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IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS ON PLANNING OF ENTREPRENEURIAL AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS ACQUISITION PROGRAMMES IN NIGER-DELTA, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The planning and implementation of Entrepreneurial and vocational skill acquisition programme in Niger - Delta, Nigeria has been plaguing by myriad of factors. Thus, necessitated the study. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The study population comprised, the personnel and facilitators of EVSAP of the Ministries , where the programmes are domiciled in Niger-Delta States, Nigeria, (Edo, Ondo, Delta, Balyesa, Rivers, Cross-Rivers, Akwa-Ibom, Abia and Imo).The sample size of the study was Two hundred and seventy (270) respondents, selected through purposive sampling techniques. A self-developed research instrument titled, "Impact of Environmental Analysis Entrepreneurial and Vocational Skill Acquisition Programme in Niger-Delta, Nigeria". It was fashioned on four likert rating scale; Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Disagreed (SD). The research instrument was validated by an expert in test and measurement, while its reliability was determined through, test-retest method and 0.68 coefficient reliability was obtained. One research questions was raised, while two research questions were formulated. Data obtained on research question was analysed, using descriptive statistics (frequency counts, simple percentages and mean), while inferential statistics (Correlation Coefficient Analysis) was used to analyse data generated on the research hypotheses. Based on the results of the study, conclusion were made that cultural, environmental and government policies inconstitiency are affecting EVSAP in Niger-Delta, Nigeria. Recommendations based on the conclusion were made that the providers of EVSAP should considered cultural environmental factors in the planning of EVSAP in Niger-Delta, Nigeria.

Keywords: Environmental Analysis, Planning, Entrepreneurial programme, Vocational skill acquisition

Background to the Study

The implementation of Entrepreneurial and vocational skills acquisition programmes are purportedly curtail a high level of manifestation of poverty, orchestrated majorly by lack of employment in Nigeria, especially in the Niger-Delta region which comprises; Imo, Abia, Akwa-Ibom, River, Cross-River, Balyesa, Delta, Edo. Poverty in Nigeria is a national issue and scourge. However, it effects in Niger-Delta region of the nation is very worrisome and disheartening and a source of conflict and social unrest, especially among the youth.

The region is the economic pillar of Nigeria, considering the abundant of natural mineral resources deposited in the region that attracts the attention of multi-national oil companies.. Erinsakin (2014) posited that the natural mineral resources in the region (crude oil, forest, rivers) and so on ordinarily should have been a blessing, rather than being a curse to the region.

From avalanche extant literature and sectorial reports, South-South region in Nigeria is much more associated with poverty. The oil exploration in the region has negative consequential

effects on aqua-farming activities, coupled with its effects on soil fertility, thus, making a good condition of living difficult for the people. In any community or society, where people lack means of survival, social-vices are very eminent. Cultism, prostitution, youth's restlessness, recklessness, banditry, internet fraud, kidnapping, robbery, stealing, ritual practices and the like have reached and attained peak and perpetrating by youths, irrespective of the sex. This indicates that social vices and unethical behaviours predominate the Niger-Delta region in Nigeria.

Akuodu (2011), reported that The Niger-Delta region of Nigeria, richly endowed with both renewable and non-renewable natural resources. It contains 20 billion of Africa's proven 66 billion barrels of oil reserves and more than 3 trillion cubic meters of gas reserves. Oil and gas resources account for over 85% of Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), over 95% of the national budget and 80% of the nation's wealth. Paradoxically, the region remains the poorest region, due to some ecological factors and unfriendly exploitation of oil and gas and state policies that expropriate the indigenous people of the Niger-Delta of their rights to these natural resources.

The Niger-Delta environment is very backward in terms of development. Niger Delta environment cannot sustain the people of the region for survival since, environmental degradation, gas flaring, oil spills, canalization to oil fields, seismic explosive detonation, and so on are continuous occurrence. The emergency of Oil Company has negative effect on the region as said earlier on agricultural sector which is majorly the mainstay of the local economy, thus, brings untold hardship to the people of the region. The effects of this is that people in the Niger Delta are living a pauperized and jobless life.

