

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION IN EDO STATE

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Abstract

The study examined how entrepreneurial development affects job creation in Edo state. The primary goal was to assess the impact of entrepreneurial growth on employment generation in Edo State. The study employed a descriptive correlation survey methodology in order to accomplish its goals and test its hypotheses, as it was necessary to determine the relationship between its variables. Because the researchers were interested in getting data directly from the subject rather than only relying on previously collected data, they chose to employ a questionnaire as their primary technique of data collection. 2000 small and medium-sized entrepreneurs in Edo state was the population used. We used the Taro Yamane sample size calculation to get 333. The study was carried out using SPSS version 21 software and descriptive, correlational, and regression analytic techniques. The results show that applying the entrepreneurial development constructs of competitive aggressiveness, innovativeness, proactivity, and risk-taking would offer a more realistic approach in lowering Edo State's unemployment rate as well as in efforts to create jobs ($R^2=0.951$ and 0.916 , $P\text{-value} = .000$). On the basis of the findings, it was recommended that government should make sure the entrepreneurship education system is redesigned and fully supported to ensure that people are sufficiently informed about the value and benefits of working for themselves by being creative and taking risks.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Unemployment, Entrepreneurial Skills, Job Creation

Introduction

Back then, there was a notion that certain individuals had innate entrepreneurial abilities, especially in Edo State, where different ethnic groups were known to possess skills like beadwork, goldsmithing, clothing weaving, art and craft. Then, because of people's entrepreneurial output, unemployment was never seen as a major issue. However, the entry of colonial rulers and the implementation of formal education by successive governments in Nigeria severely hampered the development and durability of these innovative ideas, the people's independence, and their abilities. The government failed to fulfil its obligations to create a dependable system that would enhance innovation, fortify, and maintain the people's innate capacity for entrepreneurship. This led to a major derailment of the steady expansion and sustainability of self-employment as well as the entrepreneurship skills of the precolonial Nigerian period. According to Raimi (2010), this is the reason behind Nigerians' passion for relying mostly on prefabricated employment as well as their ongoing dependence on their colonial masters. The pursuit of job prospects has instilled in a great number of Nigerians the initiative to look for alternate sources of income. This assertiveness, which amounted to taking a risk, has made Edo State more competitive in the job generation market. Because of this, the rise in popularity of entrepreneurial development

has coincided with the realisation by most people that it is no longer fashionable to wait for white-collar positions, which are frequently unfulfilled.

According to Duru (2014), the oil boom has ruined and warped our attitude towards work (resource curse), which has had an impact on the psychological make-up of the typical Nigerian, who now wants to steer clear of ventures that call for unique knowledge and creativity. The size of the Nigerian state's population and its potential for resource endowment speak eloquently about the scope of the markets and commercial prospects that exist there for those with an aptitude for entrepreneurship. Nigeria provides a plethora of commercial and investment opportunities because of its vast, dynamic, and lively natural and human resources (Chidiebere, Iloanya, & Udenze, 2014). For an extended period, the efficacy and performance of entrepreneurs in the nation as a tool for economic expansion and advancement have been subject to examination. This intensive examination has occurred in the context of small enterprises' poor performance and inefficiencies, especially when it comes to evaluating their contribution to economic growth and development and the creation of jobs. The capacity to discover potentially beneficial and commercially successful avenues of activity is necessary to fully use the nation's resources. According to Chidiebere, Iloanya, and Udenze (2014), Nigerians have achieved success in a wide range of industries, including business, science, technology, academia, and entertainment.

Nigerian entrepreneurship and inventive genius have given rise to businesses in a variety of industries, including solid minerals, transportation, information and communications technology, building and construction, hospitality and tourism, and agriculture and associated fields. Despite its abundance of natural resources and human capital, Nigeria remains one of the world's poorest nations, with one of the worst rates of young unemployment in Sub-Saharan Africa, according to Anyadike, Emeh, and Ukah (2012). Regarding the aforementioned tragic and appalling circumstance, the government has not taken many steps to ease the suffering and annoyance of the populace. Most people, young and old, who have turned to any means, even criminality, to achieve in life, now feel hopeless as a result of this. They are not gainfully engaged; therefore they turn to vices. Stated differently, the reason they are unemployed is not a lack of qualifications, but rather the political, economic, socio-cultural, and even religious system's crippling (Chidiebere, Iloanya & Udunze, 2014).

