N-Power Programme and Youth Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria: An Assessment

Nnaeto, Japhet Olusadum; Nwambuko, Temple C.

Department of Public Administration, Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

E-mail: nnaetojo@fuotuoke.edu.ng, nwambukotc@fuotuoke.edu.ng

Abstract

The research work assessed the N-Power Programme and youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The objectives of the study were to ascertain the extent the N-Power Programme has fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship in Nigeria; to examine the impact of the N- Power programme on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria; and to identify the challenges faced by N- power Programme in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The study applied a descriptive survey research design with questionnaire as the main instrument for data collection. The population of the study was the 2,023 staff of the National Social Investment Programme in Enugu State and the beneficiaries of the N-Power Programme in Enugu State. The sample population derived via the application of Taro Yamani sample size determination formula was 334. The data collected via questionnaire were analyzed using tables and percentages, while the hypotheses were tested using the chi-square statistical tool. The findings of the study revealed inter alia; N-Power Programme has fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship in Nigeria; N-Power Programme has impacted positively on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria; and Systemic hiccups among others served as challenges of N-Power Programme in Nigeria. Based on the findings, the study recommended the following: competent personnel should be employed to implement the Programme; cordial relationship between the Federal Government, State and the citizens especially in areas of youth entrepreneurship development programmes should be enhanced so that the N-Power Programme objectives and goals would be achieved; and that participants should be well motivated in their various work schedules because workers have the tendency to increase productivity when duly motivated.

Keywords: *N-Power Programme; Youth Entrepreneurship; Entrepreneurship Development; Development and Employment*

Introduction

Most developing nations of the world (Nigeria inclusive)are faced with myriad of problems which include youth and graduate unemployment, high rate of poverty, conflict and diseases, insecurity, over depending on foreign goods, low economic growth and development, lack of capital and skills needed to move the economy forward and urbanization unemployment have become a major problem bedeviling the lives of Nigerian youth causing frustration, dejection and high dependency on family members and friends. The high rate of unemployment among the youths in Nigeria has contributed to the high rate of poverty and insecurity in the country (Ajufo,2013).

In Nigeria, unemployment among the youths has remained a major issue previous and current governments in the country have been facing. It has been pointed out that lack of employment opportunities have militated against young people's contribution towards societal growth in many countries (Salau & Adeniyi, 2014). The consequences of high unemployment among the youth is the promotion and sustainability of heinous activities such as terrorism, insurgency, banditry, kidnapping, armed robbery, cultism, drug trafficking, prostitution, child trafficking, ritual killings, political thuggery, assassinations. (Abu, 2015; Ayodeji, Salau & Adeniyi, 2014; Salami, 2013). Abu (2015) pointed out that youth's unemployment is a societal problem in any nation, but the Nigerian situation is pitiable and it most times account for most of the social crimes perpetrated by graduates in Nigerian society today.

To salvage these situations, the government initiated the National Social Intervention. The national social investment programme is a portfolio of programmes created in 2015 and launched in 2016 by the Federal Government of Nigeria to deliver socio-economic support to the disadvantaged Nigerians across the nation. The programmes were created to overcome the pitfalls of the past programmes on youth entrepreneurship development and to enshrine the values and vision of the current administration for graduating its citizens from poverty through capacity building. N-power scheme is one of the federal government social investment programmes (N-Power Information Guide, 2017).

N-Power is the employability and enhancement programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria, aimed at imbibing the learn-work-entrepreneurship culture in youth between the ages of 18-35. It is a job creation and empowerment programme. According to Oduwole (2015), the N- power programme was designed to address the challenge of youth unemployment by providing a structure for large scale and relevant work skills acquisition and development while linking its core outcomes to fixing inadequate public services and stimulating the larger economy. N30,000 stipend is paid to N-Power volunteers each month. The N-Power volunteers are given devices with relevant content for continuous learning, to facilitate their ability to successfully implement the selected vocation and enable them take ownership of their lives. The Eligible beneficiaries are both graduates and non-graduates. However, there have been insufficient funds to provide startup capital for the youths who have completed their training among others.

