



Entrepreneurship Skill Acquisition and Poverty Eradication in Rural Communities in Anyamelum Local Government Area, Anambra State, Nigeria

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Abstract: Skill acquisition is the art of learning to do something in order to earn a living and or to survive. The concern for better livelihood has always been the concern of past and present government of Nigeria, this was why several youth empowerment programmes like sure-p and N-power was initiated by the Government of Goodluck Ebele Jonathan and Muhammodu Buhari to engage the youth in active and productive activities that will better their lives and enable them contribute meaningfully to the Country. However, these schemes are yet to achieve the purposes for which it was established for, the better or rather sure bet to achieving these set goals was the integration of entrepreneurship skill acquisition programmes to help eradicate poverty and improve standard of living for rural dwellers in the Country. Hence, this study was carried out to examine the effect of Entrepreneurship skill acquisition on poverty eradication of selected rural communities in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria. a total of 120 samples size was adopted, while the spearman correlation model contained in the statistical package for social sciences version 23 (SPSS) was used to the test the formulated hypotheses for the study, the findings from the study revealed a negative correlation between self employment and social security, and a positive correlation between time management and income level. Therefore, the study recommended the government should as a matter of its civic responsibility, provide soft loans, fertilizer subsidy and mechanized materials and machineries to farmers in the rural area, through the bank of industry to enable them improve from their traditional ways of farming into a more mechanized ways.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, Skill Acquisition, Social Security, Time Management, Income, Communities, Rural Dwellers.

Published by
Africa Research Corps Network (ARC�)

in Collaboration with
International Academic Journal for Global Research (iajgr) Publishing (USA)



ARC� Journals
Africa Research Corps Network
Publication & Research



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1.1 Introduction

The Nigerian economy which used to thrive on agricultural exports such as cocoa, groundnut, hides and skin, is now solely dependent on the price of oil in the international market. It is a common knowledge that any fall in the price of oil will result to a fall in the domestic Nigerian economy (Adekunle and David, 2014). It was therefore no surprise that the Federal Government of Nigeria, through the National Universities Commission (NUC), introduced Entrepreneurship Education (EE), which is aimed at equipping tertiary students with entrepreneurial skills, attitudes and competencies in order to be job creators and not just job hunters. This is to improve the economic, technological and industrial development of the nation, as well as to reduce poverty to its barest minimum (Ogundele, Sofoluwe and Kayode, 2012).

The World Bank report has noted that the number of poor persons in Nigeria will rise to 95.1 million in 2022. The number of poor people was 89.0 million in 2020 and would be 95.1 million in 2022. However, this would mean that 6.1 million more persons would have fallen beneath the poverty line between 2020 and 2022, on a 6.7% increase (Olanrewaju, 2022). With the projected 2022 figures, the number of poor persons in Nigeria has had a four year increase of 14.7% from the 2018 and 2019 figure of 82.1 million to the projected 95.1 million in 2022. Olanrewaju further stated that the poverty rate had been aided by the impact of the COVID-19 crisis and 'growing size of the Nigerian population. This development is coming after the Nigerian government had said that it lifted 10.5 million Nigerians out of poverty between 2019 and 2021. The President has also said that the Bank of Industry has created Nine million jobs in the country since 2015, and different schemes to create jobs and tackle poverty in the country have been launched. All of the above have however failed to stem the tide of poverty in the country.

The Federal Government under the administration of Goodluck Jonathan established the Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Program known as 'SURE-P to engage youths of the nation and fresh graduate into several skill acquisition schemes to keep them out of the streets of the country full with violence and other juvenile engagements (Abu, 2014). According to Abu, the idea of this scheme was to re-investing the Federal Government savings from fuel subsidy removal on critical infrastructural projects and social safety net programmes with direct impact on the citizens of Nigeria. However, this programme had failed to be sustained due to change in Government, and a distinct transformation agenda by the Administration of Muhammadu Buhari which brought another similar scheme known as the N-Power (Adetayo, 2018).

