

Effect of Entrepreneurship Skills on the Development of the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The research work titled “Effect of entrepreneurship skills on the Development of the Niger Delta region, has the broad objective of ascertaining the effect of entrepreneurial skills on the development of Niger Delta region. The study adopted content analysis method which employed secondary sources of data. The study was guided by human capacity theory. It further revealed that the development of the Niger Delta region is faced with the corruption among the government agencies which could not allow the full execution of the agencies’ Master Plan on the development of Niger Delta region. The implication of the study is that entrepreneurship skills acquisition has made effort to ensure accelerated development of the Niger Delta region in the country despite the impoverished nature of the region in terms of human capital development. Following the trend of development in the Niger Delta region through entrepreneurship skills, the researcher made the following recommendations; the people of Nigeria Delta region should be willing to embrace any development activities initiated by the government in their area knowing well that it is for their good well-being, since it is capable of making them more entrepreneurially skilled. Government and oil and gas multinationals in the region should regularly organize seminars, workshop, and symposium on Entrepreneurships in order to sensitize the people on its impact on development of their region, and Government should pay more attention on the development of entrepreneurship skills in Niger Delta region so as to forestall the youth restiveness and redundancy in the area etc.

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INTRODUCTION

The need for Niger Delta region to encouraged development of their area through entrepreneurial skills in order to fit into the Nigerian economic sector is a vital step towards human capital development. It is very vital for the people of Niger Delta to learn how to curb risk, seek for new method of innovation by using creative tools in developing the region i.e. entrepreneurship skills. Maria and Maria (2014) contends that entrepreneurship is associated with two different areas such as Creation and development of wealth/innovative companies, and Development of a function in an innovative way capable of making one self-reliant in the society. They further posit that Entrepreneurship can be understood as an individual or collective system and internal or external to the organizational structure, developing something new, from conception of ideas to the creation of wealth.

This arouse Federal Government consciousness in bringing lasting solution to the challenges confronting the development of Niger Delta region through entrepreneurial skills which was done using agencies such as the Niger Delta Development Commission(NDDC), the Central Bank of Nigeria(CBN), among others to fight the scourge. The CBN, for instance, introduced Entrepreneurship Development Centers as a means of equipping the people with entrepreneurial skills so that they will be self- employed and consequently be employers of labour. The creation of Niger Delta Development Commission is one of the efforts of Nigerian Government to promote development in the region. Akpomovie (2011) in Oghenero and Okinono (2016) relates that the human development agenda for the Niger Delta is borne out of lack of confidence of the

people in the government as a result of the past failures and lapses displayed by the various past and present agencies set up by the government. The commission was established by President Obasanjo with objective of ensuring overall development of the region as contained in the master plan. Since then, the commission has embarked on several human development projects and other programmes including entrepreneurial skills related programmes such as empowerment and skill acquisition programmes. Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) Skills Acquisition Training Programmes 2017 was designed to develop the Niger Delta people into entrepreneurial skills capable of making them self-reliance. The Entrepreneurship Training Programme is about identifying viable businesses adventures from all (9) Nine states of the region, and build their capacity and thereafter provide necessary supports and enabling environment for their growth and competitiveness in today's global markets. The nature of the support will be determined by the business plan that will be developed by each participating entrepreneur during the training. The Chartered Institute of Personnel Management of Nigeria (CIPM) reports that skills acquisition and entrepreneurship are necessary tools for any economy seeking national development. This associated with the word of Chief Executive Officer of the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) Engr. Godwin Omene, made this who made a statement in his lecture during the 16th annual public lecture organized by CIPM with theme: 'Skills Acquisition & Entrepreneurship, Prerequisite for National Development, held in Lagos. Omene spurred the participants to be reliance on the principle of "self-determination," added that "young graduates and non-graduates should therefore practice skills Acquisition "such as Agriculture, computer training, Wood Technology, Poultry, Fish farming, Hair Salons, Pedicure/Manicure Services, Barbing Salons, Tailoring, among others(vanguard, November 26,2012).

