

Effect of Corruption on Entrepreneurial Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Corruption is one of the fundamental challenges undermining developmental efforts made by countries across the globe especially in Africa. Arising from this understanding, this study broadly aimed to examine the effect of corruption on entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. The population of the study was three hundred youth across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. The data for this work was gathered through personal interview, observation and the use of questionnaire. The work asked questions to include, why there is still large numbers of youths without entrepreneurial skills and why money earmarked for entrepreneurial development goes into wrong hands. Findings of the study revealed that lack of credit facilities arising from embezzlement of public funds has significant impact on entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. Also, I was discovered that there is a relationship between bribery driven government policy inconsistency and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria, and that there is a correlation between kickbacks driven high interest rates on loans and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. The work recommended that government at all levels in Nigeria should make good policies to reduce youth unemployment through entrepreneurial development; government should also block loopholes to allow for efficient use of finance for entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. The government of Nigeria should make entrepreneurial skills for the youth compulsory because of the continuous increase in the population of the youth.

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1. Introduction

Nigeria as a country has numerous business and investment potentials due to the abundant, vibrant and dynamic human and natural resources it possesses. Nigeria like most developing nations of the world is faced with myriad of problems and realities which include poverty, unemployment, conflicts and diseases. These situations pose great challenges to the existence of individuals in most developing nations thereby calling for the training of educated youths, men and women who can function effectively in the society in which they live in. Unemployment as a social problem has remained one of the major developmental challenge for a very long time in Nigeria, and the victims of this phenomenon are the youths who till date have had the highest unemployment rate in the country. So tapping the country's resources requires the ability to identify potentially useful and economically viable fields of endeavours. Nigerians have equally made their marks in diverse fields such as Sciences, technology, academics, business and entertainment.

Entrepreneurship activities and innovative policies in Nigeria have developed Enterprises in areas such as agriculture, solid minerals, transportation, information and telecommunication, hospitality and tourism, building and construction, etc. the success of the aforementioned enterprises are the result of entrepreneurial choices and are open to entrepreneurial initiative.

Successive administration in Nigeria introduced formal education and most tertiary institutions have entrepreneurial centres for learning a skill apart from the course of study. Unfortunately, the laudable goal of the Nigeria government to make many people self-reliance could not be exploited in full potentials due to various factors such as political instability as a result of insecurity, government fraud, and looting of public fund, which had thwarted various government programmes and actions as well as affected entrepreneurship development process.

Apart from Nigeria's entrepreneurs, other entrepreneurs in both developing and developed countries also experience these similar challenges in doing business. Studies of Ford (2004) and Adewumi (2009) noted that, finance is one of the main factors that affect entrepreneurial development in developing countries as compared to their counter-parts in industrial economies such as China, Japan, United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK), etc. Ford (2004) went further to explain that, a small scale business owner in the United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK) or Western Europe with a good business idea or seeking fund to expand an already existing business has higher chances of obtaining local banks credits on reasonable terms more than Nigeria counterparts. Mambula (2002) opined that, 72% of entrepreneurs in Nigeria experience financial constraint to develop and run their businesses. In Nigeria, even when entrepreneurs get bank loans and government credit facilities, some pay some percentages as kick back to bank agents or government workers.

It is against this backdrop that this study aimed at investigating the effect of corruption on entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. Consequently, the following research questions are posed:

1. To what extent does lack of credit facilities arising from embezzlement of public funds affects entrepreneurial development in Nigeria?
2. Is there a relationship between bribery driven government policy inconsistency and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria?
3. Is there a correlation between kickbacks driven high interest rates on loans and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria?

The broad objective of this study is to interrogate the effect of corruption on entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. The specific objectives of this work include the following:

- i. To ascertain the impact of lack of credit facilities arising from embezzlement of public funds on entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

- ii. To investigate if there is a relationship between bribery driven government policy inconsistency and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.
- iii. To examine if there is a correlation between kickbacks driven high interest rates on loans and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

2. Conceptual Framework

Corruption

Corruption is a behavior which deviates from the formal duties of a public role because of private gain or expectation of private gain. It is a behavior which violates rules against the exercise of certain types of duties because of private gain. Corruption is a serious phenomenon no wonder it has been given many funny names in Nigeria, which include, settlements, kola, kickback, kickfront, goro, alheri, egunje, etc. one may be tempted to pose the question of why corruption is such a viable enterprise in the third world? Nigeria inclusive, some evidence points to a link between corruption and social diversity, ethno-linguist, sectionization, and the proportions of a country's population adhering to different religious traditions.

