
ENTREPRENEURSHIP, TRADE AND EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP PRACTICES AS A STRATEGIC TOOL FOR POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract. This study examined the impact of entrepreneurship practices on poverty alleviation and extremely reduction in Nigeria. According to Popoola (2021), High rate of poverty is a threat to our country economic development and this Poverty in any community or society is a serious and highly setback to the economics, socioeconomic, social, and general level of any development of the society. This study revealed four (4) hypotheses to achieve the target set of goals and answer the research questions accordingly. The main objectives are to; (i) examines the real effect of entrepreneurship-practices on skills-acquisitions among beads makers in Nigeria; (ii) to determine the effect of entrepreneurship-practices on income generation's among beads makers in Nigeria; (iii) to evaluate the extent to which entrepreneurship-practice's effect employment-creations among beads makers in our dear country Nigeria; and (iv) to investigate the effect of entrepreneurship practice's on enterprise-creations among beads makers in Nigeria. Data were collected by using questionnaires which were deployed to the real register beads makers in Oyo, Osun and Ogun States respectively. These questionnaires were retrieved with adequate monitoring. Analysis of data by using Chi- Square test was employed to test all the hypothesis to determines effect of entrepreneurship-practice's (measured by mentoring, entrepreneurial-mindset, Creativity and Innovation on poverty reductions (measured by the skill acquisitions, employment creations, income generation's and real enterprise creations scale measurements to determine this on general well being of the populace. The findings revealed that Entrepreneurship practices is an antidote to poverty reduction. It shows positive impact of Entrepreneurship practices on Poverty reduction in Nigeria. The study recommendations that government at various levels should set up skills

acquisition centers nationwide and Entrepreneurial mindset curriculum should be introduced to Nigeria educational system in order to boost entrepreneurial mindset of the populace.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship practices, enterprises, poverty reduction & SMEs.

JEL Classification: L26, O12, I3.

INTRODUCTION

Popoola (2021) has explained that governments all over the world have accepted the impact of entrepreneurship practices by Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on job creations, improvement of people's standard of good living and general impact on the economy and developmental goals. Thus, he encouraged entrepreneurship as a way of diversifying the economics reliance on oil boom and other minerals resources development. The word "Entrepreneurship" is constantly described by many entrepreneurship scholars such as Popoola (2021), Kowo (2018), Oyedele (2018), Omisakin (2016), Ogundele (2012) just to mention a few the 'real dynamic process of creating more and additional wealth.' Also, Ogundele (2012: Oyedele 2018; Popoola 2018) explain that entrepreneurship practices is the process and the real sentiment used by an entrepreneurs to boost their business activities. Harper 2003; Baumol 2012 Fox 2011 are in line with this assertion.

This study answers the following questions:

What effect do entrepreneurship practice have on skills acquisitions among beads makers in our dear country Nigeria?

What effect do entrepreneurship practice have on income generations among beads makers in our dear country Nigeria?

What extents do entrepreneurship-practice's effect employment double creations among beads makers in our dear country Nigeria?

And what extents do entrepreneurship-practice's effect enterprises creations among beads makers in our dear country Nigeria?

The main objectives are:

To examine the effect of entrepreneurship-practice's on skills acquisitions among beads makers in Nigeria.

To investigate the effect of entrepreneurship-practice's on income generation's among beads makers in Nigeria.

To evaluate the extent to which entrepreneurship- practice's effect employment creations among beads makers in Nigeria.

To examine the effect of entrepreneurship-practice's on enterprise creations among beads makers in our dear country Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses are:

H₀₁: There is no significant effect between entrepreneurship practices and skills among beads makers in Nigeria.

H₀₂: There is no significant effect of entrepreneurship practices on income generation among the beads makers in Nigeria.

H₀₃: An Entrepreneurship practice doesn't have significant effect on employment creation and beads makers in Nigeria.

H₀₄: An Entrepreneurship practice doesn't have significant effect on enterprise creation in Nigeria.