Statement of the Problem

Analysis of youth unemployment by geographical settlement location is mostly in rural areas and rapidly growing from 2011 to 2017, the share of unemployed youth in rural areas increased from 47.59 percent to 59.95 percent (National Bureau of Statistic, 2017). The population of unemployed youth in rural areas rose from 2.9 million in 2010 to about 5.9 million in 2016. Many of the available funds for the programme went to overhead and administrative costs in offices spread over the entire country, limiting its impact. Similarly, the national directorate of employment (NDE) had no openings of its own to engage unemployed youth, providing only vocational training to young school leavers.

There have been insufficient funds to provide startup capital for the youth who complete their training. It is against this background that this study intends to examine the impact and possibility of N-power programme not being unsuccessful.

According to the Guardian Nigeria News as opined by Nike Sotade, operating a national programme on a federation of federal states and LGA is itself a challenge. For example, the N- Power programme, the school feeding programmes of the public primary schools where N- Power volunteers deliver their services, and where kids are fed with one meal a day all belong to the states. Though these interventions are purely one hundred percent Federal Government funded, however, for it to succeed, they have to partner with the states and the local government areas.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine the N-Power programme and youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Its specific objectives include:

1. To assess the extent the N-Power Programme has fared in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

2. To examine the impact of the N-Power Programme on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

3. To identify the challenges faced by N-power Programme in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions were postulated to guide the studies.

1. How has the N-Power Programme fared in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?
2. To what extent has N-Power Programme impacted on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?
3. What are the challenges faced by N-Power Programme in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?

Research Hypothesis

1. The N-Power Programme has fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.
2. N-Power programme has impacted on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.
3. Systemic hiccups in the N-Power Programme made the scheme inefficient in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria

Literature Review

N-Power Programme

The N-Power Programme is a programme of the National Social Investment Programme (NSIP), a portfolio of programmes created in 2015 and launched in 2016 by the Federal Government of Nigeria to deliver socio-economic support to the disadvantaged Nigerians across the Nation. Arowubusoye (2016) contends that the federal government of Nigeria has designed the N-Power programme to drastically

reduce youth unemployment. The focus is to provide our young graduates and non graduates with the skills; tool and livelihood to enable them advance from unemployment to employment, entrepreneurship and innovation. According to Afolabi (2019), N-Power is a job creation and empowerment programme of the National Social Investment Programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria under Muhammadu Buhari's civilian administration. The programme is for young Nigerians between the ages of 18 and 35.

N-Power has four major goals:

- To intervene and directly improve the livelihood of a critical mass of young unemployed Nigerians.
- To develop a qualitative system for the transfer of employability, entrepreneurial and technical skills.
- To create an ecosystem of solutions for ailing public services and government diversification policies.
- To develop and enhance Nigeria's knowledge economy (Afolabi, 2019).

The N-Programmeis divided into two categories:

o Graduate Category (N-Power Volunteer Corps), and
o Non-Graduate Category (N-Power Knowledge and N-Power Build).

The N-Power Volunteer Corps is the post-tertiary engagement initiative for Nigerians between 18 and 35 years. It is a paid volunteering programme of two-year duration. The graduates undertake their primary tasks in identified public services within their proximate communities. All N-Power Volunteers are entitled to computing devices that contains information necessary for their specific engagement, as well as information for their continuous training and development. It has four cardinal areas of youth empowerment- N-Power Teaching, N-Power Agriculture, N-Power Health and N-Power Taxation (N-Power Information Guide 2017).

The Non-graduate category is composed of N-Power knowledge and N-Power building. The N-Power knowledge is'Training to Jobs' initiative, essentially ensuring that participants can get engaged in the marketplace in an outsourcing capacity, as freelancers, as employees and as entrepreneurs in hardware and software ICT capacity building. The N-Power Build is training and certification (Skills to Job) programme that will engage and train young unemployed Nigerians in order to build a new crop of skilled and highly competent workforce of technicians, artisans and service professionals (N-Power Information Guide (2017).