According to Nwosu (2020), N-Power is a scheme set up by the President of Nigeria, Muhammadu Buhari since 8 June 2016. However, Ogunyinka (2020) added that the

essence of the scheme was to address the issues of youth unemployment and help increase social development. The scheme was created as a component of National Social Investment Program, to provide a structure for large scale and relevant work skills acquisition and development and to ensure that each participant will learn and practice most of what is necessary to find or create work (Onehi, 2020). Musengi-Agulu (2010) asserts that the development of entrepreneurship has drastically heightened worldwide, and this could be because of the high unemployment facing active labour class categories in the nations all over the world, which also appears to be a threat that might persist for decades if there are no effective measures that are established to address it (Schoof, 2006). It is against this background that this study was carried out to examine the effect of entrepreneurship skill acquisition on poverty eradication in some selected rural communities in Anyamelum Local Government Area of Anambra State, Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Unemployment and poverty tend to be the most important among the many socio-economic challenges faced by the Nigerian nation today. Abu (2014) stated that the International Labour Organization figures of 2014 indicated that the unemployment rate fluctuated between 7.3% in 1986 and 20.51% in 2014, fostering a high level of poverty. More so, Abu further stated that several young people in Nigeria are unemployed and thus pose a security risk to the more fortunate and innocent citizens. Different government regimes have made many attempts to reduce unemployment by generating jobs in the public and private sectors through the diverse development agenda, but the problems seem to be unabated

Nigeria's development efforts have over the years been characterized by lack of continuity, consistency and commitment (3Cs) to agreed policies, programmes and projects as well as an absence of a long-term perspective. The culminating effect has been growth and development of the Nigerian Economy without a concomitant improvement in the overall welfare of Nigerian citizens and, what one can refer to as motion without movement. Such a situation has led to massive unemployment, poverty and even insecurity of lives and properties (Ogundele et. al., 2012).

Abiola, Yomi-Akinola and Adedapo (2019) argued that several studies have been conducted in assessing the impact of skill acquisition and empowerment program on the participation of youth in SMEs in Nigeria. However, Arogundade and Babatope (2011), Safiriyu and Njogo (2012), and Gbagolo and Eze (2014) in Abiola et al (2019) suggested that entrepreneurial skill acquisition should be targeted at youths as they determine the success or development of a nation. The effort of government in promoting SMEs towards eradicating poverty and unemployment among the youth through skill acquisition and empowerment programmes is not enough. Hence, there exists a gap in an effort to sensitize

the growing population of able bodied citizens, who are willing and able to work to imbibe some of the many entrepreneurship skills to enable them contribute to the economic development and eradicate poverty in the Nation.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The broad objective of the study was to examine the effect Entrepreneurship skill acquisition on poverty eradication of selected rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria. However, the specific objectives are formulated thus to;

1. Examine the effect of Self-employment on the social security of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria.
2. Determine the effect of Time management on the income level of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

1. To what extent does Self-employment affect the social security of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria?
2. To what degree does Time management affect the income level of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria?

1.5 Formulations of Research Hypotheses

Ho₁: There is no significant effect of Self-employment on the social security of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria.

Ho₂: There is no significant effect of Time management on the income level of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria.

Review of Related literature

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Entrepreneurship Skill Acquisition

Entrepreneurial skill acquisition is a process whereby a person acquires or learns a particular skill or type of behavior needed for business through training or education in order to identify and exploit entrepreneurial opportunity for self-employment (Ekpe, 2017 and Chukwunenye and Igboke, 2011). Rufai, Abdulkadir and Abdul (2013) defines Entrepreneurial skill acquisition as not just about acquiring skill, but also acquiring knowledge and driving towards enterprise in skills that enhances personal livelihood,

through enduring business startups, enhancing employment opportunities, and promoting economic