According to Akhuemonkhan, Raimi and Sofoluwe (2013) and Obunike (2016), employment creation has been inadequate to keep pace with the expanding working age population. Hence, many people do not have functional thinking that can help to generate a stable and rewarding

employment. World Bank 2014 revealed that poverty is at alarming rate in Nigeria. In recent times, poverty has been view as a major problem confronting many developing nations (Popoola, 2021; Porter 1990; Omoh 2012). Furthermore, (Popoola 2021: Omoh 2012) explained that job creation has been inadequate to keep pace with the expanding highly working age population in our dear country Nigeria in which unemployment rate have escalated as young Nigeria's are facing difficulties in finding gainful employment and this have negative impacts on the populace. World Bank 2014 also corroborates to the above assertion. Not only that, poverty-stricken has generated high rate of vandalism, political violence and other social vices which have escalated in recent times (Popoola 2021; Kowo, 2018). Also, Nigerian government fails to promote emerging enterprises with innovative and productive ideas through entrepreneurship-practice's. It fails to formulate functional regulations and policies that promote the operation of merging enterprises, and this causes high level of poverty among the people of Nigeria and other developing countries (Popoola 2021; Dwyer & Cormican, 2017). Also, Kowo et.al., 2021 are in line with the above assertion.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Review

Popoola 2021 revealed that Entrepreneurship practices encompasses a range of activities undertaken by entrepreneurs to identify and capitalize on business opportunities. These activities include risk-taking, innovation, leadership, and strategic decision-making. According to Ogundele (2012), entrepreneurship practices involves acquiring necessary resources and implementing actions to achieve business objectives. Omisakin, Camille, and Romie (2016) define entrepreneurship practices as a series of activities employed by entrepreneurs in their business dealings. This also corroborate with Popoola 2021 assertion.

In the same vein, Schumpeter's (1934) view on entrepreneurship practices emphasizes the role of innovation and leadership in driving economic growth and development. He views entrepreneurs as innovators who create economic disequilibrium through the process of creative destruction (Schumpeter, 1939). This process involves introducing new products, services, or processes that disrupt existing markets and create new opportunities for the people.

Ogundele (2012) and Oyedele (2018) define entrepreneurship practices as the processes, actions, activities, behavior, and attitude employed by entrepreneurs in their business activities. These practices result to income generation and employment creation in unstable economies. Oyedele (2018) views entrepreneurship practices as a series of activities undertaken by entrepreneurs to achieve targeted objectives and these are in line with Popoola 2021.

Popoola 2021 explained Mentoring as a learning process that involves the transmission of knowledge, skills, and experience from a more experienced individual (the mentor) to a less experienced individual (the mentee). According to Oyedele (2018), mentoring is an informal, face-to-face communication that occurs over a sustained period of time. The goal of mentoring is to facilitate learning and growth, enabling the mentee to acquire new skills, habits, knowledge, and attitudes (Omisakin, 2016; Ogundele 2007; Coulter 2001).

Mentoring is one of the key element in measuring entrepreneurship practice as explained by Popoola 2021. Also, entrepreneurship mindset creativity and innovation are criteria in measuring entrepreneurship practices and these alleviate poverty drastically.

Enterprise and small business was deeply explained by Ogundele et al; (2012) that small business are the major group of business that develop Nigeria economy and this enterprise are set up by those who have sound Entrepreneurial mindset.

Poverty is a setback to general development of any nation (Oyedele 2018). More than 91 million Nigerians living in abject poverty according to Popoola 2021 and this has negative impact on economic growth of our dear country Nigeria.

According to Akhuemonkhan, Raimi and Sofoluwe (2013) and Obunike (2016), employment creation has been inadequate to keep pace with the expanding working age population. Hence, many people do not have functional thinking that can help to generate a stable and rewarding employment. World Bank 2014 revealed that poverty is at alarming rate in Nigeria. In recent times, poverty has been view as a major problem confronting many developing nations (Popoola, 2021; Porter 1990; Omoh 2012). Furthermore, (Popoola2021: Omoh 2012) explained that job creation has been inadequate to keep pace with the expanding highly working age population in our dear country Nigeria in which unemployment rate have escalated as young Nigeria's are facing difficulties in finding gainful employment and this have negative impacts on the populace. World Bank, 2014 also corroborates to the above assertion. Not only that, poverty-stricken has generated high rate of vandalism, political violence and other social vices which have escalated in recent times (Popoola 2021; Kowo, 2018). Also, Nigerian government fails to promote emerging enterprises with innovative and productive ideas through entrepreneurship-practices. It fails to formulate functional regulations and policies that promote the operation of merging enterprises, and this causes high level of poverty among the people of Nigeria and other developing countries (Popoola 2021; Dwyer & Cormican, 2017). Also, Kowoet.al., 2021 are in line with the above assertion.

Ogundele 2012 and Oyedele (2018) deeply agreed that Schumpeter's Innovation theory of 1934 has contributed enormously to the development of entrepreneurship studies due to his relationship to innovation. Thus the researchers based his study on this theory. Schumpeter's Innovation theory 1934 belongs to economic theory cluster which revealed entrepreneur as catalysts for innovators, creators and good creativity change (Schumpeter's 1934 & 1954).