However, modern entrepreneurial skills development could be traced in Nigeria with the advent of colonial masters, who brought in their goods and made Nigerians their middlemen. Over the years, youth's restiveness has taken its toll in the social, economic, political and sustainable development of Nigeria and Niger Delta Region inclusive. Alamieyesegha (2000) identified unemployment and marginalization as the immediate causes of youth restiveness in Niger Delta region in Nigeria. The need for entrepreneurial skills towards development which was bedeviled by high rate of unemployment of graduate's school leavers cannot be over emphasized. Ihiegbulem (1992)

averred that entrepreneurial and vocational skills are basic and instrumental to technological advancement of any nation. There is the need for entrepreneurial skills through business education as a programme in order to meet the needs, aspirations, and the development of Niger Delta region. Any entrepreneurship skills capable of enhancing human capital development in a society depend on the ability of the entrepreneur to possess certain skills such as follows:

Cognitive skills- it includes creative thinking, problem solving, policy formulation, and decision making initiative.

Social relations skills- this refers to ability to interact politely, capacity for teamwork and ability to adapt in any situation.

Technical skills- it includes working method, process, and context.

Management skills- this deal with having idea or knowledge about strategic method to be employed, strategic planning, mission or goal through effective decision on the organization policies.

Most of the modern entrepreneurs were engaged in retail trade or sole proprietorship as a way of making the citizenry self-reliance. An entrepreneurial skill plays a major role in the development of key sectors in the country's economy because it reduces over dependency of the citizens on national economy. Entrepreneurship contributes to the development of skilled and semi-skilled manpower for national development as well as self-employment and poverty alleviation. Skilled training and entrepreneurship education makes his products self-employed and employers of labour after graduation (Ola and Kolawole, 2013). Iwu (1986) contends that an entrepreneur is a contractor, an organizer of an enterprise, a resourceful person with a dream or vision. Entrepreneurs could be referred to as both men and women who have initiative and the ability to lead, manage and take the responsibilities for activities taken. They are men and women of action, risk bearers, missionaries, creative and highly respected because of their ability to effectively and efficiently, combine the functions of management to achieve their set goals.

In political economics, entrepreneurship is the process of identifying and starting a new business ventures, sourcing and organizing the required resources, while taking both the risks and rewards associated with the ventures. Several efforts by government in the development of entrepreneurial skills among youths in the Niger Delta Regions led to the establishment of some government agencies such

as the Niger Delta Development Board (NDDDB) by Sir Henry Williriks Commission in 1958. The 1979/83 Presidential Task Force known as the 1.5% committee, the Oil Mineral Producing Area Development Commission (OMPADEC) in 1992 by Babangida's administration, the Niger Delta Environmental survey initiated in 1995 by Shell on behalf of its joint partners (NNPC, ELF and AGIP) and lastly the Niger Delta Development Commission which formed the focus the this study (Idumanga, 2011).

The Niger Delta is about 70,000 square kilometers which cut across the branch of the River Niger and empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean. The region has three ecological zones with sandy coastal beaches, largely blackish, saline mangrove, and fresh water swamp in the middle constituting permanent and seasonal swamp forest while its hinterland is the dry land. Niger Delta Region is the third wetland in the world after Mississippi and Pantanal (NDDC, 2003). The whole area is traversed and crisis-crossed by a large number of rivulets, steams, canals and creeks. The region stretches across the South-South, South-West and South East states which comprises of Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross-River, Delta State, Edo, Imo, Ondo and Rivers State.

In an effort to bring development to the Niger Delta area, the NDDC 2014 budget is geared towards addressing the goals of the consolidation phase of the Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan as it was presented by Bassey Dan Abia to reflect the philosophy of formulating agency in 2000, which aimed at mobilizing and promoting enterprises development of the region as a veritable tool for poverty reduction, human capital development into the core areas of entrepreneurial skills acquisition such as leadership training, enterprise development, vocational skill aimed at promoting and harnessing micro-enterprise schemes to assist in fostering the creative energies of individuals for the purpose of economic empowerment and rural infrastructural development in the region. According to NDDC (2013) Report on entrepreneurial skills in Niger Delta region, the commission has improved standard and economic reforms to deliver sustainable development and create jobs through entrepreneurial skills acquisition programme as embedded in her Master Plan. It further stated that the commission has introduced some human capital development programmes such as entrepreneurship development and empowerment programmes, post-graduate scholarship scheme, women training etc. The strategic aim is to create necessary interface with the industry that will engender effective engagement of those

youths and women after their training who will in turn contribute immensely to the development of the region.

