

Effect of Entrepreneurship on National Development: An Empirical Evaluation of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises' in Kogi State

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Abstract

This paper describe the effect of entrepreneurship on national development with specific reference to small and medium scale enterprises' in Kogi State. Entrepreneurship is a great deal but most nations or people think being an entrepreneur is all about coming up with an idea, but that is just one segment of the subject matter. Entrepreneurship deal with designing, launching running and the capacity and willingness to develop and manage a business venture along with any of its risks for economic development and profit making. The techniques employed in collecting data and information for this investigation include critical summary of some existing literature, questionnaire and oral interview. Data were analyzed using simple percentages and chi-square statistical techniques and it was discovered that entrepreneurship is the brain behind national development and that national development depends on the levels of commitment, financial support and equal opportunity for entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship development facilitates economic development of any nation, as this practice makes possible the realization of national objectives with high level of speed in economic growth and development. "Rome was not build in a day" is a popular adage, therefore there must be commitment consistently on the part of entrepreneurs as well as government's support if they are to be seen as one of the developed individuals and nations of the world.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurs, Small and Medium Enterprises, Evaluation and National Development.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In view of copious belief about entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs, it is imperative to note that the concept of entrepreneurship is as old as mankind. The main zeal of man was to gather what will satisfy his basic needs until the creation of Eve to serve as help mate to Adam, the need of man then changed from satisfying only his own needs to willingness to help in satisfying the needs of others. These mark the genesis of entrepreneurship, with steady and of course, resultant development of human race. Entrepreneurship deal with designing, launching running and the capacity and willingness to develop and manage a business venture along with any of its risks for economic development, meeting the needs of others and also for profit making. There are two main types of employment available to people in any environment i.e., salary employment and self employment. However the self employment (Entrepreneurship) has the supreme prospect for the development of any Nation. Ayegba and Omale (2015) maintain that the prevailing economic circumstances in Nigeria and other developing countries is enough to make its citizens see the benefits of looking inwards in terms of setting up businesses that will generate jobs and increase revenue generation.

Unemployment in Nigeria today is no respecter of the educated or uneducated thereby making entrepreneurial development an important phenomenon for economies that are ready to move on. Emerging economies like China, India, Malaysia and Indonesia recorded enviable successes in the 90's because they rated entrepreneurial development as an engine of economic transformation (Ayegba, et al. 2015). According to Anyadike, Emeh and Ukah (2012), these human and natural resources notwithstanding, Nigeria is still one of the poorest countries in the world and has one of the highest rates of youth unemployment in Sub-Saharan Africa, despite its alleged strong economic growth. The relevance of entrepreneurial development in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized especially in a period where the prices of oil in the international market keep falling considering Nigeria's over dependence on oil as major source of foreign earnings. It is against this backdrop that the researchers seek to examine effect of entrepreneurship on National Development: with specific reference to an empirical evaluation of small and medium scale enterprises' in Kogi State and recommending ways by which the present practice can be improved.

1.1 Research Objectives

The following objectives are designed to achieve the aim of this study.

- a. Scrutinize the extent to which entrepreneurship impact positively on national development in Nigeria.
- b. Ascertain the degree to which small and medium scale enterprises facilitate economic development of Kogi state of Nigeria.
- c. Determine whether factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

1.2 Research Questions

- a. To what extents does entrepreneurship impact positively on national development?
- b. To what degree do small and medium scale enterprises facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria?
- c. To what scale does a factor such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria?

1.3 Research Hypotheses

- a. Ho. Entrepreneurship does not impact positively on national development.
- b. Ho. Small and medium scale enterprises do not facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria
- c. Ho. Factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge may impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

2. CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The notion of entrepreneurship has been defined several times by different scholars, researchers and educationists over the last decade. For instance, Khanka (2002) views entrepreneurship as an attempt to create value through recognition of business opportunities, the management of risk-taking appropriate to the opportunity and through communication and management skills to mobilize human, financial and material resources necessary to bring a project into fruition.