Frederickson (2018) is of the view that, attitudes towards corruption and ethical conduct appear to be situationally determined. It means that definition of corruption and what constitutes ethical behavior vary depending on the setting, political or public administrative, business, legal, educational sector, etc.

To Baysey (2019), it is very difficult to precisely define this term. Corruption is a general term covering misuse of authority as a result of consideration of personal gain which may not be monetary alone.

Nye (1996) posited that corruption is misappropriation and the illegal allocation of public resources for private use and willful failure to enforce laws or invoke sanctions that are appropriate to a situation. In the contemporary usage, corruption means the betrayal of public trust for individual or group gain. Entrepreneurial development has witnessed set back due to corrupt practices.

Entrepreneurship

The word entrepreneur is derived from French word "Entreprendre" and the German word "Unternehmen", both mean "To undertake". For a long time, there was no equivalent for the term "entrepreneur" in the English language. Three words were commonly used to connote the sense, so the French and German words were used interchangeably.

To Gopakumar (1995), Entrepreneur means individual response for the operation of a business, including the choice of a product, the mobilization of necessary capital, decision on product prices and quantities, the employment of labour and expanding or reducing the productive facilities. Leeds and Stainton (1978) posited that Entrepreneur as a person who initiates production, takes decision, bears risks and involve in organizing and coordinating the other factors.

According to Wickham (2004), the definition of entrepreneurship is so broad such that management and economics defined it differently and these possess a great challenge because both management and economics rarely agree with each other on the basic of characteristics of entrepreneur. The author also noted that economics have long recognized the importance of entrepreneur as well as management.

Study conducted by Gartner (1990) inquired the best definition of entrepreneurship by taking a survey of academician, business leaders and politicians. The author found that 90 different attributes associated with the definition of entrepreneurship existed without any similarity in their definitions.

Entrepreneurship also entails the act of risk-taking, and co-ordination of factors of production in the creation of new products or services for new and existing users in human society. Entrepreneurs perform the task of a manager such as planning, controlling, directing, and maximizing the returns that shareholders get from their investment. To this effect, they create and run organizations which generate long-term profits on behalf of the investors.

Similarly, Onwuka and Ile-Chika (2006) argue that, entrepreneurs must possess high entrepreneurial capacity, with high ability to grab business opportunities existing in that environment and pursue them with suitable innovations. Therefore, entrepreneur must be a great and smart person to be able to pursue entrepreneurial process.

Entrepreneurial Development

Entrepreneurial development refers to the process of enhancing entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through structured training and institution building programmes. Entrepreneurial development aims to enlarge the base of entrepreneurs in order to hasten the pace at which new ventures are created. This accelerates employment generations and economic development. Entrepreneurial development focuses on the individual who wishes to start or expand a business. Furthermore, entrepreneurial development concentrates on growth, potential and innovation (Muogbo & John Akamelu, 2018).

Ndechukwu (2001), the term entrepreneurial development refers to the procedure of transformation of an entrepreneur. Ameashi (2006) contributed further that entrepreneurial development is the ability to identify business opportunities, the ability to be able to harness the necessary resources to use opportunities identified, the ability and willingness to initiate and sustain appropriate actions towards the actualization of business objectives.

In Nigeria, there is an entrepreneurial capacity development, in all Nigeria Educational Institutions. The objective is to ensure that Nigerians are not left behind in the global competition that is knowledge managed. Entrepreneurial training will equip the people with skills for constant improvement and innovation in their undertaken. The entrepreneurship development program in Nigeria is designed to help an individual in strengthening his/her entrepreneurial motivation and in acquiring skills and capacities necessary for playing his/her entrepreneurial role effectively.