NDDC (2014) Report has it that the skills acquisition programme empowered 500 youths in welding and fabrication, as well as driving entrepreneurship skills development, 500 farmers received subsidized inputs while over 2,000 young men and women across the region were trained in agricultural methods and provided them with starter kits for fishery, snail keeping and animal rearing. Entrepreneurs Platform Initiative, (EPI) led by Mercy Bello Abu was a non-profit female based business membership organization that set to empower 5,000 women entrepreneurs in the Niger Delta region which the target would be achieved through providing outlet for startup and business owners across the country to share their experiences, as well as help one another to start, grow and sustain their businesses. All these efforts are geared towards the development of the Niger Delta region.

NDDC (2003) posits that the following entrepreneurial skills has been designed to enable the youths of the region remain entrepreneurially developed such as canoe carving, distillation of gin, arts and craft (Cane, Chairs, tables) block molding, Electrical works, refrigeration engineering and repairs, small scale and subsistent farming of food crops, fashion Designing, catering (indoor and outdoor), Bread marking, Cloth weaving, Tailoring, Plumbing work, Computer operation, Auto electrician, auto mechanics, wheels balancing and Alignment others includes Wood works & Furniture making, Panel beating, Bicycle repairing, Watch repairing, Rubber work, Fabrication, Air condition repair & maintenance, Vulcanizing, Hair cutting etc. It is against these that the researcher became interested in studying the effect of these entrepreneurial skills on the development of Niger Delta region.

Statement of the Problem

The perceived or real neglect of oil rich Niger Delta Region by government and unresolved issues between the local communities and petroleum industries has plagued the region that the citizenry became prone to violence due to absence of large scale industry, difficult terrain, absence of good roads, absence of portable water and lack of power supply as well as limited modern education and health facilities which are indication of poverty index in the region. This has brought about poor infrastructural development of the region, thus causing more suffering to the people of Niger Delta area.

Several intervention programmes are still going on to change the trend, most outstanding are the entrepreneurial trainings, technical and skill acquisition programmes designed to improve on human capital development of the youths Niger Delta Development Commission Technical Aid Corps (NTAC) which stand to engage the graduates from the region and serve as an unemployment stop-gap for them. It was on that vein that Akpomovie (2011) contends that Human development index agenda for the Niger Delta is borne out of lack of confidence of the past failures and lapses displayed by the various past and present agencies set up by the government thereby jeopardizing the development of the region.

The inability of the government to sustain development programmes and entrepreneurial skills in the region is attributed to lack of commitment, inadequate funding, corruption and political interference which has hampered the potential of reinvigorating the small and medium enterprises as the most potent forces responsible for the fast-tracking of economic transformation of the region. This has gone a long way in limiting per capita income of Niger Delta people due to the fact that the most of the individuals or small and medium industries lack the resources to hire experts to boost their productivity.

However, in the light of the above statement of the problem, the researcher made the following research questions:

To what extent has entrepreneurial skill improved on the development of the Niger Delta region? How have the activities of government agencies improved human development index of the region through entrepreneurial skill?

To what extent has entrepreneurial skill improved per capita income of the Niger Delta people through the activities of government agencies?

Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of the study is to ascertain the effect of Entrepreneurial skills on the development of Niger Delta Region in Nigeria. Other specific objectives include:

To identify the relationship between entrepreneurial skills and infrastructural development of Niger Delta region.

To ascertain the extent which the activities of government agencies has impacted on human development index of Niger Delta region through entrepreneurial skills.

To find out if entrepreneurial skill has improved per capita income of the Niger Delta people through the efforts of government agencies.

Scope of the Study

The study covers the development index of Niger Delta region through entrepreneurial skills acquisition. The region is situated in the southern part of Nigeria and bordered to the South by the Atlantic Ocean and the East by Cameroon, occupies a surface area of about 12,110 square kilometers. It represents about 12% of Nigeria's total surface area and its estimated population is over 28 million inhabitants. (Population projections based on 1996 census and Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan, 2003)