Entrepreneurship is more than simply "starting a business." It is a process through which individuals identify opportunities, allocate resources, and create value. This creation of value is often through the identification of unmet needs or through the identification of opportunities for change. It is the act of being an entrepreneur which is seen as "one who undertakes innovations with finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovations into economic good hence entrepreneurs see "problems" as "opportunities," and then take action to identify the solutions to those problems and the customers who will pay to have those problems solved" (Onoja, 2009).

Entrepreneurial success is simply a function of the capacity of an entrepreneur to see opportunities in the marketplace, initiate revolutionize (or take advantage of change) and creates value through solutions. Entrepreneurship is known as the capacity and attitude of a person or group of persons to undertake ventures with the likelihood of accomplishment or failures. It demands that the individual should be equipped to assume a reasonable degree of risks, be a good leader in addition to being highly innovative. In business management, entrepreneurship is regarded as the "prime mover" of a successful enterprise just as a leader in any organization must be the environmental change agent.

Binks (2000) augurs that entrepreneurship is an unrehearsed combination of economic resources instigated by the uncertain prospect of temporary monopoly profit. Hence, Kanothi (2009) saw entrepreneur as the instigator of entrepreneurial events for so long as they occur.

Szerb (2007) noted that entrepreneurship revolves around the realization of existence of opportunities in combination with decision to commercialize them by starting a new firm. This reasoning is what Thornton (2000) called demand and supply perspectives of entrepreneurship discourse.

Douglas (2007) observed that the essence of entrepreneurship development is the ability to envision and chart a course for a new business venture by combining information from the functional disciplines and from the external environment in the context of the extraordinary uncertainty and ambiguity which faces a new business venture. It then manifests itself in creative strategies, innovative tactics, uncanny perception of trends and market mood changes and courageous leadership. To the duo, 'entrepreneurship' when treated as 'enterprise-creation' helps develop new skills and experiences that can be applied to many other challenging areas in life.

Schumpeter as cited in Zakari (2006) ties entrepreneurship to the creation of a new product, introduction of a new method of production, opening of a new market, the conquest of a new source of supply and carrying out of a new organization of industry.

Entrepreneurship in this paper is seen as a technique that takes place in diverse environments and state of affairs that causes changes in the financial system of nations throughout the risk taking, innovations, prudence, and creativity process, which are shaped by individuals or group of individuals while recognizing economic opportunities and creating values for both individuals and societies.

2.1 Theoretical framework

Frank Knight's Risk Bearing Theory

Frank Knight (1941) first introduced the dimension of risk-taking as a central characteristic of entrepreneurship. He adopts the theory of early economists such as Richard Cantillon and J. B Say, and adds the dimension of risk-taking. This theory considers uncertainty as a factor of production, and holds the main function of the entrepreneur as acting in anticipation of future events. The entrepreneur earns profit as a reward for taking such risks.

Alfred Marshall's Theory of Entrepreneurship

Alfred Marshall in his Principles of Economics (1890) as cited by Kondo, Masashi (1993) stated that land, labor, capital, and organization are the four factors of production, and considered entrepreneurship as the driving factor that brings these four factors together.

The characteristics of a successful entrepreneur include:

- thorough understanding of the industry
- good leadership skills
- foresight on demand and supply.

Success of an entrepreneur however depends not on possession of these skills, but on the economic situations in which they attempt their endeavors. Many economists have modified Marshall's theory to consider the entrepreneur as the fourth factor itself instead of organization, and which coordinates the other three factors.