Types of Entrepreneurship

Lawal (2015) Entrepreneurship can basically be classified into two. These two broad classifications include:

- i. Opportunity-Based Entrepreneurship:** This type of entrepreneurship is when an entrepreneur perceives business opportunity and chooses to pursue it as an active career choice. In other words, he is able to identify an investment opportunity which represents the needs and wants of potential consumers but are not being presently met by existing enterprises and which the entrepreneur has the capacity to satisfy.
- ii. Necessity-Based Entrepreneurship:** In this type an entrepreneur is left with no other viable option to earn a living. It is not the choice but compulsion which makes him or her choose entrepreneurship as a career.

Singh and Singh (2008) gave the characteristics of Entrepreneurs to include the following:

- Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound goals.
- Innovative, creative and hard/ smart working.
- Risk management
- High achievement motivation
- Moderate risk taking – not high nor low
- Time conscious, seasonal and timely.

- Goal setting behavior – smart goals
- Urge for excellence.
- Diversification.
- Organizing resources.
- Management.
- Problem solving and not problem avoidance.
- Action oriented – believes in action and see results.
- Well aware of personal strengths.
- Ability to perceive obstacles properly.
- Market survey and business acumen.
- Pragmatic and realistic in their approach.

Table 1. Seven Perspectives of the Nature of Entrepreneurship

Creation of Wealth	Entrepreneurship involves assuming the risks associated with the facilitation of production in exchange for profit.
Creation of Enterprise	Entrepreneurship entails the founding of a new business venture where none existed before.
Creation of Innovation	Entrepreneurship is concerned with unique combinations of resources that make existing methods or products obsolete.
Creation of Change	Entrepreneurship involves creating change by adjusting, adapting, and modifying one's personal repertoire, approaches, and skills to meet different opportunities available in the environment.
Creation of Jobs	Entrepreneurship is concerned with employing, managing and developing the factors of production, including the labor force.
Creation of Value	Entrepreneurship is a process of creating value for customers by exploiting untapped opportunities.
Creation of Growth	Entrepreneurship is defined as a strong and positive orientation towards growth in sales, income, assets, and employment.

Source: Morris Covin (2024).

Initiatives Implemented by Nigerian Governments to Support Entrepreneurial Development in the Country

According to Ogbojafor, Okonji, Olayemi and Okolie (2011), the history of entrepreneurship and Small and Medium Enterprises Development (SMES) initiatives in Nigeria can be traced to 1964 when the Federal Government set up several Institutions and Agencies to aid the development of entrepreneurship and SMES, which are listed below:

- The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDA).
- Industrial Development Centres.
- Second Tier Securities Market.
- World Bank SME and Loan Schemes.
- National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFund).

- Peoples and Community Banks.
- Fiscal and Monetary Policies such as:
 - i. Pioneer status or Income Tax Relief Act
 - ii. Import Duty Relief.
 - iii. Capital allowances to aid Capital Formation.
 - iv. Tax relief for investments in economically disadvantaged Local Government Areas.
 - v. Imposition of tariff on foreign goods to ensure effective patronage of locally made goods.
 - vi. Export Promotion Incentives.
 - vii. Foreign Exchange facility.
 - viii. Monetary credit allocation of between 10% and 20%.
- National Poverty Eradication.
- Advisory Agencies.
- Bank of Industry
- Micro-finance Banks.
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Equity Investment Schemes.
- The Nigerian Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Credit Scheme and the seed capital for small business (the sum of ₦200 billion and 75 billion have been set aside respectively under this schemes).
- The establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) in six geo-political zones of the country by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) as part of its efforts to build capacity for wealth creation and employment generation, as well as complement the efforts of relevant government agencies. It has commenced on pilot basis in three centres, namely Kano, Onitsha and Lagos.

Corruption and Entrepreneurial Development in Nigeria

The fact that Entrepreneurship Development has not made the desired impact on the Nigeria economy in spite of all the efforts and supports of successive administrations and governments gives a cause for concern.