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In an attempt to conceptualize entrepreneurial skills, Ogundele, Akingbade and Akinlabi (2012) sees it as a process that involves entrepreneur recognizing opportunities within the environment, mobilizing resources to take advantage of such opportunities within the environment, mobilizing resources to take advantage of such opportunities in order to provide goods and services for the consumers and awarding reward for risk taken. Hisrich (2002) cited in Ola, and Joseph (2013) posits that Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new with value by devoting the necessary time and effort, assuming accompany financial, psychic, and social risks and receiving the resulting rewards of monetary and personal satisfaction and independence. According to Rebecca and Benjamin (2009), entrepreneurship development helps in the transformation of people's lives by equipping and empowering them for self-reliance and sustainability. Sobel & Steven, (2003) and Essien(2006) in Anietie and Akpan (2012) Entrepreneurship is the totality of those attributes that enable a person to identify latent business opportunities along with the capacity to organize needed resources with which to profitably take advantage of such opportunities in the face of calculated risk and uncertainty. Entrepreneurship is about passion and perseverance. It is about risk taking. It is an act associated with true uncertainty, particularly when it involves bringing something really novel to the world, whose market never existed. Alvarez, Barney and Anderson (2013) posits that it is a process whereby individuals independently discover, evaluate an exploit opportunities within their immediate environment. Rebecca and Benjamin (2009) averred that it is a creative method of organizing, managing enterprises and assuming the risk involved in the enterprise. They further posit that entrepreneurial skills help in the transformation of

people's lives by equipping and empowering them for self-reliance and sustainability. The region is heavily suffering from the activities of the oil companies such as degradation, poverty and deprivation which are now making life unbearable for the local dwellers. It was on that premise that Onugo (2005) identified challenges of entrepreneurship in Nigeria to include inadequate fund, lack of focus, poor market research, over dependency on one or two markets for finished goods, poor succession plan, inexperience, poor bookkeeping, poor infrastructure, legal system, and foreign completion. Akpama, Esang, Asor, Osang, (2011) in Ekong and Ekong (2016) contend that acquisition of vocational skills lead to a significant reduction of poverty among young adults who participated on skills acquisition programmes. Entrepreneurial studies are inter-disciplinary training that focuses on the tools needed to start a new business or vocation. Because Nigeria is fast becoming a predominantly youthful society with high rate of unemployment, it requires training the youth in entrepreneurship skills in technical vocational education and training to tackle unemployment which has reached alarming proportions. Many have lost their farmlands, fishing occupation and the very means of their sustenance and livelihood (Ebegbulem, Ekpe and Adejumo, 2013; Mmom and Igwe, 2012), hence, the people's agitation for development. In the study of Nwabufu and Mamman (2015), and Oziegbe, Oleabiele & Adeyemo (2015) have proved that governments in developed and developing nations tend to promote entrepreneurial skills amongst its citizens for improved well being and living condition of her citizens. Agbiboa (2013), Duru and Ogbonnaya (2012) lent credence to this that the philosophy behind the creation of these boards was to initiate entrepreneurial development programmes that will rejuvenate the region and empower the community members for self-reliance and sustainability.

Ndem, Michael and Awa (2012) NDDC has embarked on several human development projects and other developmental programmes including entrepreneurial related programmes such as empowerment programmes and skill acquisition programmes. To ensure effective development of entrepreneurial skills, the NDDC human development agenda has directed attention to the provision of schools, scholarships, bursary, skill acquisition programmes to engender human developments in the Niger Delta Region. Despite good educational qualifications, Nyanabo & Ahukannah (2002) emphasized that employers need creative, flexible and visionary skills. Also, workers are required to process a broad range of interpersonal and managerial skills to be able to cope efficiently at work environment.

Such skills, according to Gainer (1988) would include personal image, attitudes, habits and behaviour, techniques of communication, problem solving and decision-making, management and organized process.

Bowman (2010), posits that Twenty-first century skills are those high-priority skills, competencies and types of understanding that individuals need to be productive and creative workers and citizens of the 21st century, this is a generic skills required by all-and-sundry. An apparent discontent exists between the demand for and the supply of skills in the Niger Delta region. It is a common thought that the youths of the region generally lack skills and are mostly unemployable (Ubulom 2003).