Lima and Njiforti (2018) revealed the impact of Entrepreneurship on poverty reduction among entrepreneurs in Kaduna state, Nigeria. 367 questionnaires were received from four local governments in the state where data were analysed. The study revealed that 52 percent of the women were living in abject poverty. It recommended that government should set up more empowerment programmes and reduce poverty in the country.

Ayeegba, Ojonugwa and Omole (2016) examined factors rocking Entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. The researchers relies on primary and secondary data to analyze this fact. Chi- Square statistical technique was properly used. The researchers argued that the government towards Entrepreneurial development is weak.

METHODOLOGY

The total population of the registered beads makers as at 31st December, 2024 were carefully investigated in the course of this study. Well structured questionnaires were designed and distributed to beads makers in Oyo, Osun and Ogun states. In the course of study, we discovered that the above three states consist higher registered beads makers in Nigeria. With adequate monitoring, 366 questionnaires were properly filled and returned by Beads makers in those states. Beads maker is one of the prominent Yorubas people art works based on investigation. Also, Beads Makers group of Nigeria indicated that Oyo, Osun and Ogun states are most prominent states in Nigeria participating in beads making businesses in our dear country Nigeria, especially south Western part of Nigeria.

Furthermore, sampled technique was selected by using simple random sampling and purposive sampling method in order to ensure proper representatives across the selected states. This type of sampling allowed researchers to select elites among the members. It also helps to select those who are conversant with the main objectives of this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of response on effects of mentoring among beads makers.

The larger representative of the sample from the three States (47.4% in Ogun State, 43.9% in Osun State and 48.4% in Oyo State) strongly agreed that they have a mentor in their beads making business compared to very few of them (3% in Ogun State, 0.9% in Oyo State and 0% in Osun State) who don't have. By implication, majority of beads makers in the study area have someone in the business who gives them useful advises at all-time. Also, most of the respondents from the three States (52.6% in Ogun, 57.9% in Oyo and 56.6% in Osun) strongly agreed that they have gained knowledge from their mentors. This shows that respondents are gaining more knowledge on daily basis from their mentors. On whether mentoring culture in beads making business is effective or not, around 27.1% of respondents in Ogun state, 25.4% of respondents in Oyo state and 66.4% respondents in Osun state strongly agreed with the statement. This connotes that mentoring among beads makers is very effective and that mentoring has positive effects among beads makers in the study area.