The N-Power programme became a sure source of job and entrepreneurial skills for qualified young people. Beneficiaries were paid regularly and at some point they number of beneficiaries increased geometrically and government divided the programme into two streams running within one fiscal year. However, not too long into the programme, certain negative trends began to surface which ultimately led to intractable corruption in the N-Power system. Consequently, the Federal Government announced to the nation, particularly to the N-Power beneficiaries its resolve to suspend the programme and institution of financial auditing of the agency (TheGuardian, 2023; Vanguard, 2023; Punch, 2023; TheStar, 2023; Daily Post Nigeria, 2023). Consequent upon the suspension of the scheme, over one million Nigerian graduates have lost their jobs, thus exacerbating the already explosive employment situation especially among the youth.(Punch, 2023)

Youth Entrepreneurship

According to Ferreira (2022) entrepreneurship is the act of creating a business or businesses while bearing all the risks with the hope of making a profit. It is what people do to take their career into their hands and lead it in the direction they want. And youth entrepreneurship is the practical application of enterprising qualities such as initiative, innovation, creativity and risk taking into the work environment either in self employment or employment. Furthermore, Ferreira (2022) argued that youth

entrepreneurship promotes employment opportunities, fosters innovation and resilience among young people and increases their social and cultural identity. Through entrepreneurship, employment creation can bring marginalized youths into the mainstream of economic activities. Evidence abounds that many young people especially in developing countries are pushed into entrepreneurship due to lack of limited options for formal employment (*Kale&Doguwa, 2015)*

Youth entrepreneurship has an impact on social as well as cultural and economic progress of any society. Building an environment that promotes creativity and provides opportunities for entrepreneurship calls for multi pronged strategies implementation and involvement at all levels including Government, industry, political, social as well as educational sectors. Working towards Youth Entrepreneurship Programmes can help solve as well as avoid a lot of problems that are currently staring at many countries; it could pave way for a better future and progressive societies world over. In countries where youth entrepreneurship is recognised as a promising alternative, it is actively being promoted by various government agencies and the private sector (Oduwole, 2015). Youth entrepreneurship can help sustain growing economies; integrate youth into the workforce besides leading to overall development of society. Entrepreneurship can be a powerful tool to help fight youth unemployment. As such there is real value in studying youth entrepreneurship programmes.

Theoretical Framework

This study adopted the innovation theory in its analysis developed by Joseph Schumpeter in his book ''business cycle: theoretical, historical, and statistical analysis of the capitalist process" which was first published in 1939. Schumpeter is often called the "Father of Entrepreneurship" or the "father of creative destruction". Innovation drives progress and is itself driven by competition. It throws out the old and brings in the new. It unsettles the established order and brings with it turmoil. According to him, 'Times of innovation are times of effort and sacrifice, of work for the future, while the harvest comes after". Schumpeter further observes in "Business cycles", as entrepreneurs seek high profits, they hope to bring to the market new goods which enjoy, at least for sometimes, a noncompetitive advantage. The innovation theory posits that the entrepreneur gains profit if his innovation is successful either in reducing the overall cost of production or increasing the demand for his product. Corroborating Schumpeter's innovation theory, Rogers (2003) highlighted on how fast innovations or new ideas can move through communities and create impactful changes, thus affirming the change, progress and competition-driven tenets of innovation theory.

The basic assumptions of innovation theory are;

1. Innovation and technological change of a nation come from the entrepreneurs.
2. Doing new things or doing things that are already done in a new way, stemmed directly already from the efforts of entrepreneurs.
3. The actions which consist in carrying out innovations, we reserve them (Entrepreneurs). Entrepreneurs are the only ones who bring about long-term economic growth. Innovation theory also explains that innovation can be leveraged in:

   a) Launch of a new product or an upgraded version of an existing product
   b) Application of new methods of sales or production
   c) Launch of a new market
   d) Acquisition of new sources of raw materials
   e) Leveraging a new industry structure such as the disruption of monopoly.