Consequently, development has been viewed by different scholars from different perspectives; Oghator & Okoobo (2000) posits that development goes beyond the increase in per-capita income or economic growth, but also includes sustainable improvements in the living standard of the people, which are guaranteed through the provision of gainful employment, as well as the presence and availability of social and economic infrastructures. Ajagun (2003) contend that development is a state of advancement which makes life more meaningful in its various aspects, including the economic, administrative, political, social, cultural and religious aspects. In the word of Onah (2005), development is not static but is a continuous improvement in the capacity of the individual and society to control and manipulate the forces of nature for the enhancement of the living standard of the people in a society. This definition-rayed another area to the meaning of development, it accounts for human aspect of development since citizens living in the society is the major focus of development Ahmed (2007) also noted that development is concerned with the general upliftment in the material, social and psychological conditions of a given human society. Adamolekun (2007) sees development way of improving the living condition of people in a society. He further showcased some indicators of development to include as follows; a higher quality of life, higher income, better education, higher standards of health and nutrition, less poverty in society, a cleaner environment, more equal opportunities, greater individual freedom and richer cultural life amongst citizens of a given state. Development can also be viewed as the capacity of a nation to increase its static economy to a level where it can generate and sustain an annual increase in its Gross National Product (GNP). Additionally, he further stated that development is not limited to just the process of acquiring industries, but encompasses such processes as modernization, productivity, social

and economic equalization, modern technical know-how, improved institutions, and attitudes as well as rationally coordinated policy apparatus (Meier,1988).The above definitions denotes that development is not only limited to economic growth or per capita income but encompassing economic, administrative, political, social, cultural, religious, and living standard of the people in a given society. Gboyega (2003) in Tolu and Abe (2011) sees development as an idea that embodies all attempts to improve the conditions of human existence in all ramifications. This is due to the fact that the essence of development is to improve condition of living of people being it on economic, political, social and cultural sphere of human existence. Every government efforts on Niger Delta region through some of her agencies are to ensure development of the area in order to curb youth restiveness and proliferation of arms in the region. This shows that entrepreneurship skills is a veritable tool at developing Niger Delta people into different vocational and entrepreneurial programmes capable of making them self employed so as to avoid their over dependency on government.

Okumagba & Okinono, (2016) studied Human Capability and Entrepreneurial Development in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria, with the objective of examining the relationship between human capability and entrepreneurial development in Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive survey method. The study found that infrastructural decay and deficiency leading to poor human development, lack of funds and lack of proper implementation of the NDDC master plan hindered effective human capability through entrepreneurial skills on the development of the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The study concludes that human capability is the yardstick in achieving one's ends in a specific society that enlarges the choices of individuals. The study recommends that human capability approach should be incorporated by government agencies in its entrepreneurial skills programme so as to enhance the development of the Niger Delta region.

Arubayi (2010) in his work titled Demographic characteristics and skill levels of youths in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria has the objective of examining demographic features of youths in the Niger Delta region such as gender, educational background, age and marital status in relation to the level of skills possessed. The study adopted ex-post-facto research design which descriptive in nature and a purposive sampling technique was adopted to select 210 persons for the study. The findings of the study revealed that there is low level of skills possessed

when the demographic variables of age, educational background, gender and marital status of the people were considered. The study concludes that there were relatively poor level of skills possessed by males and females of the region which was only 26% i.e. below the expected level. The study recommended that the way out of massive illiteracy, unskilled and massive unemployment is through a reformation in the educational system to place emphasis on skill acquisition centers should be opened in the Niger Delta region in order to equip the youths with saleable and life skills.

Ubulom& Enyoghasim (2012) in their work titled Developing Entrepreneurial skills through Business Education Programme to curb youth restiveness for sustainable Niger Delta Development, has the objective of examining the development of entrepreneurial skill through vocational education in arresting youth restiveness for the development of Niger Delta region. The study adopted descriptive survey method and used simple frequency counts, means and percentages in analyzing the data generated. The findings of the study revealed that lack of government commitment and inadequate finding is the major factors militating against effective entrepreneurial skills development towards curbing the youth restiveness for the development of the Niger Delta region. The study concluded that Nigeria economy has not received adequate efforts by the government to encourage investment that could create job opportunities for the youths and job seekers by establishing corporations, enterprises and companies or even revamping the existing ones. The study recommends that the youths and job seekers should be assisted to acquire the necessary entrepreneurial skills through vocational education to better their living.

Idumange (2011) wrote on the impact of Niger Delta Development Commission in the eyes of the ordinary Niger Delta people aimed at examining NDDC wearing the binoculars of the ordinary Niger Delta people in achieving sustainable development of the region. The study adopted ex-post-facto method and regression analysis were used in analyzing the data. The findings of the study revealed that the position of NDDC in the development of entrepreneurial skills of Niger Delta people is very poor due to mass illiteracy among the people. The study concludes that the Niger Delta agitation was based on the issues of marginalization, environmental despoliation, infrastructural decay and poverty amidst plenty, and also recommended that Federal Government should abrogate the Land Use Act of 1978 as the Act has

militated against the use of land as a factor of production.