However, Skill acquisition is the art of learning to do something in order to earn a living and or to survive. There are different types of professionals e.g. fine artists, mechanics, potters, vulcanizers, etc. from whom one can learn trades in order to earn a living. Learning to read and write is a skill you acquire at school (Samian and Buntat, 2012). Acquiring skills is very important. They help us improve our way of thinking, problem-solving, and the quality of our lives (Emaikwu, 2011). The rate at which an individual learns the skills required for their sport or activity will depends on a number of factors including personality, heredity, confidence, prior experience and ability (Amadi, 2012). Each individual is unique, so the rate and extent they acquire new skills will vary from person to person (Stohmeyer, 2007).

Similarly, exposure of people to entrepreneurship skills can also help them to acquire self-confidence, ego, competence, self-esteem and enable them to participate in decision-making at household and community levels (Cheston & Kuhn, 2002). Exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunities can also depend on the particular entrepreneur's background or height in educational attainment, skills or knowledge acquired via a vistraining, job experience and social networking and communication with others (Ekpe, 2017). Training and/or education produce prior experience which leads to preparedness for entrepreneurial activity (Ikegwu, Ajiboye, Aromolaran, Ayodeji and Okorafor, 2014).

2.1.2 Poverty

Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. However, poverty is more, much more than just not having enough money. The World Bank Organization in 2018 describes poverty in this way: "Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter and Poverty is lack of Health care and means to sustainable livelihood. **In 2020 respectively, the World Bank organization emphasized that Poverty** can result to the state where a person lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions. Newhouse and Vyas (2018) depicts that Poverty is said to exist when people lack the means to satisfy their basic needs. In this context, the identification of poor people first requires a determination of what constitutes basic needs. These may be defined as narrowly as those necessary for survival" or as broadly as "those reflecting the prevailing standard of living in the community (Kochhar, 2021).

The first criterion would cover only those people near the borderline of starvation or death from exposure; the second would extend to people whose nutrition, housing, and clothing

(Lakner, Mahler, Negre and Prydz, 2022), though adequate to preserve life, do not measure up to those of the population as a whole (Subramanian, 2019). Although poverty is a phenomenon as old as human history, its significance has changed over time. Under traditional (i.e., non-industrialized) modes of economic production, widespread poverty had been accepted as inevitable (Virmani, 2004). The total output of goods and services, even if equally distributed, would still have been insufficient to give the entire population a comfortable standard of living by prevailing standards. The most widely held and understood definition of absolute poverty measures poverty strictly in economic terms that is earning less than \$1.90 a day. By this measurement, anyone lacking enough financial resources falls below the poverty line and fails to meet a minimum standard of living. But to be poverty-stricken is more complex than not having enough money or having a low income (Lakner et. al., 2022)

2.1.3 Self Employment

Self-employed individuals are those who earn income from their trade or business, and who controls, manage and set the terms of how, when and where they perform their work; and who also assume all the risks and responsibilities of their entrepreneurial activities (Budig, 2006). Thus, self-employed persons include those who own businesses as sole proprietors or in partnerships, those who work as independent contractors, and those who work as consultants (Hipple, 2004). However, McManus (2000) stated that the ranks of the self-employed include lawyers, tutors, plumbers, child care providers, cleaners, wedding planners, and Web site developers. The self-employed are a heterogeneous group, and to complicate matters further, individuals can be both employees and self-employed in different income-generating activities at the same time. Whether you are starting your own company or freelancing, self-employment allows you to engage in work that interests you. Hence, you have the opportunity to turn your passion, hobby and strengths into a business and make money doing something that you love.