Pacher (2015) also explained that Schumpeter in his innovative theory believed and conceived the idea that innovation and entrepreneurship are the driving forces behind economic growth of every nation. He distinguished inventions from innovations and pointed out that innovation goes well beyond

inventions as innovation also includes new ways of production, new products, and new forms of organization. He also believed that an entrepreneur can earn economic profits by introducing successful innovations. According to him, the main function of an entrepreneur is to introduce innovations and the profit in the form of reward is given for his performance. Most governments in developed countries spend significant amounts of money to stimulate entrepreneurship. Policies to promote entrepreneurship typically address one of the following; education to people for an entrepreneurial career, access to finance, business transfer facilities, decreasing the fear of punishment for failure or alleviating overly burdensome administrative processes. Many national European efforts are aimed at increasing innovation and innovative entrepreneurship (European commission, 2015).

Methodology

The paper adopted the survey research design to collect quantitative data to determine the extent the N-Power Programme has fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship in Nigeria; the impact of the N-Power Programme on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria; and the challenges faced by N-power Programme in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Using Enugu State as a reference point for this research work, the populations of the study included the staff/ employees in the Social Investment Programme of the office of the governor of Enugu State (50 in number); and youths in Enugu State who have benefited from the N-Power Programme (1,973 in number) totaling two thousand and twenty-three (2,023) as at the time of this study (Source - SIPEN Record Office, 2023). Due to the large number size of the study population, the Taro Yamani statistical formula as suggested by Creswell (2014) was employed to reduce the population to researchable size with five percent (0.05) as error margin. Applying the Yamani sample size determination formula, the sample size for the study is three hundred and thirty-four (334). The purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample size from each category of the population.

The instrument used for data collection was a structured questionnaire designed by the researchers titled the N-Power Programme and Youth Entrepreneurship Development Questionnaire (NPPYEDQ). It contains 19 items. The instrument has a 5-point Likert Rating Scale of Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Disagree (3), Strongly disagree (2) and Don't Know (1). The face validation of the instrument for the study was carried out by two expects. The reliability of the instrument was established by using, test-retest. Forty copies of the questionnaire were distributed in two occasions, with the interval of two weeks, to forty (40) staff in the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, Abuja that was not used for the actual study. Scores obtained were corrected using spearmen rank order formula after which a reliability index of 0.75 was gotten which shows that the material was highly reliable.

The researcher distributed a total of three hundred and thirty-three (334) copies of the questionnaire to the staff/ employee in Social Investment Programme of the office of the governor Enugu State, and youths in Enugu State who has benefited from the N-Power Programme during a two day-conference organized by staff of the Social Investment Programme The distributed questionnaires were later collected the following day by the researcher. Out of the three hundred and thirty-three (334) copies of the questionnaire distributed, two hundred and ninety-six (296) copies representing 88.6% of the total distributed copies distributed were returned while thirty-seven (38) copies of the questionnaire representing 11.4% of the total copies distributed were not returned. Out of the returned copies sixty-two (62) copies were condemned for improper completion representing 18.6% of the distributed and total returned copies. The remaining two hundred and thirty-four (234) copies were used for the study, representing 70.0% of the total distributed and returned copies of the questionnaire respectively. Efforts of the researcher to recover the unreturned copies proved abortive.

The data collected from the respondents were analyzed using mean values to answer the 3 research questions. In testing the hypotheses, Chi-Square ($x2$) at significant level of 0.05 was used,

assembled, tallied and their frequency and percentage worked out. These frequencies and percentages were used to present the research questions that guided the study. The research questions were presented in Likert scale form. The three hypotheses postulated for the study were tested using Chi-Square (x2) at significant level of 0.05. The decision rule is accepted null hypothesis if the (x)2 calculated is lower than the table or critical value; reject the null hypothesis if the (x)2 calculated is higher than the table or critical value; and reject the null hypothesis if the (x)2 calculated is equal to the table or critical value.