Mark Casson's Economic Theory

Mark Casson (1945) was of view that entrepreneurship is a result of conducive economic conditions. In his book "Entrepreneurship, an Economic theory" he states that the demand for entrepreneurship arises from the demand for change. Economic factors that encourage or discourage entrepreneurship include:

- taxation policy
- industrial policy
- easy availability of raw materials
- easy access to finance on favorable terms
- access to information about market conditions
- availability of technology and infrastructure
- marketing opportunities

Joseph Schumpeter's Innovation Theory

Joseph Schumpeter's innovation theory of entrepreneurship (1949) described an entrepreneur as one having three major characteristics i.e., innovation, foresight, and creativity. Entrepreneurship takes place when the entrepreneur creates a new product, introduces a new way to make a product, discovers a new market for a product, finds a new source of raw material and finds new way of making things.

Schumpeter's innovation theory however ignored the entrepreneur's risk taking ability and organizational skills, and placed undue importance on innovation. This theory applies to large-scale businesses, but economic conditions force small entrepreneurs to imitate rather than innovate.

Other economists have added a dimension to imitating and adapting to innovation. This entails successful imitation by adapting a product to a niche in a better way than the original products' innovators innovation.

Peter Drucker's Theory of Entrepreneurship

Drucker, P.F. (1985) was a strong believer that innovation, resources, and an entrepreneurial behaviour as the keys to entrepreneurship. According to him entrepreneurship involves:

- increase in value or satisfaction to the customer from the resource
- creation of new values
- combination of existing materials or resources in a new productive combination

2.2 Challenges of Entrepreneurship in Nigeria

The challenges faced by entrepreneurs in developing countries are monumental and quite similar. The challenges are as follows:

The policies of the Nigerian government serve as a barrier to the success of large-scale entrepreneurial activities for many Nigerians. The government is plagued by corruption and greed. The government systematically ignores laws that are already in place to promote free enterprises.

The lack of enforcement of Nigerian patent laws is another major predicament that discourages entrepreneurs from commercializing their ideas and inventions, this is further complicated by constant political uproar in the country that greatly limits foreign investors who would be willing to provide resources for entrepreneurship in the country.

Political and social movements strongly affect the level of entrepreneurial activity in Nigeria. Religious intolerance and ethnic warfare limit country's progress in some areas of the country.

Female entrepreneurs in Nigeria are as well often underestimated and overlooked. They are often hindered because of cultural barriers such as male/female role definitions that label women inherently inferior to men.

Lack of Credit Facilities: Potential Nigerian entrepreneurs go through many hardships when trying to access credit for their businesses. Though there is a wide range of financial institutions that offer business loans, they usually charge high interest rates deterring aspiring entrepreneurs. For instance, major banks have pegged their lending rates to as much a 25% deterring potential entrepreneurs who are mostly low income earners. Other obstacles faced by our entrepreneurs include severe collateral conditions set by banks and other lending institutions.

Corruption: Widespread corruption that makes the procurement of licenses, permits, goods and services from government agencies and even the payment of taxes and levies difficult without playing the game i.e. paying bribes and kickbacks.

Inconsistent Government Policies: Government's inconsistency in policy making is really a challenge. An entrepreneur will have to tackle inconsistency in government policies if he/she must succeed in Nigeria. Governance is something entrepreneurs have no control over; all that entrepreneurs can do is to influence government's policy with respect to enacting favorable business laws. But he/she must have political clout and massive resources to be able to influence government laws. Now he/she may not have the political clout or financial muscle to influence government's policy so the best strategy to combat the ever changing policy of the government is to keep a keen eye on government laws and swiftly adjust your business to align with the policies.

Multiple Taxation: One other sensitive challenge that is encountered by majority of Nigerian entrepreneurs is multiple taxation. Although entrepreneurs in a country have a responsibility of funding the government through paying taxes, most of the taxes charged on entrepreneurs are not lawful and have the effect of increasing the cost of doing business. Although Nigeria's Companies Income Tax Act (CITA) has approved only 39 taxes and levies, there are over 500 various levies and taxes that are imposed by state and local government agents. These taxes are questionable and in the case where they are genuine, they are mostly duplicated and this has the effect of increasing the cost of doing business.