According to Szaban and Skrzek-Lubasińska (2018) the self-employed group is heterogeneous because it gathers various activities. A Carpenter may be self-employed just like a Doctor with individual practice, a midwife, an online computer graphic designer, a petty trader, a one-person business and acquaintances (Blankenship, 2017). The affiliation with the self-employed group often depends on the legal regulations in a country. Many regulations often define the self-employed as people who have officially registered individual business activity and do not employ others (Wall, 2015). However, such formal definition does not cover other possibilities, a whole range of legal activities which naturally emerge from self-employment. The self-employed can work under different labor contracts such as contract of mandate, contract of specific work, management contract, or contract of representation (Guerra and Patuelli, 2016). Cullen, Johnson and Parboteeah

(2014) posit that because of the quantity and diversity of the self-employed and self-employment definitions, on the one hand, the official statistics do not reflect all self-employment forms and, on the other, they use the activities which are not universally treated as self-employment.

hairdresser, and somebody who manufactures bead jewelry and sells it among friends

2.1.4 Social Security

Social security is primarily a social insurance program providing social protection, or protection against socially recognized conditions, including poverty, old age, disability, unemployment and others (Ramakrishnan, 2011). They cover mainly income which is lost due to the inability to work (including old age) or to obtain remunerative work, or by reason of the death of the Bread winner, Medical coverage, Social insurance etc (Drèze and Sen, 1991). The ILO has an administrative concept of social protection, which basically includes social security and labour protection. But this definition has been felt as too narrow for the problems faced by developing countries.

This concept of social security is based on the recognition of the fundamental social right guaranteed by law to all human beings who live from their own labour and who find themselves unable to work temporarily or permanently for reasons beyond their control. Social security systems addresses the insecurities related to making a living through work (Norton, Conway and Foster, 2001). They serve as a fundamental element of social cohesion, thereby helping to ensure social peace and a positive engagement with globalization and economic development Social security is primarily a social insurance program providing social protection (Guhan, 1994), or protection against socially recognized conditions, including poverty, old age, disability, unemployment and others. But there is quite a bit of confusion about what social security means, and also about the concept of social protection.

There is a growing awareness that social security should be understood within the context of the development process. This includes not only Pension schemes and Health insurance, but also unemployment, issues of gender discrimination, child labour, the formal –informal sectors of employment etc. Hence a wider concept of social security is needed in order to respond to the realities faced by informal economy workers, who constitute the majority of the world labour force. Social security in countries like Nigeria and some other highly poverty rated countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia continent (Burgess and Stern, 1991), that needs to be viewed as part of, and fully integrated into, anti-poverty policies, providing access to productive assets, employment guarantees, minimum wages and food security.

2.1.5 Time Management

Time management is a concept that deals with the effective management of time. An individual should organize all his tasks and duties in accordance with the timings; when an individual, no matter what age group he is, no matter what job he is engaged into implement all

his functions in accordance with the time that makes him more disciplined, well organized and

efficient. Time management provides every individual an opportunity to decide how to make use

of this important source; it allows people to make the most of the least and it enhances ones

knowledge about how to spend the time in a constructive manner. Individuals become aware of

how to systematize and manage their lifestyles and not feel pressurized or over burdened due to

any work (Time Management, n.d.). Time management is a skill and individuals should learn

effective time management irrespective of their age, work, jobs, caste, class, creed or religio

Time management is a concept that deals with the effective management of time. An individual should organize all his tasks and duties in accordance with the timings. When an individual, no matter what age group he is, no matter what job he is engaged into implement all his functions in accordance with the time that makes him more disciplined, well organized and efficient (Radhika, 2018). Time management provides every individual an opportunity to decide how to make use of this important source. Hence, it also allows people to make the most of the least and it enhances ones knowledge about how to spend the time in a constructive manner. Individuals become aware of how to systematize and manage their lifestyles and not feel pressurized or over burdened due to any work.

Eagle flight (2022) posits that, like any skill, time management takes practice. Building new behaviors doesn't happen overnight, but if you practice these four habits, you will find that you have more time in your day to be far more productive. Some tasks might require a significant amount of time (or brain space) to successfully complete, but when you think of how you can fit your work into these discrete time blocks, the tasks can feel more manageable, whether you'll complete them in 15 minute chunks or an hour at a time.