It is on the ground of above scenario painted that necessitated aggressive sectorial policies and implementation of several interventional programmes to tackle poverty and unemployment in Niger-Delta region in Nigeria, such as; Entrepreneurial and vocational skills

acquisition programmes. Gambari (2011), stated that there is no issue that should be addressed as a matter of urgency than vocational skills acquisition.

Erinsakin (2014), observed that, if Nigeria is to attain the much desired socio-peace stability and socio-economic development of the 21st century, vocational skill acquisition programme is the answer. In this direction, the collaborative efforts of government is definitely all levels , required. In the same vein, Entrepreneurial programme is also conceived as programme to complement vocational skills acquisition, so as to curb poverty and unemployment among Nigerians, especially, the youths.

Vocational skill acquisition and entrepreneurial programmes have the capacity to encourage people to become job creator, rather, than job seekers. Also, to equip people with vibrant and appropriate skills for constant improvement and innovations which have an overall positive effect on poverty reduction (Kurato, 2014). Hassan and Olaniran (2011), contended that entrepreneurialisation of Nigerians mindsets a developmental action towards alleviating poverty. Salami (2011), noted that the high rate of unemployment and poverty is the disconnection between vocational skills acquisition and training in entrepreneurship. These contentions are the bases of entrepreneurial and vocational skills acquisition programme by all states in Nigeria, especially in the Niger-Delta area.

Erinsakin (2014), however, noted that the implementation of the programmes are being militating against by myriad of factors , such as; policy in constituency, bad governance, over politicization, corruption and diversification of fund, poor logistics for proper monitoring and evaluation, lacks of mechanisms in various programmes, poor budgetary allocation, poor management and so on. These have make achieving the goals attainment of the programme very illusory. This serves as a source of concern and motivational factors to the researchers, thus, necessitated the present research on impact of environmental analysis on corporate management of entrepreneurial and vocational skills acquisition programmes in Niger-Delta, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The implementation of Entrepreneurial and vocational skills acquisition programmes in Niger-Delta region in Nigeria is to engender people with entrepreneurial culture, values and vocational skills for survival. The people of the region are highly prone to poverty, due to lack of vibrant vocational skills coupled, with lack of employment. Also, the main stay of generating incomes and wealth i.e. aqua-farming has been destroyed by oil exploration activities of multi-national oil companies.

The programmes implementation have not yielded the desired expected result, which have been traced to several factors, especially the management of the programme. It was against this backdrop, this study was conducted by the researchers.

Research Questions

One research question was raised to guide the conduct of the study.

1. Can inconstitiency of government policies affect budgetary allocation fior Entrepreneurial and vocational skill acquisition programme in Niger-Delta, Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses

Two research hypotheses were formulated to guide the conduct of the research. They were:

H01: There is no significant relationship between cultural factor and enrolment rate for entrepreneurial and vocational skill acquisition programme in Niger-Delta, Nigeria.

H02: There is no significant relationship between geographical locations and accessibility to entrepreneurial and vocational skill acquisition programme in Niger-Delta, Nigeria.

Purpose of the Study

The general purpose of the study was on impact of environmental analysis on planning of entrepreneurial and vocational skills acquisition programmes in Niger-Delta, Nigeria. The specific purposes were to:

1. examine the effects of government policies inconsistency on budgetary allocation on;

2. determine the effect of cultural attitudes on enrolment rate for entrepreneurial and vocational skills acquisition in Niger-Delta, Nigeria; and

3. ascertain the effect of geographical location on accessibility to entrepreneurial and vocational skill acquisition programmes in Niger-Delta, Nigeria and so on.

Significance of the Study

The findings of the research will be significant to stakeholders in the planning of Entrepreneurial and vocational programmes in Nigeria in the following ways;

Firstly, the result of the study will enable government to know the implication of components of environmental analysis (economic, political, socio-cultural, ecological, technological factors) on effective implementation and planning of EVSAP in Nigeria.

Also, specifically in Niger-Delta in Nigeria, the providers of the programme (government, organization, non-government organization (NGOs), individuals or donors, religious bodies etc) will know the effects of ecological factors on peoples' participation in EVSAP.