They went on to say that the country's current need for entrepreneurship development stems from the fact that it is a key driver of economic growth, job creation, and development as well as a long-term solution to the extreme poverty and hunger brought on by unemployment. Many young people in the Northern region of Edo State are still unemployed, and many of them have turned to various trades and social vices including drug addiction, prostitution, thuggery, abduction, and armed robbery. In response, though, the government has created a number of schemes aimed at fostering entrepreneurship in order to attract young people and divert them from these social evils by giving them the opportunity to work for themselves and live better lives financially. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate how entrepreneurial growth affects the generation of jobs in Edo State.

People without jobs deal with a wide range of issues, such as criminal activity, boredom, inactivity, despair, health issues, starvation, and even death. According to the widely held belief that "an idle mind is the devil's workshop," it is possible that these individuals have a predisposition towards criminal activity in addition to engaging in unhealthy pursuits that may not meet social norms, conduct, and behaviour requirements. The strikingly high rate of corruption, the unchecked birth rate and the ensuing population growth, the lack of entrepreneurial knowledge and skill development, the fear of taking risks, the inaction in spotting and seizing market opportunities, the lack of innovative capacity, and the lack of competitive aggressiveness to outmanoeuvre competitors are all possible causes of Nigeria's unprecedented unemployment rate. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to

close the knowledge gap about the extent of unemployment's negative effects on Edo State's economy by fostering the growth of entrepreneurial talents inside the state.

The primary objective of the study is to examine the impact of entrepreneurial growth on employment creation in Edo State, Nigeria, is. The specific objectives are to:

1. examine if innovativeness and risk-taking has relationship with job creation in Edo state.
2. investigate the relationship between pro-activeness, competitive aggressiveness and job creation in Edo state.

In line with the objective of the study, the hypotheses were stated in the null form below:

1. Ho: innovativeness and risk-taking has no relationship with job creation in Edo state.
2. Ho: pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness has no relationship with job creation in Edo state.

Literature Review

There is no single, widely accepted definition of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship, according to Gideon (2010), is the successful exploitation of human intellect as shown by inventive and creative performance. According to Tijani-Alaweye (2014), entrepreneurship is the process of expanding the pool of small, medium, and large businesses that the nation has access to by identifying and supporting a large number of competent business owners who can successfully manage creative ventures, foster their growth, and ensure their sustainability with the ultimate goal of accomplishing board socio-economic development goals.

Mokaya, Namusonge, and Sikalich (2012) defined entrepreneurship as "the individual motivation and willingness to take a risk, create and sustain a growth-oriented and profit-making enterprise." Teshome (2014) and Oluwakemi (2018), on the other hand, define entrepreneurship as the art of creating and managing a profitable and long-lasting business. Entrepreneurship is the process of generating something novel and valuable by investing the required time and energy, taking on the associated financial and social risk, and reaping the benefits of independence and financial gain. Since entrepreneurship is the primary tool for generating wealth and combating unemployment, it has become increasingly important in modern countries (Khalif & Dhiaf, 2016). The idea of entrepreneurship has grown in importance due to the ongoing and worsening economic issues, most notably unemployment (Garcia & Rodriguez, 2017). Gideon (2010) defines an entrepreneur as a person who can turn an idea into action, which includes creativity, innovation, and taking risks as well as the ability to plan and manage projects to achieve goal. Agbonlahon (2016) defines an entrepreneur as someone who saw business opportunity through risk analysis and took advantage of the situation to make profit. The importance of entrepreneurship development programmes in stimulating economic growth, creating jobs, encouraging innovation, and reducing poverty via the empowerment of youth is becoming more widely acknowledged (UNCTAD, 2015).