The following problems which are a result of corrupt practices call for concern:

- ❖ **Corruption:** This term has become cankerworm, widespread pandemic in Nigeria. Corruption has makes procurement of licenses and permits for entrepreneurship, goods and services from government agencies and even the payment of taxes and levies difficult without playing the game of paying bribes and kickbacks. Some government's officials and banks officials take some percentages from loans for their own selfish use.
- ❖ **Multiple Taxations:** One other sensitive challenge that is encountered by majority of Nigeria entrepreneurs is multiple taxations. Although entrepreneurs in a country have a responsibility of funding the government through paying taxes, most of the taxes charged on entrepreneurs in the country by government officials are not lawful and have the effect of increasing the cost of doing business. Although Nigeria's Companies Income Tax Act (CITA) has approved only 39 taxes and levies, there are over 500 various levies and taxes that are imposed by state and local government agents. These taxes are questionable and in the case where they are genuine, they are mostly duplicated and this has the effect of increasing the cost of doing business (Obiajuru, 2012).
- ❖ **Printing and Issuing of fake Receipts:** Another cankerworm that is related to forcefully enriching government officials through corrupt practices is the issue of printing fake

receipts which are issued to unsuspecting tax paying entrepreneurs, sometimes entrepreneurs pay double taxes as a result of the activities of fraudulent tax officials.

- ❖ **Inconsistent Government Policies:** Government inconsistency is really a challenge an entrepreneur will have to tackle if he/she must succeed in Nigeria. Nigeria is good at making policies without proper implementation. Governance is something entrepreneurs have no control over; all entrepreneurs can do is to influence government's policy with respect to enacting favorable business laws. But he must have political clout and massive resources to be able to influence government laws. Now he may not have the political clout or financial muscle to influence government's policy so the best strategy to combating the ever changing policy of the government is to keep a keen eye on government laws and swiftly adjust your business to align with the policies, for this process to be successful in the present Nigeria, corruption as a cankerworm will set in.
- ❖ **Lack of Credit Facilities:** Potential entrepreneurs in Nigeria go through many hardships when trying to access credit for their businesses, though there are wide range of financial institutions that offer business loans, they usually charge high interest rates deterring aspiring entrepreneurs. Other obstacles faced by Nigeria entrepreneurs include severe collateral conditions set by banks and other lending institutions. Kasper and Streit (2008) opined that credit facilities often made available by government financial institutions are always been manipulated by some corrupts elements demanding for bribe before they are given out.
- ❖ **Failure to Adapt to the Changing Business Environment:** Majority of those who venture into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) do so because of their need to make money and in almost all cases, such entrepreneurs lack relevant and adequate information about the businesses they engage in. In the event where problems arise, most of these business owners lack sufficient problem solving skills and in the end they find it hard to survive. Sometimes fraudulent bank officials and government officials professionals organizing seminars ask for unreceipt monies from unsuspecting intending entrepreneurs to be trained, even after government has paid for their services.
- ❖ **Poor State of the Country's Infrastructure:** Most infrastructures in Nigeria can be deemed to be a nightmare to both entrepreneurs and the rest of the country's population. With the existing infrastructure deteriorating and in some places it is non-existent; the cost of doing business has tremendously gone up. The state of the country's road network makes it hard for entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector to transport harvested produce from farms to processing factories. Some of the infrastructure that have decayed is as a result of fraudulent contractors who want to maximize profits or use sub-standard materials, or pay some percentages to government officials to get more contracts. All these are corrupt practices that can hamper the meaningful growth of entrepreneurship in Nigeria. Thus, these initiatives will be crippled and exist only in theory and not in practice.
- ❖ **Poverty:** Poverty is another cankerworm that has hindered entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. Nigeria is blessed with a lot of human and material resources, yet Nigeria remains one of the poorest nations in the World. The poverty situation in Nigeria is as a result of massive corruption and looting of the common wealth by corrupt politicians. Some youths want to be entrepreneurs, but do not have initial capital to start their businesses or pay for bribes to get loans.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework upon which this study is anchored to explain the complex relationship between corruption and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria is the Institutional Corruption Theory (ICT). The Institutional Corruption Theory (ICT) posits that corruption in Nigeria is deeply ingrained in the country's institutional framework, which in turn affects entrepreneurial development (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012).

Proponents of Institutional Corruption Theory

1. Daron Acemoglu (1967): Notable contributions: "Why Nations Fail" (2012), "Economic Backwardness in Political Perspective" (2006).
2. James A. Robinson (1960): - Notable contributions: "Why Nations Fail" (2012), "Economic Development and Democracy" (2006).
3. Robert Klitgaard (1941):- Notable contributions: "Controlling Corruption" (1988), "Tropical Gangsters" (1990).
4. Susan Rose-Ackerman (1942):- Notable contributions: "Corruption: A Study in Political Economy" (1978), "The Economics of Corruption" (1999).
5. Johann Graf Lambsdorff (1961):- Notable contributions: "The Institutional Economics of Corruption and Reform" (2007), Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

These scholars have made significant contributions to the field of institutional corruption theory, and their work continues to influence research and policy discussions on corruption and governance.