Poor State of the Country's Infrastructure: The state of Nigeria's infrastructure can be deemed to be a nightmare to both entrepreneurs and the rest of the country's population. With the existing infrastructure deteriorating and in some places it is non-existent; the cost of doing business has tremendously gone up. The state of the country's road network makes it hard for entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector to transport harvested products from farms to processing factories. According to a report released by the World Bank, Nigeria's pace of socioeconomic development and growth is way below what we can achieve. This is mostly because of the erratic supply of electricity which has negatively affected many businesses. The outcome of power problems has prompted entrepreneurs to generate power through expensive ways that have in turn increased their production costs and made their products uncompetitive due to high prices.

Failure to Adapt to the Changing Business Environment: Majority of those who venture into MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) do so because of their need to make money and in almost all cases, such entrepreneurs lack relevant and adequate information about the businesses they engage in. In the event where problems arise, most of these business owners lack sufficient problem solving skills and in the end they find it hard to survive. With the growth in the telecommunications sector following the introduction of GSM in 2002, Nigeria has become one of the fastest growing ICT market not only in Africa but also worldwide. This presents a challenge to entrepreneurs who have not embraced technology, and who are now finding it hard to remain relevant in the competitive business environment. For existing and potential MSMEs to survive and be relevant, it must adapt to the changing business environment and embrace technology.

Low Standard of Education: There is no gainsaying the fact that education is the key to knowledge and that it plays a strong role in forming the burgeoning entrepreneur. The world today is a global village and since an intending entrepreneur must be conversant and in tune with events around and about him, education becomes a critical factor in preparing and empowering the entrepreneur with the qualities required of him.

Security Issues: When there is no guarantee of security of lives and properties, it is difficult to run a successful venture. According to Arizona (2009), Nigeria has become a den of kidnapping and resulting in incessant hostage taking, kidnapping and unjust harassment.

Entrepreneurship activity in Nigeria is primarily based on necessity: The aim with which you start a business also tells how much the business will go. Are you starting a business solely because you want to make fast money? Is it because you want to spend more time with friends and family members? Is it because you want to be your own boss? If these are the major reasons for starting your business, then you may be getting it wrong, experts say. Make sure your business is started because of the passion you have for the venture.

Inadequate planning: Experts say individuals who have successfully managed major events are aware of the fact that success mostly come as a result of careful, systematic, strategic planning and hard work.

2.3 Benefits of Entrepreneurship

Nigerian economy is required to be brought out of the vicious circle of low income and poverty. Entrepreneurs can break this vicious circle thereby helping government to change from a developing economy to developed economy.

Employment Generation

Entrepreneurship not only give employment to the entrepreneurs but also a great source of direct and indirect employment for many people in a country. Unemployment is a chronic problem in most of the developing and underdeveloped countries. Entrepreneurs play an effective role in reducing the problem of unemployment in the country which in turn clears the path towards economic development of the nation.

Entrepreneurial development is looked at as a vehicle for employment generation through promotion of small business. India, being far more developed and forward looking country than some of the third world countries, can provide lead to entrepreneurial development activities.

Promotes Capital Formation

Entrepreneurs mobilize the idle funds which lead to capital formation. The funds which are used by entrepreneurs are a mix of their own and borrowed. This leads to creation of wealth which is very essential for development of an economy.

Small Business Plan Dynamism

Great dynamism is one of the qualities of the small and medium enterprises. This quality of dynamism originates in the inherent nature of the small business. The structure of small and medium enterprises is less complex than that of large enterprises and therefore facilitates quicker and smoother communication and decision- making. This allows for the greater flexibility and mobility of small business management. Also, small enterprises, more often make it possible for owners, who have a stronger entrepreneurial spirit than employed managers, to undertake risk and challenges.

Balanced Economic Development

Small business promotion needs relatively low investment and therefore can be easily undertaken in rural and semi-urban areas. This in turn creates additional employment in these areas and prevents migration of people from rural to urban areas. Since majority of the people are living in the rural areas, therefore, more of our development efforts should be directed towards this sector. Small enterprises use local resources and are best suited to rural and underdeveloped sector.