Good time management lies at the heart not only of personal effectiveness but also of organizational success. Everybody needs to make the best use of their own time, talent, opportunity and those of the people around them if they, the team and organization are to achieve their objectives and business goals. Anyone who obviously can't manage time, can't as well manage anything (Ahmad, Batool and Hussain, 2019).

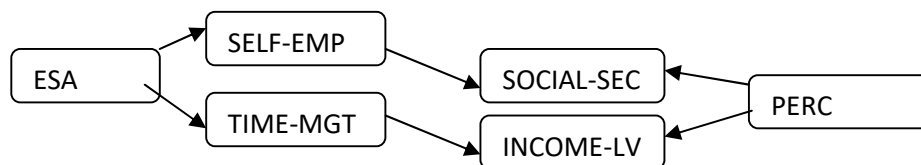
Emphatically, the capacity to manage time effectively is emphatically identified with scholarly achievement, and alternately, a poor timing lead towards failure and achievement level is reduced. Time management abilities are most crucial in internet learning than formal structure which requires self-control so as to commit satisfactory time to course work (Nzewi, Chiekezie and Ikon, 2016).

2.1.6 Income Level

The term, 'income' is very important in economics, because all the types of income earned by households are spent on purchasing of all goods and services required for daily consumption. When money income is deflated by current price level, we get real income. The United Nation Development Program in the year 2020 asserted that the amount of money earned by people over a given period of time, typically, a month can be said to be known as income. According to Kolawole Omobitan, and Yaqub (2015), poverty and inequality in Nigeria is a paradox. This implies that poverty level in Nigeria contradicts the country's abundant wealth of both human and human resources. Put differently, there is poverty in the midst of plenty and inequality in the face of economic growth. Onwuka (2022) stated that high income earners have greater access to financial markets that is access to loans and lending services, unlike low income earners who are less likely to gain financial assistance.

The Nigerian economy is so dynamic that several efforts to address issues relating to its down tune have proven abortive. The rich and high income earners who are able to understand the politics of the nations and its economic situation, invest their fortune for rainy days, while the poor whose major problem is what to eat may not actually understand the value of investing in the economy for better tomorrow. This and many more have left the gap between the rich and the poor very alarming.

2.1.7 Conceptual Framework



Where;

ESA: Entrepreneurship Skill Acquisition
SELF-EMP: Self Employment
TIME-MGT: Time Management
SOCIAL-SEC: Social Security

INCOME-LV: Income Level

PERC: Poverty Eradication in Rural Community

Source: Researchers Compilation 2022

2.2 Theoretical Review

Componential Theory of Creativity.

This research work was anchored on the componential theory of creativity; this was because of its relevance to the entrepreneurship field of study, and its attribute that allows an individual to develop a curious mind of enquiry, which is tailored on discoveries and creative mindset. The componential theory of creativity is recognized as one of the major theories of creativity in individuals and in organizations, and more so, serving as a partial foundation for numerous other theories and many empirical investigations. However, the theory was first articulated by Teresa Amabile in 1983, and it has undergone considerable evolution ever since it was propounded. In essence the theory is a comprehensive model of the social and psychological components necessary for an individual to generate new, original and creative works. Meanwhile, the theory stipulates that creativity requires a confluence of four components, in that creativity should be highest when;

- 1) An intrinsically motivated person with
- 2) High domain expertise and
- 3) High skill in creative thinking
- 4) Works in an environment high in supports for creativity.

The componential theory of creativity is a comprehensive model of the social and psychological components necessary for an individual to produce creative work. The theory is grounded in a definition of creativity as the production of ideas or outcomes that are both novel and appropriate to some goal (Conti, Coon and Amabile, 2010). Creativity allows us to view and solve problems more openly and with innovative perceptions. Creativity exposes the mind to reason and accept facts rationally. A society that has lost touch with its creative side is an imprisoned society, in that generations of people may be closed minded. It broadens our views and can help us overcome prejudices.