Key Components:

- 1. Institutional Weakness:** Nigeria's institutions, such as the judiciary, legislature, and law enforcement agencies, are weak and ineffective, creating an environment conducive to corruption.
- 2. Corrupt Practices:** Corruption is rampant in Nigeria, with practices such as bribery, extortion, and embezzlement being commonplace.
- 3. Entrepreneurial Development:** Entrepreneurial development in Nigeria is hindered by corruption, which increases the costs and risks of starting and running a business.
- 4. Feedback Loop:** Corruption and entrepreneurial development are intertwined in a feedback loop, where corruption undermines entrepreneurial development, and the lack of entrepreneurial development reinforces corruption.

Assumptions:

1. Corruption is a systemic issue in Nigeria, perpetuated by weak institutions and corrupt practices.
2. Entrepreneurial development is critical for Nigeria's economic growth and development.
3. Corruption has a negative impact on entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

Propositions:

1. The weaker the institutional framework, the higher the level of corruption.
2. The higher the level of corruption, the lower the level of entrepreneurial development.
3. Entrepreneurial development can help reduce corruption by increasing transparency and accountability.

Implications:

1. Strengthening institutions is critical to reducing corruption and promoting entrepreneurial development.
2. Addressing corruption is essential for promoting entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.
3. Entrepreneurial development can be a key driver of economic growth and development in Nigeria.

Relevance to this Study:

This theoretical framework provides a comprehensive understanding of the complex relationship between corruption and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. It highlights the need for institutional reforms, anti-corruption measures, and support for entrepreneurial development to promote economic growth and development in Nigeria.

Empirical Review

Several works have been done on Entrepreneurial development, but there is no specific work on the Effects of Corruption on Entrepreneurial Development in Nigeria. Gopakumar (1995) contributed to the study of Entrepreneurship and Economic development, his work contributed immensely on how a successful Entrepreneurship can help the economy of a nation develop rapidly.

Ameashi (2006) based his own work on the study of Entrepreneurship as a whole, focusing his work on the nature of Entrepreneurial development in the 21st Century which has experienced some transformation in the last twenty years, than what it used to be in Nigeria. In the last twenty years, Nigeria has registered more Entrepreneurs.

Singh and Singh (2008) identify the reasons and influencing factors behind entry of women in Entrepreneurship. They explained the characteristics of their businesses in Indian context, and also identified obstacles and challenges. They mentioned the obstacles in the growth of women entrepreneurship. Adewumi (2009) conducted a study on the finance of Entrepreneurship, his work focused mainly on the missing nexus between Entrepreneurship finance and Economic Development. Onwwa, Ugwu and Kalu (2014) carried out a study on the Effects of policy measures on Entrepreneurship Development of Nigeria. Their study was focused on investigating the policy measures in Entrepreneurship in Nigeria, the research method adopted were mainly secondary source derived from archival data such as thesis publications, journal publications.

Lawal (2018) conducted a study basically on the survey of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria, the purpose of the study was to assess the strategic role of participating SMEs in Economic Development. Muogbo and John-Akamelu (2018) study was on the impact of Entrepreneurial skills in reducing youth unemployment in Nigeria. There is no doubt that their contribution can help to reduce youth unemployment in Nigeria.

3. Methodology

In this study, three research questions and three hypotheses were formulated. This study adopted a descriptive survey and ex-post facto research design. The sample size of the study consisted the youths in six geo-political zones of Nigeria. A total number of three hundred (300) youths were randomly selected using Krejeie and Morgan (1970) sample size table. A convenient sampling technique was used to select 300 all over Nigeria and only 290 questionnaires were returned.