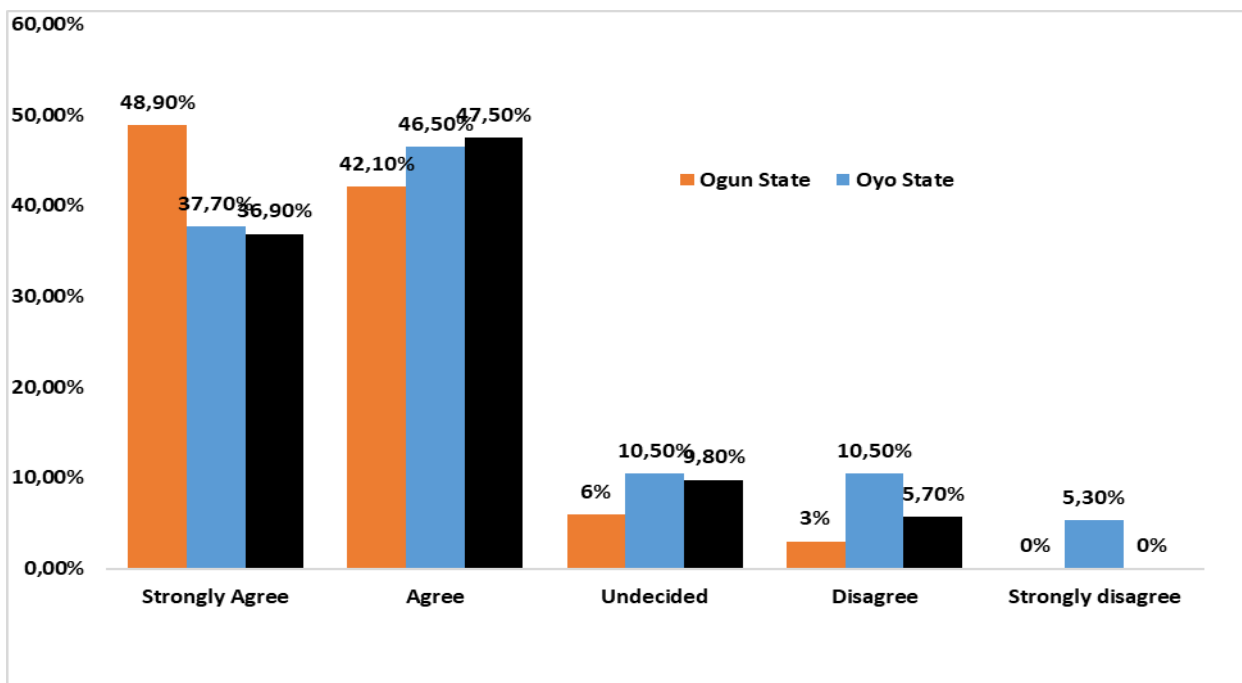


Figure 1. Response on whether mentored offered guidance and knowledge on beads making

Also figure 1 above tells us further that close to half of beads makers in Ogun state (48.9%) strongly agreed that there mentored offered guidance and knowledge on beads making, compared with their counterparts from Oyo and Osun State where more than just a quarter of them (37.7% and 36.9%) each strongly agreed to the statement. By implication, this shows that effects of mentoring among beads makers cannot be overemphasize. We then conclude that mentoring on beads making in the research area have positive effect on beads making business in southwestern region of Nigeria.

Level of entrepreneurial mindset among beads makers.

Level of entrepreneurial mindset among beads makers in the research area. It was revealed that close to two third 91(68.4%) of these respondents from Ogun state strongly agreed that they have keen sense of curiosity, if these is compare with respondents from Osun and Oyo state (37.7% and 48.4%), the different is much. With this, we can say that beads makers in Ogun State have more keen sense of curiosity than their counterpart from Oyo and Osun state. Moreover, it was also discovered that majority of these respondents from the three states (82% Ogun State, 71% Oyo

State and 73.8% Osun State) strongly agreed that they do actively seek much information as they can in a new situation. Also, as shown in the study, larger representative of the respondents from the three states (66.9% in Ogun State, 49.1% in Oyo state and 58.2% in Osun State) strongly agreed that they are able to use the means at their disposal to handle situation effectively. These responses indicate that majority of the beads makers in the research area have good entrepreneurial mindsets and they are capable to handle situation effectively. Also, on whether respondents believe or not that they can improve on their ability to cope with failure, 93(69.9%) of them in Ogun state agreed with the statement while 57.9% and 70.5% of their counterparts from both Oyo and Osun State agreed with the statement. In addition, majority of the beads makers from the three states (51.9% in Ogun State, 58.8% in Oyo state and 59.8% in Osun State) strongly agreed that they have had exposure to entrepreneurship through beads making. By implication, beads making business has helped respondents in many ways and it has affects them in many positive ways.

Level of creativity among beads makers.

Level of creativity among beads makers. Majority of these respondents from three states strongly agreed that they are able to act effectively and creatively in difficult situations (65.4% Ogun State, 44.7% Oyo State and 48.4% Osun State respectively). Also, majority of beads makers (51.9% in Ogun State, 50% in Oyo State and 61.5% in Osun State) strongly agreed that they now come up with high creative ideas. By implication, majority of beads makers in the research areas are highly creative and are able to act effectively in difficult situations. Furthermore, larger representative of beads makers from the study areas (57.9% in Ogun State, 53.5% in Oyo State and 53.3% in Osun State) strongly agreed that creative thinking skills can be acquired through training and that they now apply logical thinking to gather and analyze information (42.1% in Ogun State, 42.1% in Oyo state and 33.6% in Osun State) respectively. As to whether creative skills can be acquired through training or not, majority (57.9%, 53.5% and 53.3%) of respondents from Ogun, Osun and Oyo State strongly agreed with the statement. This implies that for anyone to have more creative skills in beads making business, he/she needs to attends more trainings as much as possible. Also majority of the beads makers from the three states strongly agreed that they can turn creative ideas to workable solutions. Moreover, it was discovered that large representative of the respondents (68.4% in Ogun State, 37.7% in Oyo State and 48.4% in Osun state) strongly agreed that they have what it takes to turn creative ideas into reality.

Level of innovations among beads makers.