Data Analysis

In this section, all data generated were used for the analysis. The study conducted two major analyses here: analysis of research questions and hypotheses testing.

Analysis of Research Questions

Research Question One: How has the N-Power Programme fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?

The objective one of this research question is to ascertain the extent the N-Power Programme has fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Table 1 contains the responses of the respondents on the subject matter.

Table 1: The Extent the N-Power Programme has fared in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Responses	Very High Extent		High Extent		Low Extent		Very Low Extent		Don't know		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Fair	69	29	135	58	8	3	13	6	9	4	234	100
Good	23	10	84	36	46	20	31	13	50	21	234	100
Average	36	15	102	44	18	8	14	6	64	27	234	100
Below Average	52	22	106	45	31	13	27	12	18	8	234	100
Very Good	14	6	27	12	78	33	62	26	53	23	234	100
Not Fair	75	32	120	51	11	3	21	9	8	3	234	100
TOTAL	269	19	574	41	192	14	168	12	202	14	1404	100

Source: Research Data, 2023

Table 1 revealed the extent the N-Power Programme has fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Table 1 showed that 19% respondents indicated very high extent, 41% indicated high extent, 14% indicated low extent, 12% indicated very low extent while 14% indicated don't know.

The pattern of responses presented and analyzed above shows that the N-Power Programme has fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship in Nigeria.

Research Question Two: What is the impact of the N-Power Programme on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?

The objective two of the study is to examine the impact of the N-Power Programme on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Table 2: Impact of the N-Power Programme on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria

Responses	Very High Extent		High Extent		Low Extent		Very Low Extent		Don't Know		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Provides economic and manpower development of the youth	64	27	102	44	18	8	36	15	14	6	234	100
Ensures the young graduates who are unemployed have the opportunity to get recruited into the Scheme	37	16	118	50	29	12	30	13	20	9	234	100
Builds a crop of highly competent and skilled workforce	110	47	61	26	24	10	28	12	11	5	234	100
Creates jobs especially for teaming youth	43	13	109	49	21	9	42	18	19	8	234	100
Makes youth self-reliant and meet the humongous demand of societal service needs.	39	17	113	48	26	11	33	13	23	10	234	100
Serves as a platform for building properly trained and skilled service professionals in Enugu/Nigeria.	64	27	131	56	20	9	11	5	8	3	234	100
Takes the youths through appropriate training and skills development.	121	52	39	17	32	13	28	12	14	6	234	100
TOTAL	478	29	673	41	170	10	208	13	109	7	1638	100

Source: Research Data, 2023

Table 2 revealed the impact of the N-Power Programme on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Table 2 showed that 29% respondents indicated very high extent, 41% indicated high extent, 10% indicated low extent, 13% indicated very low extent while 7% indicated don't know.

The pattern of responses presented and analyzed above shows that the N-Power Programme has impacted on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Research Question Three: What are the challenges faced by N- Power programme in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?

The objective three of the study is identify the challenges faced by N-Power Programme in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Table 3: Challenges faced by N-Power Programme in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria

Responses	Very High Extent		High Extent		Low Extent		Very Low Extent		Don't Know		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Systemic hiccups	64	27	102	44	36	15	18	8	14	6	234	100
Inadequate Facilities	152	65	59	25	12	5	4	2	7	3	234	100
Nonpayment of stipends for months	121	52	39	17	14	6	28	12	32	13	234	100
Inefficiency on the part of officials handling the program in various states	122	52	44	19	20	9	33	14	15	6	234	100
Failure or inability of beneficiaries to interact with the N-Power portal.	46	20	31	13	108	46	22	9	27	12	234	100
Corruption	54	23	126	54	31	13	17	7	6	3	234	100
TOTAL	559	40	401	29	221	16	122	9	101	7	1404	100

Source: Research Data, 2023

Table 3 revealed the challenges faced by N-power Programme in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Table 3 showed that 40% respondents indicated very high extent, 29% indicated high extent, 16% indicated low extent, 9% indicated very low extent while 7% indicated don't know.