The growth of industries and business in these areas lead to a large number of public benefits like road transport, health, education, entertainment, etc. Setting up of more industries leads to more development of backward regions and thereby promotes balanced regional development.

Innovations in Enterprises

Business enterprises need to be innovative for survival and better performance. It is believed that smaller firms have a relatively higher necessity and capability to innovate. The smaller firms do not face the constraints imposed by large investment in existing technology. Thus they are both free and compelled to innovate.

Entrepreneurship development is accelerating the pace of small firm's growth in India. An increased number of small firms are expected to result in more innovations and make the Indian industry compete in the international market.

Better standards of living

Entrepreneurs play a vital role in achieving a higher rate of economic growth. Entrepreneurs are able to produce goods at lower cost and supply quality goods at lower price to the community according to their requirements. When the price of the commodities decrease, the consumers get the power to buy more goods for their satisfaction. In this way they can increase the standard of living of the people.

Self-Reliance

Entrepreneurs are the corner stones for national self-reliance. They help to manufacture indigenous substitutes to imported products which reduce the dependence on foreign countries. There is also a possibility of exporting goods and services to earn foreign exchange for the country. Hence, the import substitution and export promotion ensures economic independence and the country becomes self-reliant.

Facilitates Overall Development

Entrepreneurs act as catalytic agent for change which results in chain reaction. Once an enterprise is established, the process of industrialization is set in motion. This unit will generate demand for various types of units required by it and there will be so many other units which require the output of this unit. This leads to overall development of an area due to increase in demand and setting up of more and more units. In this way, the entrepreneurs multiply their entrepreneurial activities, thus creating an environment of enthusiasm and conveying an impetus for overall development of the area.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology is generally a principle for solving a predicament, with detailed components such as methods, techniques, study design and apparatus. The study design adopted in this appraisal was a survey because it is a very helpful means for assessing opinions, it can be very truthful, also it allows you to be careful, regarding whom you ask questions and you can further explain whatever thing that they do not comprehend. The main tool for data gathering was the opinion poll and interview guide. Questionnaire was designed based on a modified 5-point Likert Scale with the options, strongly agree, agree, strongly disagree, disagree, No ideas, while interview was designed for key management staff.

The figures through which responses were given in the questionnaire were analyzed and interpreted with the use of chi-square (χ^2) statistical techniques. The use of percentages enabled the researchers to assign any given percentage weighted to each alternative in order to make good relative analysis and to choose the option with the highest proportion. The test of hypotheses was carried out, using the chi-square (χ^2) statistical technique in testing a particular hypothesis in order to draw conclusion based on the outcome of the examination.

4. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Presentation of data requires brilliant display of data and excellent communication skills and understanding of the target audience. Thus, data collected for the reason of answering research questions and testing of hypotheses posed in the study are presented and analyzed, using fixed percentage as the main component of data analysis. Presentation of data is done in a tabular shape and in brief discussed consequently. Questionnaire was designed and distributed to the sample staff of the selected small and medium scale enterprises in Kogi State.

In testing the hypotheses, the chi-square statistical technique was employed. Five hundred and twenty three (523) questionnaires were organized and dispersed but only four hundred and sixty eight (468) were correctly filled and returned. For that reason, the researchers based their analysis on the number that was acceptably filled and returned. Table 4.1 shows the questionnaire distribution and collection schedule.

Table 4.1 Questionnaire Distribution and Collection Schedule

No Distributed	No returned	No rejected	No accepted	No not return
523	468	0	468	55
100	89.5%	0%	89.5%	10.5%

Source: Researchers Field Investigation, 2016.

Table 4.1 indicates that 523 questionnaire representing 100% were distributed, 468 (Representing 89.5%) out of 523 were properly filled and returned while 55 questionnaire representing 10.5% were not returned. The researchers based their analysis on the numbers that was filled correctly and returned which are 468.