Levels of innovations among beads makers from the three selected States. It was observed that most of the respondents from the three States strongly agreed that they have good innovation and ideas for product or services (77.4% Ogun State, 56.1% Oyo State and 63.1% Osun State respectively). By implication, the level of innovation among beads makers in the research area is very high. Also, majority of them strongly agreed that they do turn creativity (every good) ideas into innovation. In addition, most (92.5% Ogun State, 84.2% Oyo State and 75.4% Osun State) of these business men and women strongly agreed that they sometimes use their innovativeness for expansion and that innovation in beads making help to achieve sustainability (76.7% Ogun State, 88.6% Oyo state and 86.9% Osun State). By implication, if anyone is innovative in beads making business, it will guarantee sustainability of the business. In addition, majority of the respondents across the three selected states strongly agreed that they have introduced new product services through changing the look, trade and quality. With all these response, it suggested that respondents who are beads makers have high level of innovations.

Levels of skills acquisition among beads makers.

The levels of skills acquisition among respondents were revealed. Majority of the respondents (78.9% in Ogun State, 63.2% in Oyo State and 65.6% in Osun State) strongly agreed that skill acquisition is of importance in the informal sector and they strongly agreed that skill should be acquired in their native language (54.9% in Ogun State, 63.2% in Oyo state and 82.8% in Osun state). By implication, majority of beads makers in the southwestern region prefer skills on beads

makers to be given in Yoruba the native language. On whether the level of skill acquisition is on higher gear or not in respondents' organization, majority of them (78.9% in Ogun State, 62.3% in Oyo state and 65.6% in Osun State) strongly agreed that skills acquisition in their organization is on higher gear. Also, most of these respondents from the three states (63.9% in Ogun State, 77.2% in Oyo State and 68.9% in Osun State) strongly agreed that there is opportunity to apply skill learnt towards improving the informal sector. Moreover, majority of these respondents (78.9% in Ogun State, 62.3% in Oyo State and 65.6% in Osun State) strongly agreed that level of skill acquisition is on a high pedestal in their organization and that there is opportunity to apply skill learnt towards improving the informal sector. By implication, there is high level of skills acquisition among respondents who are beads makers in the study area.

Income generating levels among beads makers.

On levels of income generating by beads makers in the surveyed area was revealed. Most of the beads makers (75.9% in Ogun State, 93% in Oyo state and 90.2% in Osun State) strongly agreed that they generate income daily from beads making business. same with majority (75.9% in Ogun State, 93% in Oyo state and 90.2% in Osun State) of them also said they generate income on weekly basis. By implication, the levels of generating income among respondents is very high. However, as to whether these respondents generated income on monthly basis, close to half (36.1% in Ogun state, 49.1% in Oyo state and 41.3% in Osun State) also strongly agreed that they generate income on monthly basis on the business. Meanwhile, it was noticed that large representative of the respondents (36.1% in Ogun State, 37.7% in Oyo state and 37.7% in Osun State) strongly disagreed that the money generated from beads making is enough to take care of their family. By implication, as a results of respondents need that are unlimited, the money generated from beads making are not enough to care for their family. As to whether respondents are able to save from income generated from the business, larger sample size (36.1% in Ogun State, 37.7% in Oyo state and 37.7% in Osun state) strongly disagreed with the statement. By implication, its not that respondents are not making money in beads making business but the money made are not enough to go for savings. On whether respondents are able to improve standard of living from income generated through beads making business, Majority of them (36.1% in Ogun State, 37.7% in Oyo state and 37.7% in Osun State) strongly agreed with the statement. By implication, there is higher income generating in the business of beads making.

Employment creation level among beads makers.

This displayed employment creation levels among respondents. It was observed that most of the respondents from the three states strongly agreed that beads making is a form of employment to them (84.2% in Ogun State, 94.7% in Oyo State and 97.5% in Osun State). By implication, respondents who are beads makers believes that the business has created job for them. On whether they are contended with beads making business, majority of respondents from Ogun state (47.4%) strongly agreed with the statement, however, it was not so in Oyo and Osun state as majority (31.6% in Oyo state and 29.5% in Osun State) of them strongly disagreed with the statement. By implication, beads makers in Ogun state are more contended with the business than their counterparts from the other two States. Also, majority of these respondent from the three State (65.4% Ogun State, 72.8% Oyo State and 68.9% Osun State) strongly agreed that employment generated through beads making has helped in reducing poverty and that effect of beads making business cannot be neglected. In addition, around 63.9%, 88.6% and 90.2% of respondents from the three states respectively strongly agreed that beads making can be recommended to people as a form of employment. With the response above, the employment creation level among beads makers are very high in the three states.