2.3 Empirical Review.

Undiyaundeye and Otu (2015) critically looked at the role of entrepreneurship education the purpose for which was to equip the individual and create the mindset to undertake the risk of venturing into applying the knowledge and skills gotten from school. Other issues like the provision of individuals with enough training to enable creativity and innovation relevant to skill acquisition to encourage self-employment and self-reliant were x-rayed. Some techniques like industrial training exercise, workshop and seminar, excursion as a

vehicle in the youth empowerment and eradication of poverty and extreme hardship were mentioned. Challenges like inadequate funding, lack of training personnel and men availability of equipment were identified as issues facing entrepreneurship education. They recommended that entrepreneurial base curriculum at all levels of education, provision of enabling environment for entrepreneurial development is required for economic advancement and youth empowerment should be the key focus in Nigeria for youths and graduates from various tertiary schools as applicable.

Ekpe (2017) investigated the relationship between entrepreneurial skill acquisition, self-motivation, social influence and self-employment practice among Malaysian university graduates to inquire whether self-motivation and social influence could be possible reasons; the study adopted a survey method and a proportionate stratified random sampling method to collect data from 600 entrepreneurship graduates. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and correlation method. One of the findings indicated that self-motivation had higher influence on self-employment than social influence; though both had significant positive relationships. It was also found that most Malaysian youth graduates had low risk-taking propensity. The study recommended that parents, government, universities and youth organizations should place more emphasize on ability to create value to the society, as learning outcome, rather than on grades (As).

Yusuf (2015) examined the problems of skills acquisition and entrepreneurship empowerment program in Nigeria. He analyzed the theoretical underpinning unemployment, skills acquisitions and entrepreneur empowerment program. The findings from the study revealed that contrary to the theoretical arguments, unemployment heavily rely on skill acquisition which requires tacit knowledge. The study suggests that unemployment reduction in Nigeria requires improvements in entrepreneurship empowerment program through various government interventions.

3.1 Methodology

The descriptive survey research design method was adopted in the course of the study. A population of 120 rural dwellers involved in petty trading, crop farming, fish farming and artisans from the eight (8) towns in the Ayamelum Local government were co-opted for the study. However, these towns included Omor, Umueje, Omasi, Igbakwu, Umumbo, Anaku, Umuerum and Ifite Ogwari. A structured questionnaire was used for the collection of data. However, the questionnaire was divided into two sections vis A and B. Section A contained demographic data of the respondents, while Section B contained data relating to the research questions.

The measurement construct for Entrepreneurship skill acquisition (self employment and time management) were raised from the extant literature of (Blankenship, 2017; Eagle flight, 2022), while the measurement construct for Poverty eradication (social security and

income level) were gotten from (Ramakrishnan, 2011; Burgess and Stern, 1991; Onwuka, 2022 and Kolawole, Omobitan and Yaqub, 2015). The research questions were structured in a likert-style scale pattern ranging from 5-strongly agree to 1-strongly disagree, while the questionnaire was validated by an expert in the field of management, the reliability was checked by Crombach Alpha test. The coefficient of the reliability text was considered acceptable at a value that ranges between 75-90 (0.75-0.90), which shows that the instrument was highly reliable according to Pallant, J. (2001), benchmark for testing reliability of a research instrument. Hypotheses were tested using Spearman Correlation model contained in the statistical package for social sciences (IBM SPSS, Version 23).

4.1 Data Presentation and Analyses

Table 4.1 Communities in Anyamelum LGA

s/n	Communities	Petty Trade	Crop farming	Fish Farming	Artisans	Total
1	Anaku	2	5	5	3	15
2	Ifite-ogwari	3	6	7	4	20
3	Igbakwu	3	6	4	2	15
4	Omasi	3	3	5	4	15
5	Omor	4	6	8	2	20
6	Umueje	2	3	4	1	10
7	Umuerum	4	4	4	3	15
8	Umumbo	1	4	3	2	10
Total		22	37	40	21	120

4.2 Presentation and Interpretation of Research Hypothesis 1 & 2

Ho₁: There is no significant effect of Self-employment on the social security of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria.