Being innovative means acting on original concepts to produce new goods or services. It is the act of imaginatively dismantling an "old order" so that fresh combinations might produce a "new order" (Lumpkins & Dess, 2011). Innovative organisations act differently, although they view things the same way that others do. It is the capacity to transform original concepts into something tangible, distinct, or innovative. Innovation may render current skills outdated and need entirely new ones. In any case, innovation aims to create new goods, services, and procedures. The capacity to use mental reasoning to make something out of nothing is known as innovativeness. Any new product or service creation needs human capital to oversee and manage the process.

Taking risks is the readiness and desire to invest resources, either borrowed or owned, in order to take advantage of chances in the market that have a fair chance of losing money. One of the key components of entrepreneurship is taking measured and manageable risks as opposed to merely uncontrollably high ones. It refers to a propensity for audacious behaviour as opposed to circumspect behaviour. According to Lumpkin & Dess (2011), risk-taking is the propensity to engage in audacious activities like exploring uncharted territory, allocating a significant amount of resources to endeavours with unpredictable results, and/or taking on debt. Taking risk is the readiness to invest money in a relatively unknown endeavour with the expectation of a successful result. Being proactive means that a company can spot or foresee market possibilities and will put up the necessary resources to take advantage of them before rivals can. They see possibilities, act on them, and don't let up until they make a significant difference (Crant, 1995). It all comes down to being the first, or one of the first, organisations to recognise and take advantage of market possibilities. Being proactive means being able to foresee, seize, and control possibilities in the market before others do.

The term "competitive aggressiveness" describes the many methods or approaches a company employs to fight and outwit rivals in the marketplace (Lumpkins & Dess, 2011). It involves allocating a great deal of resources and aggressively seeking market possibilities in an effort to outwit competitors. Aggression in competition is the capacity to confront rivals instead of running away from them. The creation of new jobs is one way that entrepreneurship significantly contributes to the decline in unemployment. Every person has the potential to become an entrepreneur because they may be born with the human capital, entrepreneurial skills, and inventiveness needed to launch and grow new businesses. This raises the possibility that the rise in entrepreneurial abilities and skills will keep unemployment from occurring. The belief that "entrepreneurs are born, not formed" is a common one among academics, although experience and training may help develop an intrinsic trait that entrepreneurs possess. In the pre-colonial age, there was a type of entrepreneurship where individuals produced more than they needed and looked for those who needed their goods in order to exchange their excesses and meet their needs and desires. This is referred to as the barter system of trading. It was neither thought that the issue of unemployment existed at this time nor that it will in the future. Although the method may be considered primitive, the inhabitants were considerably more at ease because that was the extent of their culture. With the arrival of the colonial masters, who brought with them more sophisticated knowledge, skills, and technology, as well as a distinct social manner of life, modern entrepreneurship emerged in Nigeria. According to Kuriako (2008), people would resort to self-employment as a feasible choice when faced with unemployment issues and a poor chance of paid employment. This was an expansion of Knighte (2008) theory which posits that people choose between three scenarios: employment, self-employment, and unemployment. It was evident from the relative costs of these three activities that entrepreneurship would positively impact employment when making actual decisions.

Therefore, it is relevant to ascertain whether entrepreneurship contributes to the decline in unemployment in Edo state and this serves as the focus of this study.

In 1949, Joseph Alois Schumpeter introduced the Schumpeter innovation theory of entrepreneurship. He asserts that the primary role of an entrepreneur is to initiate innovation in ventures. Dynamic theory or innovation theory are other names for this idea. This hypothesis holds that people with particular psychological traits such as willpower, self-intuition, and tolerance capacity are what lead to the emergence of entrepreneurs. An entrepreneur is someone with a creative disposition. He saw entrepreneurship as a trigger that pushes and starts an innovative process of economic progress by squelching the stagnant state of the economy.