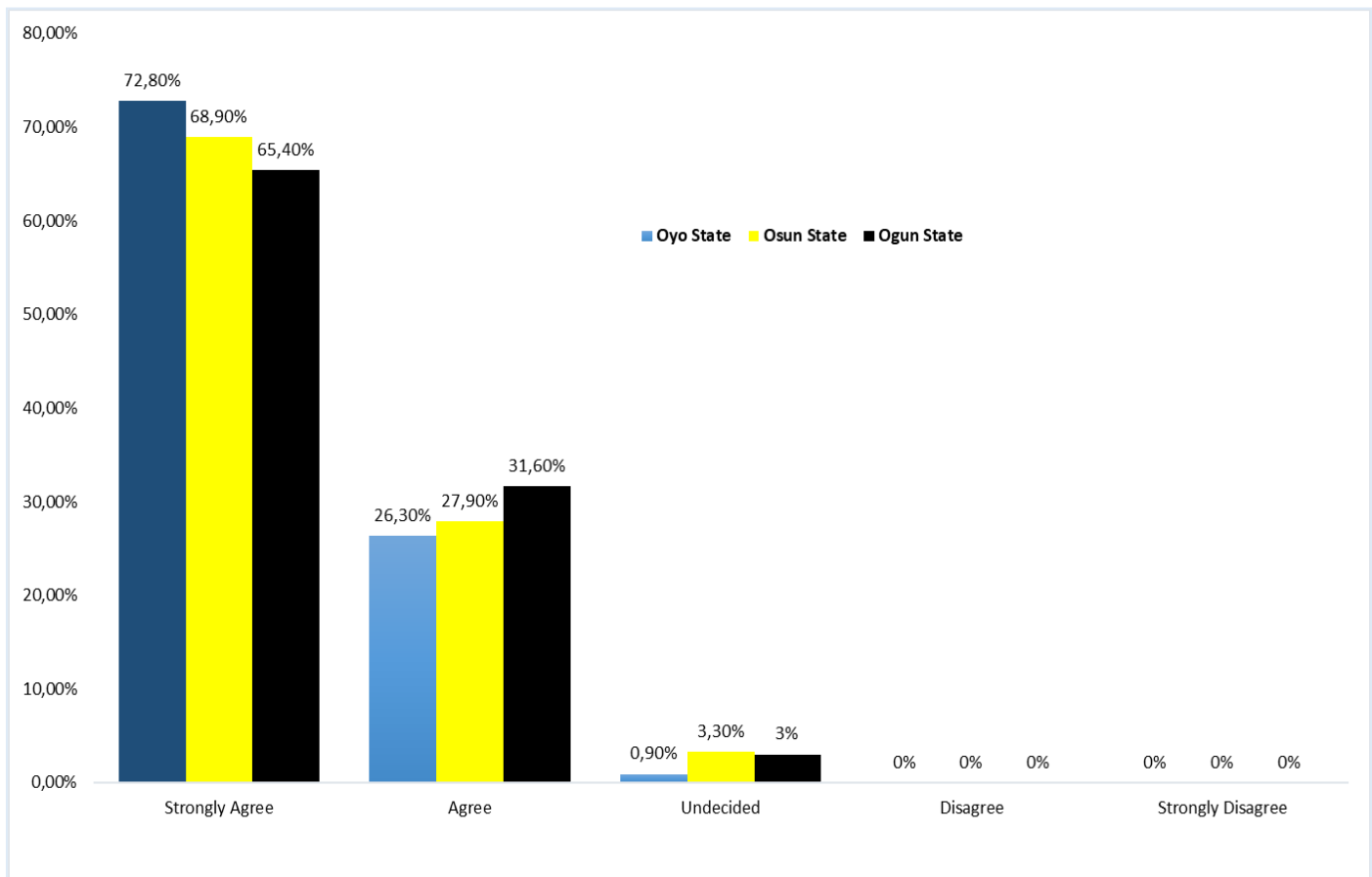


Figure 2. Response on whether employment generated through beads making has helped to reduce poverty or not