4.1 *Analysis of Data or Responses Rate*

Table 4.2 Entrepreneurship does not impact positively on national development.

Option	Responses	Percentages
Strongly Agree	02	0.4
Agree	06	1.3
Strongly Disagree	318	67.9
Disagree	121	25.8
No idea	21	4.5
Total	468	99.9

Source: Researchers Field Investigation, 2016

Table 4.2 depicts that, 02 respondents representing 0.4% strongly agreed with the information that entrepreneurship does not impact positively on national development, 06 respondents representing 1.3% agreed with the statement, 138 respondents representing 67.9% strongly disagreed and 25.8% that is, 121 respondents disagreed with the statement while 21 respondents representing 4.5% provided no answer. This indicates that entrepreneurship impact positively on national development.

Table 4.3 Small and medium scale enterprises do not facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria.

Option	Responses	Percentages
Strongly Agreed	08	1.7
Agreed	11	2.4
Strongly Disagreed	284	60.7
Disagreed	162	34.6
No idea	03	0.6
Total	468	100

Source: Researchers Field Investigation, 2016

Table 4.3 reveals that 08 respondents representing 1.7% were of the view that Small and medium scale enterprises do not facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria, 11 respondents representing 2.4% agreed with the statement, 60.7% that is 284 respondents strongly disagreed, while 162 respondents representing 34.6% disagreed totally. Three of the respondents representing 0.6% failed to answer for the reason best acknowledged by them. The above analysis shows that small and medium scale enterprises do facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria. This is an indication that no nation can effectively succeed without the contribution of small and medium scale enterprises.

Table 4.4 Factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge may impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

Option	Responses	Percentages
Strongly Agreed	222	47.4
Agreed	212	45.3
Strongly Disagreed	13	2.8
Disagreed	16	3.4
No idea	05	1.1
Total	468	100

Source: Researchers Field Investigation, 2016

Table 4.4 indicates that 222 respondents representing 47.4% are of the strong opinion that factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge may impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria, 212 respondents representing 45.3% agreed entirely while 13 respondents representing 2.8% and 16 respondents representing 3.4% strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively. The analysis from the table then shows that factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge may impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

4.2 Testing of Hypotheses

Data already analyzed in tables 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 in that order were used to achieve this analysis; the chi-square (X^2) test was applied.

4.2.1 Testing of Hypotheses

In testing the hypotheses, it is essential to find out whether the differences in judgment are considerable enough to draw conclusion. To determine the degree of freedom, the researchers use the formula: $(R-1) (C-1) = (5-1) (3-1) = (4 \times 2) = 8$. Giving 0.05 as the significant level and the degree of freedom = 8.

Hypothesis one

Ho: Entrepreneurship does not impact positively on national development.

Hi: Entrepreneurship does not impact positively on national development.

Hypothesis Two

Ho: Small and medium scale enterprises do not facilitate economic development of kogi state of Nigeria.

Hi: Small and medium scale enterprises facilitate economic development of kogi state of Nigeria.

Hypothesis Three

Ho: Factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge may not impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

Hi: Factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge may impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

Contingency Table 4.4.1

Using table

Variable	Table 4.2	Table 4.3	Table 4.4	Total
Strongly Agreed	02	08	222	232
Agreed	06	11	212	229
Strongly Disagreed	318	284	13	615
Disagreed	121	162	16	299
No idea	21	03	05	29
Total	468	468	468	1404

Using the following formula

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(OF-EF)^2}{EF}$$

Where

- OF = Observed frequency
- EF = Expected frequency
- DF = Degree of frequency
- X^2_0 = Calculated chi-square value

X^2 = Chi-square calculated from chi-square Distribution table

Level of significance = 0.99

$$X^2 = 22.0$$

Computation for the Expected

= Row Total x Column Total

Grand Total	
468 x 232	= 77.3
1404	
468 x 229	= 76.3
1404	
468 x 615	= 205
1404	
468 x 299	= 99.7
1404	
468 x 29	= 9.7
1404	