Schumpeter's theory of innovation, while applicable to large-scale businesses, overemphasizes innovation at the expense of an entrepreneur's ability to take calculated risks and manage an organisation. In small businesses, however, the current economic climate forces initiation over innovation. Imitating and adjusting to innovation has a new dimension thanks to other economics. This involves successfully copying a product by adapting it to a market niche in a more advantageous manner than the original product developer did. According to Schumpeter, innovation is the spin on entrepreneurship. An entrepreneur creates new employment, services, ideas, and businesses by combining human and non-human resources. According to Schumpeter, an innovator is someone who takes bold risks and acts in a revolutionary manner. This person is usually an entrepreneur. The emphasis, as seen from Weber's perspective, is on the collective meaning of entrepreneurship. Weber and Schumpeter both considered entrepreneurship as a break from established customs. Furthermore, Weber and Schumpeter both paid little attention to ownership and funding in the context of entrepreneurship.

With specific reference to a few chosen local government districts in Enugu State, Taiwo (2014) conducted empirical study on the influence of entrepreneurship development on employment creation in Nigeria. He employed both primary and secondary data sources, and for data analysis, he used the Pearson product Moment Correlation Coefficient. He discovered that the growth of entrepreneurship in many economies invariably results in the creation of jobs, which forces individuals to take actions that would improve both their own circumstances and the overall state of the economy. His observation made it abundantly evident that entrepreneurship development and training are the primary drivers of job creation or employment prospects inside an economy. He therefore concluded that in order to foster an atmosphere where young people may work for pay and contribute to economic growth, the government should truly acknowledge the importance of innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation.

Anyadike, Emeh and Ukah (2012) conducted research on how unemployment affects the economic growth of Nigeria. A few chosen local government units in Anambra State made up the research population. The authors came to the conclusion that unemployment impedes Nigeria's economic growth and development and that there are potential solutions to address the issue of unemployment in the country after using secondary data and closely examining recent articles from ardent scholars on entrepreneurship development and government statistical documentation. They further suggested, therefore, that the government should make entrepreneurship more appealing to the general public by incorporating it into the curricula of all states' educational institutions and by using a redesigned NYSC programme to further inform young people about the significance, necessity, and urgency of entrepreneurship development.

Sunday *et al.* (2016) examined the impact of entrepreneurial development on employment generation in Nigeria. Primary and secondary sources were used to collect information, and the descriptive statistical approach was used for data analysis. The research findings indicate that there is a positive correlation between the growth of entrepreneurship and the creation of jobs. Therefore, they suggested that improving macroeconomic policies and maintaining political stability will have a significant positive impact on the growth of entrepreneurship. Asogwa, Ogochukwu, and Dim (2016) conducted a study on the connection between entrepreneurship and the decline in unemployment in Nigeria, focusing on a few chosen local government districts in Anambra State. Utilising a convenience sample technique, data were analysed after being gathered through specially created questionnaires. They opined that the main responsibility of both economic managers and policymakers is to combat Nigeria's growing unemployment rate and concluded that no economy can afford to tolerate the damaging effects of the rising jobless rate. These effects are particularly evident in the Nigerian

economy, where a number of unfavourable trends are evident, including a dearth of employment opportunities for the country's youthful, vibrant populace. They recommended that the government work to lower the cost of doing business in Nigeria and encourage young people without jobs in Anambra State to pursue entrepreneurship without regard to imitation or career preference. They assert that one way to implement this policy would be to teach young people to acquire entrepreneurial qualities among other things.

Eze and Danjuma (2016) conducted an investigation on the business performance and entrepreneurial orientation of small businesses in Nigeria, focusing on the North Central region. Data for the study were gathered from primary and secondary sources, and the descriptive survey approach was also employed. Among other things, the study found that proactive business owners had a higher chance of developing new goods and services, jobs, and new products and services for international markets. They went on to suggest that owners of SMEs should always keep up with the latest developments in technology in order to be prepared to service both current and new clients and to increase sales, expansion, and job creation. In a study by Muogbo and John-Akumelu (2018) on entrepreneurship as a solution to the unemployment problem, the researchers used primary and secondary sources of data collection, regression methods for data analysis, and a selection of countries worldwide. Nonetheless, they argued that entrepreneurship is a crucial component of the economies of all nations. Similarly, unemployment might be seen more of a social issue than a problem, depending on factors like social transfers, a country's GDP, tax revenue, and the amount of taxes paid by the economy. They said that encouraging and enhancing entrepreneurship is one way to lower the unemployment rate and the societal issues it is connected with, making it a viable solution to the unemployment problem.