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on the theory of human capacity theory by Amartya Sen 1980. Human capability theory posits that without capability of people, no meaningful developmental programmes can be achieved. Human development and capability building defines the process by which society appropriates the natural demography to its advantage for development. The individual ability to remain creative in line so as to live to old age, engage in economic transactions or participate in political activities makes poverty to be understood as capacity deprivation. This is because it is only human capacity that trains and loosens the mind, develops mental capacity and provides vocational training which at the long-run enables individuals to achieve freedom in a society (UNDP, 2013).

Capacity of any person can be enhanced through education, training, skill acquisition and rehabilitation (Edyburn, 2013; Schwarzer, 2014). Capabilities are the alternative combinations of functioning that are feasible for a person to achieve. It denotes a person's ability and opportunity to generate valuable outcomes, taking into account relevant personal characteristics and external factors (Wodi, 2012). If capacity is adequately enhanced and incorporated into the Niger Delta region, the people will may enlarge their opportunities in all aspects of human endeavor to effectively develop their entrepreneurial skills in the region. Individual must possess the capacity and ability to create and build a vision for practically nothing in order to eke a living in the society. For effective development of entrepreneurial skills in Niger Delta region, the people need to take personal responsibility to find a solution to their problem, avoid what they perceive to be very easy or too difficult task and prefer to strive to achieve target that is challenging and is not beyond their capabilities in the region.

People endowed with a need to achieve will commit time considering how to do a better job, or how to achieve something important to them (Petrides and Furnham 2015). This is the capacity needed to be incorporated into Niger Delta region for effective development of entrepreneurial skills of the people.

The relevance of this theory to this study is that human capacity in the form of passion, choice and skill demonstration that will positively predict the effective entrepreneurial skills programme in the development of the Niger Delta region. The development of entrepreneurial skills in the Niger Delta will be visible if the people with passion are

given the opportunity to make choice on their own on what area of entrepreneurial skills or training they need and then given the platform to exhibit or demonstrate these skills acquired so far. Building human capacity that comprises of passion, choice and platform for demonstration of their skills will enable the people of Niger Delta region to imbibe good spirit of developing entrepreneurial skills capable of transforming the region into giant stride sustainable economic, social, cultural, political development.

DISCUSSION

Critique of the Review

The review of the above literature on the effect of entrepreneurial skills on the development of Niger Delta region of Nigeria reveals that the scope of almost the literature is narrow and not as wide as these studies are limited to Niger Delta region. The literature reviewed in this study failed to provide the opportunity to draw empirical conclusion on the issue of human capacity and entrepreneurial skills towards the development of Niger Delta. The study is theoretically based without any empirical facts. Therefore, the researcher suggested that empirical investigation should be conducted by other researchers so as to unveil the relationship between entrepreneurial skills and development in Niger Delta region. The study also centered on only Niger Delta region without beaming its light on other region that has same mineral deposits in their area.

The literature reviewed was unable to point out the number of officials of government agencies that has been prosecuted for corruption and scandals by Nigerian government in conviction at sabotaging its effort towards the development of Niger Delta region. Glukman (1955) opines that scandals associated with corruption sometimes have the effect of strengthening the value system of a society as Niger Delta region is one. Idumange (2011) pointed out that the public procurement law of 2007 also applied to the government agencies used as a frontier in enhancing the development of the region, Due process unit has been empowered to draft contract agreements whereas the government agencies has a legal department that negates bidding and open tendering process. The conditions for tendering and bidding are so harsh that so many Niger Delta people cannot meet them, thereby making government agencies contracts to be indirectly meant for people out of the region. Thus, diverting the development hope of the region to untargeted region which is one of the most corrupt tendencies in the development process of the region among government agencies established to control, supervise, and management resources.(Robbing Peter-to-pay Paul syndrome). The conditions is that

contractors will not obtain mobilization and are expected to deliver on the first milestone, these unfavorable conditions were unilaterally introduced by the agencies' management without due approval of the board.