Table 4.2 Correlations

			Self-employment	social security
Spearman's rho	Self-employment	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.747**
		Sig. (1-tailed)	.	.000
		N	40	40
	social security	Correlation Coefficient	.747**	1.000
		Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.
		N	40	40

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed).

The table above shows a correlation at 0.747 at both sequences, this shows a negative correlation between the nexus self employment and social security. Thus, this implies that there is no significant relationship between the variable self employment and social security, and the rule guiding the acceptance of the null hypothesis has stated that where the P-value of the computed correlation is greater than or equal to 0.05, the null hypotheses should be accepted, but where it is lesser than 0.05 the null hypothesis should be rejected. Hence, for the purposes of this present analysis, the null hypothesis was accepted following the conclusion from the findings that there is no significant relationship between self employment and social security of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria.

Ho₂: There is no significant effect of Time management on the income level of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria.

Table 4.3 Correlations

			Time management	income level
Spearman's rho	Time management	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.031
		Sig. (1-tailed)	.	.332
		N	40	40
	income level	Correlation Coefficient	.031	1.000
		Sig. (1-tailed)	.332	.
		N	40	40

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed).

The table above shows a correlation at 0.031 at both sequences, this shows a positive correlation between the nexus self Time management and Income level. Thus, this implies that there is a significant positive relationship between the variable Time management and Income level, and as the rule guiding the acceptance/or rejecting of the null hypothesis has stated that where the P-value of the computed correlation is greater than or equal to 0.05, the null hypotheses should be accepted, but where it is lesser than 0.05 the null hypothesis should be rejected. Hence, for the purposes of this present analysis, the null hypothesis was rejected following the conclusion from the findings that there is a significant positive relationship between Time management and income level of rural community dwellers in Ayamelum local government area in Anambra state, Nigeria.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study as supported by Undiyaundeye and Otu (2015), it was evident to note that the presence of entrepreneurship skills and learning has greatly

impacted on the lives of the people of Nigeria, basically those in the rural area where development and Government presence is barely felt. Rural dwellers have been left to fend for themselves and provide their basic needs in order to curb starvation and the increase level of poverty in the communities under review. The major goal now should be how to bring various entrepreneurship skills readily available to communities with little or no basic educational background, so that they can continue to improve their lifestyle through their involvement in lucrative entrepreneurship activities that can augur well for their own better livelihood. Considering a society like Nigeria where social security of the poor and unemployed youths have never been a discussion for past and present Government, the need for self reliance and self engagement by rural dwellers will be of immersed benefit.

Furthermore, the popular African adage that “Time is Money” has been supported by the findings from this study, and also affirmed by the study of Yusuf (2015) that posit that unemployment can be erased or wiped off through several skill acquisition schemes involving the youth and largely unemployed groups of the nation. The study has gone further to postulate that the cost of a huge amount of time invested into an active trade or work will bring about an increase in the income level of rural dwellers in communities across Nigeria and other African countries.

5.2 Recommendation

1. The study recommends that community leaders in collaboration with Government should organize skill acquisition programmes for it people from time to time, so that they can be exposed to various ways of making a means of livelihood, and also help them create a self reliant spirit to want to put in their best in all they do.
2. The Youth in Rural communities should be compared to engage in productive activities that will add value to them, their families and their societies at large, thereby helping them to stay away from juvenile acts and other criminal activities which may result from boredom and unemployment.
3. **Aside** from organizing skill acquisition programmes and scholarship schemes, the government should as a matter of its civic responsibility, provide soft loans, fertilizer subsidy and mechanized materials and machineries to farmers in the rural area through the bank of industry, to enable them improve from their traditional ways of farming into a more mechanized way.

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