Chi-Square Calculated

O	E	O-e	(O-e) ²	(O-e) ² /e
02	77.3	-75.3	5670.09	73.3
06	76.3	-70.3	4942.09	64.8
318	205	113	12769	62.3
121	99.7	21.3	453.69	4.5
21	9.7	11.3	127.69	13.2
08	77.3	-69.3	4802.49	62.1
11	76.3	-65.3	4264.09	55.9
284	205	79	6241	30.4
162	99.7	62.3	3881.29	38.9
03	9.7	-6.7	44.89	4.6
222	77.3	144.7	20938.09	270.9
212	76.3	135.7	18414.49	241.3
13	205	-192	36864	179.8
16	99.7	-83.7	7005.69	70.3
05	9.7	-4.7	22.09	2.3
				Σ = 1174.6

Level of significance = 0.99, $X^2 = 22.0$ $X^2_0 = 1174.6$

$X^2_0 = (1174.6) > X^2 (22.0)$

5. CONCLUSION

Since $x^2_0 > X^2$ that is, the chi-square calculated is greater than chi-square of the critical value, the researchers therefore accept H_1 and reject H_0 . This indicates that entrepreneurship impact positively on national development. Secondly, small and medium scale enterprises facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria and that factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge may impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

5.1 Discussion of Results

The discussion of result revolved around the objectives of the study and testing of hypotheses. The results arrived at in this work were compared with findings made in other related studies. All the relevant objectives are presented before the discussion of the achieved result.

Research Objective One

To scrutinize the extent to which entrepreneurship impact positively on national development in Nigeria.

Based on the analysis of data collected from the selected small and medium scale enterprises in Kogi State, it was observed that the respondents were of the view that entrepreneurship impact positively on national development in Nigeria.

The respondents' view in table 4.2 confirmed that entrepreneurship is the brain behind national development. Also, the respondent's opinions revealed that national development depend on the levels of commitment, financial support and equal opportunity for entrepreneurs. The above result is further supported by the participant's oral interview with some informants in small and medium enterprises in Kogi State. Most of the informants held the view that entrepreneurship development facilitates economic development of any nation, as this practice makes possible the realization of national objectives with high level of speed in economic growth and development. Mrs. Okeme Grace said China and other developed nations of the world today attained that level of development as a result of care and support for entrepreneurs.

To substantiate the findings above, Chi-square (X^2) was used to test the hypothesis at 5% level of significance. The calculated chi-square value was 1174.6 and this value was greater than the critical chi-square value that was given as 22.0, consequently, the null hypothesis was discarded and the alternative hypothesis was accepted. The conclusion was that entrepreneurship facilitates national development of Nigeria.

This finding is in line with the finding of Douglas (2007) that the essence of entrepreneurship is for national development and the ability to envision and chart a course for a new business venture by combining information from the functional disciplines and from the external environment in the context of the extraordinary uncertainty and ambiguity which faces a new business venture enhances national development. It then manifests itself in creative strategies, innovative tactics, uncanny perception of trends and market mood changes and courageous leadership. To the duo, 'entrepreneurship', when treated as 'enterprise-creation' helps develop new skills and experiences that can be applied to many other challenging areas in life.

Research Objective Two

Ascertain the degree to which small and medium scale enterprises facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria.

The responses to question in table 4.3 were analyzed to achieve this objective. The cumulative percentage of strongly disagree and disagree of 95.3% indicated that small and medium scale enterprises facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria.

Chi-square test value at 5% level of significance using the mean value in table 4.3 was conducted to confirm this claim. The calculated chi-square value was 1174.6, which was greater than the critical chi-square value of 22.0, leading to the rejection of null hypothesis. The conclusion therefore was that small and medium scale enterprises facilitate economic development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

The oral interview with top management team also revealed that small and medium scale enterprises facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria. The informants point out that, it is small and medium scale enterprises activities that is reducing criminality and the rate of unemployment in Nigeria and that if 60% of unemployment issues are dealt with, there is very much a tendency that the nation will succeed if government will provide facilities such as power, roads, water supply etc.