The pattern of responses presented and analyzed above shows that there are challenges faced by N-Power Programme in youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Hypotheses Testing

Hypotheses One: The N-Power Programme has fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Decision Criteria: When the computed value of Chi-square (X^2) is greater than (>) the table value of Chi-square (X^2), the hypothesis one will be accepted.

Table 4: Observed Frequency for Hypothesis One

Staff Categories	Very High Extent	High Extent	Low Extent	Very Low Extent	Don't Know	Total
Staff	-	-	5	3	1	**9**
Beneficiaries	17	22	49	79	58	**225**
Total	**21**	**30**	**39**	**61**	**83**	**234**

Source: Research Data, 2023.

Calculation of Degree Of Freedom (DF)

DF = (R-1) (C-1)

Where R = Number of rows in the contingency table; C = Number of columns in the contingency table

DF = (2-1) (5-1) = 1x4 = 4

At 0.05 significant level and 4 degree of freedom the table value of chi-square = 9.49

Computation of chi-square (x2)

X2 = $\sum$ (o-e)2

e

Where o = Observed frequency; e = Expected frequency

Expected frequency (e) is giving by RT x CT

GT

Where RT = Row total, CT = Colum total; and GT = Grand total

Calculation of Degree of Freedom (DF)

DF = (R-1) (C-1)

Where R = Number of rows in the contingency table; C = Number of columns in the contingency table

DF = (2-1) (5-1) = 1x4 = 4

Table 5: Computation of Chi-Square for Hypothesis One

Observed frequency (o)	Expected frequency (e)	(o-e)	(o-e)^2	$\frac{(o-e)^2}{E}$
-	24.12	-24.12	581.7744	24.12
-	17.72	-17.72	313.9984	17.72
5	11.33	-6.33	40.0689	3.54
3	8.72	-5.72	32.7184	3.75
1	6.10	-5.1	26.01	4.26
17	58.88	-41.88	1753.9	29.8
22	43.27	-21.27	452.41	10.5
49	27.67	21.33	454.97	16.4
79	21.28	57.72	3331.6	156.6
58	14.90	43.1	1857.61	124.7
				$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o-e)^2}{E}$ = **391.39**

Source: Research Data, 2023

Decision

Since the computed value of chi-square (x^2) of 391.39 is greater than (>) the table of chi-square(x^2) of 9.49, hypothesis one is accepted. The study therefore established that N-Power Programme has fared well in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Hypothesis Two: N-Power Programme has impacted on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Decision Criteria: When the computed value of Chi-square (x^2) is greater than (>) the table value of Chi-square (x^2), the hypothesis two will be accepted.

Table 6: Observed Frequency for Hypothesis Two

Staff categories	Very high extent	High extent	Don't know	Low extent	Very low extent	Total
Staff	5	3	1	-	-	**9**
Beneficiaries	101	73	36	15	10	**225**
Total	**106**	**76**	**37**	**15**	**10**	**234**

Source: Research Data, 2023

Calculation of Degree of Freedom (DF)

DF   =   (R-1)   (C-1)

Where   R = Number of row in the contingency table; C = Number of columns in the contingency table

DF = (2-1) (5-1) = 1x4 = **4**

At 0.05 significant level and 4 degree of freedom the table value of chi-square = **9.49**

Computation of chi-square (x^2)