Oluwakemi (2018) conducted research on the development of entrepreneurial skills and the creation of jobs among polytechnic graduates in southwest Nigeria. The study's data analysis strategy is a descriptive survey, taking into account information from both primary and secondary sources. The study concluded that developing and acquiring skills related to entrepreneurship can improve the creation of jobs in Nigeria. As part of their advice, they recommended that entrepreneurship models and programmes should aim to build students' entrepreneurial drive to recognise and seize opportunities as well as equip them with the skills necessary to launch and run a firm.

Anukam (2014) examined who creates employment in Nigeria through entrepreneurial development looking at the country as a whole. In order to scan the environment, they gathered primary and secondary data and used the SWOT analytical approach. They came to the conclusion that entrepreneurial orientation is a highly effective treatment for the sickness of unemployment. They advised adopting a constant mentality, using creativity, and being resolute in carrying out the intended endeavour. In order to address some of the social and economic issues surrounding high unemployment and poverty, Anekwe (2018) assessed the impact of entrepreneurship development on poverty alleviation in Nigeria. They conducted a comprehensive analysis of the status of Nigeria and embraced both Mclelland's achievement motivation theory (1961) and Robert's human capital theory (1991). They came to the conclusion that entrepreneurial development, which boosts unemployment and economic growth in developing nations, is a crucial treatment for ending poverty. One of their recommendations was that the federal government should create an environment that is favourable to the smooth operation of both domestic and foreign investors in order to boost the economy and lower the appallingly high rate of unemployment in Nigeria. Additionally, they suggested that entrepreneurship development be incorporated into the school curriculum to promote human empowerment and development through entrepreneurial education and training.

Onyeizugbe *et al.* (2015) assessed the impact of Nigerian entrepreneurial growth on employment generation. They looked at primary and secondary sources of information while focusing on a few

local government units in Enugu State. By applying the correlation study approach, they came to the conclusion that there is no direct association between innovativeness and young empowerment. But they advise the government to actually acknowledge the importance of innovation and entrepreneurship in generating jobs and advancing the economy by creating the conditions necessary for young people to become economically empowered.

Methodology

The study employed a descriptive correlational survey methodology in order to accomplish its goals and test its hypotheses since it was necessary to determine the relationship between the study's variables. Field studies include correlational analyses carried out in organisations. This study is therefore a field study. The research was conducted without any interference with the regular workflow and in an uncontrived environment. Another way to classify the study as cross-sectional is that it collected data to address a research issue possibly just once, spanning a few days. The study's population comprises of two thousand (2000) Edo State entrepreneurs. This study determined a sample size of 333 using the Taro Yamane formula. In the light of the study's objectives, the researchers employed a questionnaire as its main data collection tool since they were eager to get data directly from the subject rather than only relying on pre-existing information.

The association and relationship between the variables was evaluated using regression, correlation, and descriptive analysis. The impact of the independent factors on the dependent variables was ascertained using a simple regression analysis with a 5% significant decision threshold. It shows the extent to which the independent variable affects the dependent variable. We used SPSS 21 software to do the analysis.

Estimation of Results

Ho₁: Ho: innovativeness and risk-taking have no relationship with job creation in Edo State.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.981 ^a	.963	.951	8.77915

a. Predictors: (Constant), innovativeness and risk taking

There is a 98 percent chance that taking risks and being creative would have a positive effect on job creation in Edo state due to the strong degree of correlation between the dependent variable (job creation) and the independent variable (entrepreneurship development).

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6007.579	1	6007.579	77.946	.003 ^b
	Residual	231.221	3	77.074		
	Total	6238.800	4			

a. Dependent Variable: Job creation

b. Predictors: (Constant), innovativeness and risk taking

From the result of the Analysis of variance, the F - calculated (77.95) is largely greater than the F - tabulated (10.1). Therefore, we accepted H_1 and concluded that innovativeness and risk taking has a relationship with job creation in Edo State.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.512	8.877		.170	.876
	innovativeness and risk taking	.979	.111	.981	8.829	.003

a. Dependent Variable: Job creation

The regression analysis approach clarifies how risk-taking and innovation relate to the generation of jobs. An increase of one unit in innovativeness and risk-taking will produce a corresponding increase of 97.9 units in job creation, according to the regression model based on the coefficient in the table above, which shows a direct relationship between the dependent and independent variables at 98%.