Research Objective Three

Determine whether factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

The responses to question in table 4.4 clearly indicate that factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria with the highest percentage of 92.7% strongly agreed and agreed respectively supporting the statement. The respondents' views confirm that, inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge have negative effect on entrepreneurship development in Kogi State and Nigeria in general.

This was supported by oral interview with some informant in the selected small and medium enterprises firms who held that factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria and there is need for entrepreneurs to be adequately trained in the line of business to enhance performance and efficiency. One of the interviewees Mr. M.M. Shaibu believed that, government and its agencies have a lot to do in the development of entrepreneurship in Nigeria, as majority have the required skilled without resources needed to start up their business while those already in business cannot perform well because of inadequate power supply and government support.

To confirm the findings above, chi-square test was employed at 5% level of significance. The cumulative computed chi-square value was 1174.6 and this value was greater than the critical value of 22.0. For that reason, the null hypotheses fall into the rejection region. The researchers therefore accept H_1 and rejects H_0 . The conclusion was that factors such as inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

These findings are synchronized with the study of Arizina (2009) who believed that governance is something entrepreneurs have no control over; all entrepreneurs can do is to influence government's policy with respect to enacting favorable business laws. But he/she must have political clout and massive resources to be able to influence government laws.

6. SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The following findings were arrived at after taking into account the thoughtfulness, the analysis and test of hypothesis in chapter four in line with the objectives of the study.

- i. It was pragmatic based on the finding that entrepreneurship impact optimistically on national development in Nigeria. The respondents' view confirmed that entrepreneurship is the brain behind national development and that National development depends on the levels of commitment, financial support and equal opportunity for entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship development facilitates economic development of any nation, as this practice makes possible the realization of national objectives with high level of speed in economic growth and development.
- ii. Secondly, finding revealed that small and medium scale enterprises facilitate economic development of Kogi State of Nigeria. The activities of entrepreneurs is reducing the rate of criminality and unemployment in Nigeria and that if 60% of unemployment issues are dealt with, there is a tendency that the nation will succeed if government will provide facilities such as power, roads, water amongst others.
- iii. What more, inadequate government support and lack of business knowledge have negative effect on entrepreneurship development in Kogi State and Nigeria in general, as factors such as inadequate power supply, poor road network, potable water supply and lack of business knowledge impede entrepreneurship development in Kogi State of Nigeria.

6.1 Conclusion

It must be noted that what we have offered in the body of this article is not comprehensive of what entrepreneurship can do in achieving national development but rather, an attempt to explore possible areas within the ambit of entrepreneurship. However, we should all bear in mind that modern entrepreneurship goes beyond the level of individual or group. It is the co-responsibility of all stakeholders, government, community and employees in establishing favorable and constantly developing the nation through entrepreneurship until the development is attained.

5.2 Recommendations

The recommendations below are based on the findings of the study.

- i. There should be high level of commitment, financial support and equal opportunity for entrepreneurs. "Rome was not build in a day" is a popular adage, therefore there must be commitment on the part of entrepreneurs' and government if there must be seen as one of the developed Nation of the world.
- ii. There is a need for entrepreneurs to be adequately trained free in the line of their businesses by government agencies to enhance performance and efficiency and there is need now like never before for government to provides facilities such as power, good road network, water amongst others if this nation and other underdeveloped nations of the world must attain high level of development desired.
- iii. A learned anointed professional will do better than unlearned but thou anointed, therefore, entrepreneurs should have adequate knowledge of business there are engaged in and not doing business because others are doing and making profit from it. This has the capacity improve entrepreneurship development in Kogi State and Nigeria in general.

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