Besides, the result of the study will enable the providers of the programme, especially the government to know the effect of adequate financial budgetary on EVSAP in Niger-Delta, Nigeria.

Finally, the study will add or contribute to the extant literature in the study area, thus, serves as a good sources of reference material to researchers in future. It will be made accessible to the public through Open Educational Research (OER).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental Analysis

Environmental analysis has been explained or defined by many scholars. Environmental analysis is a strategic tool. It is a process of identifying all the external and internal elements

which can affect the organizations' performance. It encompasses assessing the level of threat or opportunity to organization (Akintayo and Oghenekhwo ,2003). Both the internal and external has an influence on organizational performance. The internal components indicate the strengths and weakness of the business or organization, whereas the external components represent the opportunities and threats outside the organization. Strategic planners make use of the information collated or gathered from the environmental analysis to forecast trends future in advance. The information can also be used to assess operating environment and set up organizational goals.

Environmental analysis process consists of the following steps;

1. Identify environmental factors: This is the first process and its all about selecting environmental factors to be evaluated. Using this process, depends on organization dealing with

2. Gather Information: This process deals with collection of information that are related to the selected environmental factors. This should follow determination of factors to be evaluated

3. Evaluates jobs competitors: to determine of there are any threats from your competitors, you may want to collection information about them. This technique called spying can be use which is a process of collecting information in a non-traditional way.

4. Forecast the impact: According to Akintayo and Oghenekhwo (2003) "forecasting is developing programmes serves as a pointer to the ways and manner decision making can improve the quality of any programme embarked upon after due consideration of the available resources and what the nation intends to achieve in future. Using forecasting technique, there are various methods to be used. These included; the employers' opinion method, Harbison "rules of thumb" method, the incremental labour output ratio methods, the density ratio method, the international comparison method and the parnes-mediterranean method.

5. Assess your strategies: This is the last stay. It involves assessing the current and potential strategies to determine how the projected environmental changes may affect your organization. It will help to resolve the potential challenges that may have resulted from the factors.

Factors to be considered in environmental analysis are:

1. **Political factors**: This examine the present political situation and climate of the country, such as tax laws, government policies, trade restriction and corruption

2. **Economic factors**: This is examining the current economic situation of the country. These include, interest rate, inflation rate, and foreign exchange rate and credit accessibility.

3. **Social factors**: This refers to attitude of the environment which has impact organization or business distribution of wealth and education levels.

4. **Technological factor**: This deals with the advancements and innovations that have effect on organization. Technological factors to e considered in this direction are new discovered or product launches; rate of technological advances, consumer access to technology and technology incentives.

5. **Legal factors**: At times, legal factors may have impact on organization. For example, when a new regulations are set, it may have impact on the organization.

6. **Environmental factors**: Environmental factors look at how some environmental factors may affect organization or business. These include; weather conditions, waste disposal law, energy consumption regulations and environmental policies.

In conclusion, by carrying out environmental analysis, it may assist the managers of the programmes to make some strategic decisions in managing the programme.

Methodology

Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the conduct of the study. The population of the study comprised, ministry personnel and facilitators of Entrepreneurial and vocational skills acquisition programmes in states of Niger-Delta South-south region, Nigeria. The sample size of the study was Two hundred and seventy (270) respondents, selected through a simple random sampling technique. From each of the nine states of the region (Akwa-Ibom, Rivers, Cross Rivers , Bayelsa, Delta and Edo States), thirty (30) respondents were selected from each of the state.

A self developed research instrument titled, "Rating Scale on Impact of Entrepreneurial Analysis in Planning Entrepreneurial and Vocational Skills Acquisition Programmes, Niger Delta, Nigeria", fashioned on four likert rating scale of: Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Disagreed (SD). The research instrument was validated by two experts in Test and Measurement, while its reliability was determined, through test retest method of two weeks interval and 0.68 coefficient reliability was obtained. Data analysis was done, using descriptive statistics (frequency counts, simple percentages and mean) was used for the analysis of the research questions, while inferential statistics (Correlation Analysis) was used to analyse data on research hypotheses.