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o-e)^2}{e}$$

Where   o = Observed frequency; e = Expected frequency

Expected frequency (e) is giving by $\frac{RT \times CT}{GT}$

Where   RT = Row total; CT = Colum total and GT =   Grand total

Table 7: Computation of Chi-Square for Hypothesis Two

Observed frequency (o)	Expected frequency (e)	(o-e)	(o-e)²	$\frac{(o-e)^2}{E}$
5	27.90	22.9	524.4	18.8
3	16.56	-13.6	185	11.2
1	10.46	-9.46	89.5	8.6
-	7.26	-7.26	52.7	7.26
-	5.81	-5.81	33.8	5.81
101	68.10	32.9	1082.4	15.9
73	40.44	32.56	1060.2	26.2
36	25.54	10.46	109.4	10.46
15	17.74	-2.74	7.5	0.4
10	14.19	-4.19	17.6	1.2
				$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o-e)^2}{E}$ = **105.8**

Source: Research Data, 2023

Decision

Since the computed value of chi-square (x^2) of 105.8 is greater than (>) the table value of chi-square(x^2) of 9.49, hypothesis two is accepted. The study therefore established that N-Power Programme has impacted on youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Hypothesis Three: Systemic hiccups among others in the N-Power Programme make the scheme inefficient in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria

Decision criteria: When the computed value of Chi-square (x^2) is greater than (>) the table value of Chi-square (x^2), the hypothesis three will be accepted.

Table 8: Observed Frequency for Hypothesis Three

Staff Categories	Very High Extent	High Extent	Low Extent	Low Extent	Don't Know	Total
Staff	6	3	-	-	-	**9**
Beneficiaries	85	71	36	23	10	**225**
Total	**99**	**58**	**33**	**24**	**20**	**234**

Source: Research Data, 2023

Calculation of Degree of Freedom (DF)

DF = (R-1) (C-1)

Where R = Number of row in the contingency table; C = Number of columns in the contingency table

DF = (2-1) (5-1) = 1x4 = **4**

At 0.05 significant level and 4 degree of freedom the table value of chi-square = **9.49**

Computation of chi-square (x^2)

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o-e)^2}{e}$$

Where o = Observed frequency; e = Expected frequency

Expected frequency (e) is giving by $\frac{RT \times CT}{GT}$

Where RT = Row total; CT = Colum total and GT = Grand total

Table 9: Computation of Chi-Square for Hypothesis Three

Observed frequency (o)	Expected frequency (e)	(o-e)	(o-e)²	$\frac{(o-e)^2}{E}$
6	28.77	-22.77	518.5	18
3	168.57	-165.57	27413.4	162.6
-	9.59	-9.59	92	9.6
-	6.97	-6.97	48.6	6.97
-	5.81	-5.81	33.8	5.81
85	70.23	14.8	219.04	3.1
71	39.73	31.3	979.69	24.7
36	23.41	12.6	158.5	6.8
23	17.03	5.97	35.6	2.1
10	14.19	-4.19	17.6	1.2
				$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o-e)^2}{E}$ = **240.88**

Source: Research Data, 2023

Decision

Since the computed value of chi-square (x^2) of 240.88 is greater than (>) the table value of chi-square(x^2) of 9.49, hypothesis three is accepted. Therefore, the study established that Systemic hiccups among others in the N-Power Programme made the scheme inefficient in promoting youth entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Conclusion and Policy Implication

The Federal Government social investment programme, the N-Power scheme has negative as well as positive impact on the development of Enugu State. This study has succeeded in analyzing the effect of the federal social investment programme on youth entrepreneurship development in Enugu State, a study of N-Power scheme. From the result arrived at by the researchers, the conclusion is that Social Investment Programme (N-Power Scheme) has a positive impact on the government of Enugu State and Nigeria in general but does not deny her the chance to explore other developmental strategy to increase youth development both economical, social cultural, technologically and politically in the state and Nigeria at large.

Therefore, the following recommendations have been made in the light of the findings and with relevant major conclusions which have been stated:

- More competent and qualified personnel should be recruited to efficiently implement the programme.
- Cordial relationship between the federal government, State and the citizens should be enhanced so that the objectives and goals of the programme would be achieved.
- The participants should be well motivated in their various work places/schedules. This is because workers have the tendency to increase productivity when duly motivated. It will also help them shun unethical behaviours capable of defeating the objectives of the programme.

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