigeria. The reason for this investigation was to analyze exactly how entrepreneurship development programs influence job creation in Obio/Akpor L.G.A in Rivers State.

To carry out this study, entrepreneurship development programmes were identified in relevant research literature. At

that point, these arrangement of entrepreneurship development programs were utilized to plan the theoretical system that were connected to work creation. Structured Questionnaires were made to gather information from entrepreneurs in the different wards in Obio/Akpor LG.A of Rivers State. Seven hypotheses were formulated arid tested. The hypotheses exhibited in section four were experimentally tried on a sample of 250 entrepreneurs who are working together in the seventeen wards of Obio/Akpor L.G.A, by utilizing the connection investigation. The examination discoveries experimentally affirmed a portion of the hypothetical contentions displayed in the writing.

Discussion of Findings

Research prove demonstrates that entrepreneurship development programs positively affects job creation. In view of this, the present examination looked to inspect the impact of entrepreneurship development programs on job creation in Obio/Akpor LG.A of Rivers State, Nigeria.

The first and second hypotheses tried to analyze the connection between technical skill training on the measures of job creation (level of joblessness and level of employment creation). These hypotheses were tested using spearman rank correlation technique. From the investigation of gathered information (see section 2), a positive relationship was uncovered between technical skill training and the measures of job creation. This is in accordance with the discoveries of Grimshaw (2002), Brabeck (2002) and Lavy (2007). They discovered that technical skill training are imperative for the production of work in the general public. All the more in this way, business visionaries with the fundamental specialized expertise training have a tendency to deal with their business appropriately than those that don't. This discoveries might be clarified by the way that in Nigeria, entrepreneurs who had these training (technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skill) can possibly utilize more occupation searcher than the individuals who don't have the preparation.

The third and fourth, theories looked to analyze the connection between entrepreneurial skill training on the measures of employment creation in the Obio/Akpor L.G.A of Rivers State. The hypotheses were that entrepreneurial skill training does not have any huge association with the measures of job creation (level of joblessness and level of employment creation).The theories were tested utilizing Spearrnan rank correlation system and from the examination of information gathered (see section 2), a positive and huge relationship was uncovered between entrepreneurial skill training and the measures of job creation. This is in accordance with the discoveries of Hennessey et al. (1992), David and Mach (2003). They discovered that if business people are not prepared they are totally ignorant of the advantages, they could bring into their business consequently expanding their productivity and viability in making work for the jobless.The fifth and 6th hypotheses looked to analyze the connection between managerial skill training and the level of joblessness in Obio/Akpor L.G.A Rivers State. The hypotheses were that managerial skill training do not have any significant relationship with the measures of job creation (level of unemployment and level of job creation).The hypotheses were tested using spearman rank correlation technique and from the analysis of data collected (see chapter 2), a positive and significant relationship was revealed between managerial skill training and the measures of job creation.

The seventh hypotheses tried to find out regardless of whether level of correspondence of the entrepreneurship program will direct the connection between the predictor variable (entrepreneurship development program) and the criterion variable (job creation). Thus, it was estimated that the level of correspondence won't direct the connection between the predictor variable (entrepreneurship development program) and the criterion variable (work creation). These hypotheses were tried utilizing the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).This measurable system was embraced as it empowered us test the directing parts of size on the connections between the predictor variable (entrepreneurship development program) and the reliant variable (work creation). Information examination (see part two) in any case, uncovered that the level of correspondence assumed a noteworthy directing part in the connections between the predictor variable (entrepreneurship development program) and the criterion variable (work creation). These discoveries may be clarified by the way that with the correct level of correspondence of enterprise advancement program to potential and right now dynamic business visionaries, all the more new organizations will develop in our general public in this way offering space to work openings.

Conclusions

In light of the exchanges over, the accompanying conclusions were made.

i. The execution of technical skill training will fundamentally upgrades job creation (level of joblessness and level of occupation creation) inside the Nigerian condition and the miniaturized scale and full scale industry of the economy.

ii. The implementation of entrepreneurial skill training will significantly enhances job creation (level of unemployment and level of job creation) within the Nigeria environment and the micro and macro industry of the economy.

iii. Managerial skill training will significantly enhances job creation (level of unemployment and level of job creation) within the Nigeria work environment and the micro and macro industry of the economy.

iv. Communication level in the society plays a major moderating role in the relationships between the independent variable (entrepreneurship development programme) and the dependent variable (job creation).

Recommendations

Based on the above discussions, the following recommendations have been made:

The entrepreneurs in Obio/Akpor L.G.A can grow their capital and job creation base by focusing more on the necessary entrepreneurial training programme that can enhance their effective job creation ability, thereby creating the needed environment for the unemployment to be employed.

• The entrepreneurship development programmes needs to be communicated to the entrepreneurs in Obio/Akpor L.G.A of Rivers State in order for them to be aware of the programme and to avail themselves of the opportunities and take advantage in order for the programmes to yield the needed result expected of it.

• The federal, state and local government should join hands together to set up functional and effective entrepreneurial training centers around each local

government area for easy accessibility for those who want to be trained to become effective entrepreneurs in order to enhance their job creating abilities. And also there should be provision for a set-up fund which should be made accessibility to promising entrepreneurs with good ideas and also the existing one in order to tap into their job creative abilities.

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