The reviewed study could not show the possible challenges of government agencies towards achieving the set objective on the improved entrepreneurial skills in ensuring the development of Niger Deltan region, as Akinola (2012) attributes it to the inability of the developmental agencies in the region to identify and incorporate community need and interest in developmental initiatives particularly on improved entrepreneurial skills programme in the region. Entrepreneurship contributes to the development of skilled and semi-skilled manpower for national development as well as self-employment and poverty alleviation. Skilled training and entrepreneurship education makes his products self-employed and employers of labour after graduation (Ola and Joseph, 2013). Ajibola (2015) posits that training and empowerment programmes initiated by the government were not targeted toward community development and empowerment but rather as a way of enticing the warring youths to lay down their arms.

Critique of Theoretical Framework

Amartya Sen human capacity theory has been criticized by different scholars on the ground that the ability to achieve the kind of lives needed, we have reason to value its problematic because it appears to impose external valuation of good life. The theory was further criticized that it is under theorized and this makes it unsuitable as a theory of Justice (Pogge, 2002). Amartya emphasis on individual effective freedom as the focal concern of the capacity theory has been attacked because of excessively individualistic. It lacks interest in and even sometimes overtly hostile to community value and ways of life because of no excessive focus on individual. Gore (1997) argued that the theory only consider states of affairs and social arrangements in terms of how good or bad they are for an individual's well-being and freedom.

This theory is founded on the idea that much more information about the quality of human lives can and should be taken in account in evaluating them. On this account, the theory was criticized for its crudeness. Being able to line with and towards others, to recognize and show concern for other human beings to engage in various forms of social interaction; to be able to imagine the situation of another (protecting this capacity means protecting institutions that constitute and nourish such forms of affiliation and also protecting the freedom of

assembly and association) was not cared for by human capacity theory (Martha, 2003). On the other hand, the McClelland theory was criticized on the ground that it only relate to Western culture where personal achievement is very much appreciated by the society compared to other culture and as such it is contradictory and has limited evidence (Wickham, 2006). The theory is limited to only business people while other people also show that behaviour. The theory holds true to some cases while to other cases it is not and as such has no direction of causality.

Strategies for Achieving the State Objectives

To achieve the above state objectives, the researcher adopted the content analytical method. This is because the researcher employed the use of secondary source of data since the necessary information required on the study is on documentary evidences. The sources of data include journals, magazine, workshops/seminars, bulletin, periodicals and e-library materials etc. the information gathered from the source are used by the researcher in achieving the state objectives using normative orientation approach.

Conclusion

The Niger Delta Region is faced with multifaceted developmental challenges and tackling these challenges requires multidimensional approaches. The government agencies adopted the approach which aimed at structural transformation of the region's economy through entrepreneurial skills to boast self-valiance of the Niger Delta people. Majority of the people are unemployed, although some of the government agencies have no clear policy on job creation or empowerment after the acquisition of the entrepreneurial skills despite the content of the agencies master plan. The non-implementation of the master plan is a huge disadvantage to the people in the regions for the absorption of the development through entrepreneurial skills that would have in turn made them self-reliance. Ubulom and Enyoghasim (2012) averred that the developmental initiatives of the Nigerian government has the capacity to address the poor living condition of the people if and only if the developmental agencies can re-strategize their approach by adopting the human capability perspective for the effective entrepreneurial developmental programs of the Niger Delta region.

However, low level of infrastructural development in the region could not provide enabling environment for the unskilled persons requiring training, and skilled ones who need retraining to easily find training facilities that will help them acquire preferred skills dashes off the hope of being entrepreneurially developed.

Recommendations

Consequent upon the revelations of the positive impact of entrepreneurial skills on the development of the Niger Delta region, the researcher made the following recommendations:

Government should ensure that basic infrastructural facilities as contained in its agencies master plan be completed to aid the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills by the Niger Delta people in developing their region.

Government should pay more attention on the development of entrepreneurship skills in Niger Delta region so as to forestall the youth restiveness and redundancy in the area.

Federal government should have a moral responsibility to supervise the conduct of multinational companies in the region to enhance their contribution in entrepreneurial skills acquisition on the people of the region, even though they are private business.

Government should curate Niger Delta Industrial Development Corporation as a development financial institution and statutes in the region in order to invest in the corporation as shareholder.

The people of Nigeria Delta region should be willing to embrace any development activities initiated by the government in their area knowing well that it is for their good well-being, since it is capable of making them more entrepreneurially skilled.

Government and oil and gas multinationals in the region should regularly organize seminars, workshop, and symposium on Entrepreneurships in order to sensitize the people on its impact on development of their region.

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