Ho₂: Pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness has no relationship with on job creation in Edo State.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.998 ^a	.997	.996	2.59907

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pro-activeness, and competitive aggressiveness

In order to ascertain the extent of agreement with respondents' opinions about the independent variables of pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness and the dependent variable of job creation, the correlation result (R =0.998) demonstrated a very strong positive relationship among respondents' responses regarding the significant impact of pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness on job creation. Furthermore, pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness were able to account for 99.6% of the total variations that can occur in job creation in Edo State, according to the modified R square value (0.996).

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6218.534	1	6218.534	920.556	.000 ^b
	Residual	20.266	3	6.755		
	Total	6238.800	4			

a. Dependent Variable: Job creation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Pro-activeness, and competitive aggressiveness

From the result of the analysis of variance, the F - calculated (920.6) is largely greater than the F - tabulated (10.1) therefore we accept H_1 and conclude that pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness has relationship with job creation in Edo State.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	7.220	2.425		2.977	.059
	WorkingHour	.899	.030	.998	30.341	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Job Creation

The regression coefficient model demonstrated a direct relationship between the independent variables (pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness) and the dependent variable (job creation), explaining the degree of association between the two variables further. It did this by showing that an increase of one unit in each of these variables will result in an increase of 89.9 percent in the dependent variable (job creation). This suggests that proactiveness and fierce competition are important components in the generation of jobs.

According to the corresponding model summary above, there is a substantial correlation between the growth of entrepreneurship (pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness) and the creation of jobs, with R =.951 and.996 indicating this association, respectively.

Discussion of Findings

According to the analysis's findings, entrepreneurship growth and employment creation in Edo State are significantly correlated. This finding supports the study's first premise, which holds that there is a relationship between risk-taking and innovation and the creation of jobs. This result is in line with that of Onyeizugbe et al. (2018), who hypothesised that risk-taking and entrepreneurial innovation would affect the creation of jobs in Edo State.

The results also show a correlation between competitive aggressiveness and proactiveness and the development of jobs in Edo State. The results are consistent with those of Eze and Danjuma (2016), who evaluated the substantial relationship between business success and entrepreneurial inclination. However, our research has shown that an entrepreneurial mindset enable him to acquire and possess the skills necessary to give jobless inhabitants and graduates in Edo State a means of advancement.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In Edo State, entrepreneurial development has a major beneficial impact on the generation of jobs. There is a relationship between risk-taking and innovation and employment development in Edo State. In Edo State, there is a correlation between proactiveness and competitive aggressiveness and employment development.

When properly put into practice, government policies and programmes can contribute to the development of entrepreneurship interests among the populace, refocusing the energies and capacities of the unemployed towards entrepreneurship intention/attitude through venture creation, self-employment, and the potential to lessen dependency on ready-made jobs.

In order to encourage young people to embrace the notion of receiving entrepreneurship training throughout all school stages in order to develop high-quality and long-lasting entrepreneurial abilities, we make the following recommendations;

1. The entrepreneurship educational system should be re-designed and properly funded to guarantee the quality of knowledge and skills acquired by the graduates and they (graduates) be succinctly educated/enlightened on the significance and advantages of self-employment through innovativeness and risk-taking.
2. Potential entrepreneurs and organizations should make the most of their pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness to enhance business accomplishment.

Policy Implications

Nigeria's unemployment problems are becoming more and more unsurmountable and a burden on the country's economic development. There are so many negative effects of unemployment that any decent government ought to hate it. These consequences are evident in Edo State, where there is a noticeable lack of positivity in the attitudes and behaviours of young people on average. This may be linked to the increasing number of graduates who are unemployed. Therefore, in order to promote sustainable economic growth, it is essential to combat this unflattering tendency and build a society free from crime.

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