Furthermore, a questionnaire was designed by the researcher to elicit information from the respondents. The questionnaire was tagged “Effect of Corruption on Entrepreneurial Development in Nigeria Questionnaire (ECEDN)” which was administered to Nigerian, mostly the youths. The questionnaire comprised of two sections (A, B, and C). In section A, item 1-08 were used to measure inventory for the availability of resources for Entrepreneurial Development while section B covered 09 -18 which were used to measure government contribution to entrepreneurial development in Nigeria through the establishment of avenues to provide loans to Entrepreneurs.

The data for the study were analyzed using mean and standard deviation for the research questions. Frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the interview questions. Furthermore, the documents examined were analyzed and deductions made based on the analyzed data.

4. Results and Discussion

Research Question One:

What is the impact of lack of credit facilities arising from embezzlement of public funds on entrepreneurial development in Nigeria?

Table 1:

S/N	Impact of lack of credit facilities	Mean (\bar{x})	S.D	Remarks
1	Reduced growth and expansion	3.72	0.85	Agree
2	Limited investment	2.43	0.91	Agree
3	Constrained to economic growth and development	3.13	1.14	Agree

Source: Field Research Survey, 2025

The analysis of data presented in table 1 show that the respondents agreed with all the three questions on the impact of lack of credit facilities arising from embezzlement of public funds on entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. These were indicated with mean and SD of 3.72 and 0.85 agreeing for reduced growth and expansion, 2.43 mean and SD of 0.91 indicated limited investment, while 3.13 mean and SD 1.14 indicated constrained to economic growth and development of the country.

Research Question Two:

Is there a relationship between bribery driven government policy inconsistency and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria?

Table 2:

Frequency	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	200	68.97
No	65	22.41
Undecided	25	8.62
Total	290	100

Source: Field Research Survey, 2025

From research question two above, 200 respondents representing 68.97% indicated yes that there is a relationship between bribery driven government policy inconsistency and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria, 65 respondents representing 22.41% indicated no, while 25 respondents representing 8.62% indicated undecided. The above analysis implies that there is a relationship between bribery driven government policy inconsistency and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

Research Question Three:

Is there a correlation between kickbacks driven high interest rates on loans and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria?

Table 3:

Frequency	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	205	70.69
No	60	20.69
Undecided	25	8.62
Total	290	100

Source: Field Research Survey, 2025

From research question three above, 205 respondents representing 70.69% indicated yes that there is a correlation between kickbacks driven high interest rates on loans and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria, 60 respondents representing 20.69% indicated no, while 25 respondents representing 8.62% indicated undecided.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis I:

H₀: There is no significant negative relationship between corruption and entrepreneurial development among Nigeria youths.

H₁: There is no relationship between bribery driven government policy inconsistency and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

H₂: There is no correlation between kickbacks driven high interest rates on loans and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

Group	N	Mean	SD	R	P. value	Decision
Youth Entrepreneurs	290	3.00	1.01			H ₀₁
				0.38	0.00	Not accepted
Youth loan acquisition	286.7	3.81	1.01			

Discussion

From the analysis of data, the study revealed that corruption is not a major factor to Entrepreneurial Development in Nigeria because only few youths experience the factors relating to corrupt practices and percentage of such youths are 18%, 72% of others are of the opinion that other factors have hampered the slow development of Entrepreneurship in Nigeria.

More so, this study showed that the level of Entrepreneurial Development in Nigeria has increased over the years.

Lastly, there is a significant negative relationship between corruption and entrepreneurial development among Nigeria youths. There is a relationship between bribery driven government policy inconsistency and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. There is a correlation between kickbacks driven high interest rates on loans and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

Conclusion Entrepreneurial Development is crucial for the development of youths and the population at large. The more government creates room for Entrepreneurial Development the less,

will the youth and the population of Nigeria depend on the government for their livelihood. Entrepreneurs need easy access to loans to develop their enterprises. Also the government needs to create more awareness through constant training of Entrepreneurs.

The findings of this study ascertain that there is strong positive relationship between government and entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

Recommendations

- i. Government should create stress free credit facilities that will be managed by efficient leaders for entrepreneurial development.
- ii. It is very pertinent for government policies on entrepreneurial development to be consistent and also create a secured environment for entrepreneurs.
- iii. Government need to punish corrupt government officials and bank officials who take some percentages from entrepreneurs to serve as a deterrent to others and block loopholes for corrupt practices.

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