Level of Enterprises Creation in the Study Area

The levels of enterprise creation among the beads makers in the research area. Most of the respondents interviewed from Ogun State (63.9%) strongly agreed that enterprise creation is the major solution to poverty reduction in Nigeria, this goes against response of majority of the respondents from Oyo and Osun State whereby majority of them (50.9% and 44.3%) are undecided on the statement. By implication, respondents from Ogun State have more believe in enterprise creation mindset than those of Oyo and Osun state. As to whether there is policy program by the government to reduce poverty or not in the study area, majority of the respondents from the three states (33.8% in Ogun State, 50.9% in Oyo state and 44.3% in Osun State) can't say. By implication, beads makers in the research areas have not been carry along by government in enterprise creation in most of their program in reducing poverty in research area. Meanwhile, majority of the respondents from the three states strongly agreed that enterprise creation in entrepreneurship practice has increased in the informal sector. However, as to whether respondents are satisfied with enterprise creation in the informal sector or not, majority of them from Ogun state (30.8%) and Oyo state (24.6%) cannot say anything on it while most (77.7%) of the respondents in Osun agreed with the statement. By implication, enterprise creation in both Ogun and Oyo state on the informal sectors are not communicated to respondents as its supposed to be. Thus they can say but little about enterprise creation in the informal sector but reverse is the case in Osun state.

Data analysis based on hypothesis.

The hypothesis of the study are: (1) There is no significant relationship between entrepreneurship practices uses mentoring and skill acquisition among beads makers in Nigeria; (2)

There is no significant influence of entrepreneurship practices uses entrepreneurial mindset on income generation among beads makers in Nigeria; (3) entrepreneurship practices uses Creativity does not significantly affect employment creation among beads makers in Nigeria; (4) There is no significant effect between entrepreneurship practices uses innovation and enterprise creation among beads makers in Nigeria. Chi-square test of association was employed to test all the hypothesis statement stated above due to the categorical nature of the data at hand. Chi-square test is applied when we have two categorical variables from a single population. It makes some assumptions about the data which are;

1. The sampling method must be simple random sampling.
2. The variable under study must be categorical
3. The expected value of the number of sample observations in each level of the variable is at least 5.

Assumptions 1:

During the collection of the data, the researchers employed simple random sampling method to select sample size of 366 registered beads makers in the research area. This method gives equal chance of selection to every member of the population of beads makers in the research area. Thus this assumption is not violated.

Assumption 2:

All the variables of the questionnaires that are to be use for testing association are in categories and on a 1-5 Likert scale of Strongly agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly disagree. Thus, this assumption is not violated.

Assumption 3:

This assumption is referring to the number of observation at hand and it is assumed to be 50 or more. In the case of this research, the number of observation is 366 beads makers much more than 50 observation. Thus we do not violate the assumption.

Test of Hypothesis.

H₀₁: There is no significant association between entrepreneurship practices uses mentoring and skill acquisition among beads makers in Nigeria.

Test statistic result

Table 1

Skills acquisition VS Mentoring

	V a l u e	Degree of freedom	Sig. (p-value)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.593	3	0 . 0 0 1
Likelihood Ratio	17.837	3	0 . 0 0 0
Linear by linear association	12.556	1	0 . 0 0 0
N	3 6 6		

Dependent variable: skill acquisition VS Independent variable: Mentoring sig: 0.05

There is significant association between mentoring and skill acquisition among beads makers in the research area since the p-value (0.001) of the Pearson Chi-Square less than significant level (0.05). We then conclude that mentoring has positive effect on skill acquisition among beads makers in Nigeria.

H₀₂: There is no significant influence of entrepreneurship practices uses entrepreneurial mindset on income generation among beads makers in Nigeria.

Test statistic result

Table 2

Income generation VS Entrepreneurial mindset

	V a l u e	Degree of freedom	Sig. (p-value)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.002	2	0 . 0 0 4
Likelihood Ratio	15.100	2	0 . 0 0 1
Linear by linear association	10.686	1	0 . 0 0 1
N	3 6 6		

Dependent variable: income generation VS Independent variable: entrepreneurial mindset

Also from table 2 above, there is significant association between entrepreneurial mindset of beads makers and their level of income generation (p-value < 0.05). We then conclude that entrepreneurial mindset among beads makers affects their level of income generation in the business.

H03: Entrepreneurship practices uses Creativity does not significantly affect employment creation among beads makers in Nigeria

Test statistic result.

Table 3

Employment creation VS. Creativity

	V a l u e	Degree of freedom	Sig. (p-value)
Pearson Chi-Square	150.6221	4	0 . 0 0 0
Likelihood Ratio	137.218	4	0 . 0 0 0
Linear by linear association	0 . 3 3 5	1	0 . 5 6 3
N	3 6 6		

Dependent variable: employment creation VS Independent variable: Creativity

As indicated in the table 3 above, creativity is significantly affecting employment creation among beads makers in Nigeria (p-value < 0.05). We then conclude that level of creativity among beads makers positively affects employment creation among them.

H04: There is no significant effect between entrepreneurship practices uses innovation and enterprise creation among beads makers in Nigeria.

Test statistic result.

Table 4

Enterprises Creation VS Innovation

	V a l u e	Degree of freedom	Sig. (p-value)
Pearson Chi-Square	356.563	1	0 . 0 0 0
Likelihood Ratio	309.829	1	0 . 0 0 0
Linear by linear association	71.706	1	0 . 0 0 0
N	3 6 6		

Dependent variable: Enterprises Creation vs Independent variable: Innovation

Lastly, it was discovered from table 4 above that there is significant effect between innovation and enterprises creation among beads makers in Nigeria ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$). We then conclude that innovation among beads makers in Nigeria attracts enterprises creation among them.

CONCLUSION

This research work revealed the real effect of entrepreneurship-practices on poverty reduction in Nigeria. More so, how entrepreneurs view the real impact of entrepreneurship- practices on poverty reduction among beads makers in Nigeria investigated .The research goals are to investigate and determine the real and extent of effect of entrepreneurship-practices on skills acquisitions among beads makers in Nigeria, to determine the real effect of entrepreneurship-practices on income generation's among Beads makers in Nigeria, to investigate the extent to which entrepreneurship-practice effect employment creations among beads makers in Nigeria, to examines the effect of entrepreneurship-practices on enterprises creations among Beads makers in Nigeria. Based on the above findings, it is clearly revealed that Entrepreneurship practices is the main antidote to poverty reduction. The researchers hereby concluded that Entrepreneurship practices is the main solution to poverty reduction. To crown it all, findings of this study contributed to entrepreneurship-practices' skills and development in Nigeria which will serve as a catalyst and yardstick in measuring the extent of relationship and effect of entrepreneurship- practices and poverty reduction among the populace.

The researchers recommend that government at all level should set up skill acquisitions center in all their areas in order to boost employment creation and income generation among the populace. Also, entrepreneurial mindset curriculum should be introducing to our educational sector and make it as compulsory course from elementary school to higher institution. This will make people to think creatively and innovatively.

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ПРАКТИКИ ПІДПРИЄМНИЦТВА ЯК СТРАТЕГІЧНИЙ ІНСТРУМЕНТ ЗМЕНШЕННЯ БІДНОСТІ В НІГЕРІЇ

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У цьому дослідженні розглядається вплив підприємницької діяльності на боротьбу з бідністю та її значне зменшення в Нігерії. За даними науковців високий рівень бідності є загрозою для економічного розвитку країни, а бідність у будь-якій громаді чи суспільстві є серйозною перешкодою для економічного, соціально-економічного, соціального та загального рівня розвитку суспільства. У цьому дослідженні було висунуто чотири (4) гіпотези для досягнення поставлених цілей та відповіді на дослідницькі питання. Основні цілі полягають у наступному: (i) дослідити реальний вплив підприємницької діяльності на набуття навичок серед виробників бісеру в Нігерії; (ii) визначити вплив підприємницької діяльності на отримання доходу серед виробників бісеру в Нігерії; (iii) оцінити ступінь впливу підприємницької діяльності на створення робочих місць серед виробників бісеру в нашій дорогій країні Нігерії; та (iv) дослідити вплив підприємницької діяльності на створення підприємств серед виробників бісеру в Нігерії. Дані були зібрані за допомогою анкет, які були роздані зареєстрованим виробникам бісеру в штатах Ойо, Осун та Огун відповідно. Ці анкети були зібрані з належним контролем. Для перевірки всіх гіпотез було проведено аналіз даних за допомогою тесту хі-квадрат, щоб визначити вплив підприємницької діяльності (виміряної за допомогою наставництва, підприємницького мислення, креативності та інновацій) на зменшення бідності (виміряної за допомогою набуття навичок, створення робочих місць, отримання доходу та створення реальних підприємств) з метою визначення загального добробуту населення. Результати дослідження показали, що підприємницька діяльність є протитрутою для зменшення бідності. Вони свідчать про позитивний вплив підприємницької діяльності на зменшення бідності в Нігерії. У дослідженні рекомендується, щоб уряди різних рівнів створили центри набуття навичок по всій країні, а в освітню систему Нігерії було впроваджено навчальну програму з підприємницького мислення, щоб стимулювати підприємницьке мислення населення.

Ключові слова: підприємництво, підприємницька діяльність, підприємства, зменшення бідності, малі та середні підприємства.