Presentation of Findings and Discussion of Results Presentation of Findings

Research Question One: Can inconstitiency of government policies affect budgetary allocation on EVSAP in Niger-Delta, Nigeria?

Table 1: Showing frequency counts, simple percentages (%) and mean (x) on can government policies inconsistencies affect budgetary allocation on EVSAP in Niger-Delta, Nigeria

S/N	ITEMS	SD	D	A	SA	Mean (x)	Decision
1.	Does government frequent policies inconsistencies affect	23 8.5%	12 4.44%	36 13.33%	199 73.70%	**3.52**	**Accepted**

	budgetary allocation to EVSAP?						
2.	Does government policies inconsistency do not have effect on budgetary allocation on EVSAP	202 74.81%	36 13.33%	18 6.66%	14 5.18%	**1.42**	**Rejected**
3.	Will adequate funding of EVSAP by government has positive effect on EVSAP	11 4.07%	25 9.25%	45 16.66%	189 70%	**3.52**	**Accepted**
4.	Will inadequate funding of EVSAP has effect, negatively?	16 5.92%	18 6.66%	22 8.14%	214 79.25%	**3.67**	**Accepted**
5.	Can EVSAP implementation be enhanced by giving the programme financial attention, appropriately by government?	16 5.92%	12 4.44%	50 18.5%	180 78.17%	**3.37**	**Accepted**
6.	Will inappropriate attention by the government financially on EVSAP affect it, negatively	9 33%	13 4.81%	30 11.11%	218 80.74%	**3.69**	**Accepted**
	Total	**277 17.22%**	**116 7.21%**	**201 12.5%**	**1,014 63.05%**	**3.19**	**Accepted**

Table shows the findings on research question one, on item (1), responses obtained were, 193(73.70%); 36 (13.33%); 12 (4.44%) and 23 (8.51%) for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed, respectively. On item (2) responses obtained were, 14 (5.18%); 18 (6.66%); 36 (13.33%) and 202 (74.81%) for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed. On item (3), the following responses were got; 189 (70%), 45 (16.66%), 25 (9.25%) and 11 (4.07%) for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed.

On item (4), responses obtained were; 214 (79.25%); 22 (8.14%); 18 (6.66%) and 16 (5.92%) for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed. On item (5), the following responses were obtained; 180 (68.67%); 50 (18.51%); 12 (4.44%) and 16 (5.92%), respectively for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, on item (6) revealed responses as; 218 (80.74%); 30 (11.11%); 13 (4.81%) and 9 (3.33%) for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Research Hypotheses

H01: There is no significant relationship between cultural factors and EVSAP in Niger-Delta

Nigeria.

Table 2: Showing Spearman Ranking Correlation Coefficient analysis on there is no significant relationship between cultural factors and EVSAP in Niger-Delta, Nigeria.

S/N	NIGER-DELTA STATES	CULTURAL FACTORS	Rx	Enrolment rate for EVSAP	Ry	D=Rx-Ry	D^2
1.	Ondo	45	1	41	2	-1	1
2.	Delta	36	4	36	3	1	1
3.	Edo	12	9	28	6	3	9
4.	Bayelsa	33	5	24	7	-2	4
5.	Rivers	38	3	42	1	2	4
6.	Cross-Rivers	40	2	33	5	-3	9
7.	Akwa-Ibom	28	6	34	4	2	4
8.	Abia	22	7	20	8	-1	1
9.	Imo	16	8	13	9	-1	1

Variables	N	DF	D^2	D-Cal	D-critical	Decision
X	9	7	34	0.95	0.786	*
Y						

*=significant at 0.05 alpha level

Table 2 shows that there is a high positive relationship between cultural takers and environment rate for EVSAP since, p-calculated is greater than p-critical.

Table 2 shows the findings on research hypothesis two, that there is the positive relationship between geographical relationship between locations and accessibility to entrepreneurial and vocational skill acquisition programme in Niger-delta, Nigeria since, R= 0.08 <1 null hypothesis, therefore, rejected.

H02: There is no significant relationship between environment and Entrepreneurial and vocational skill acquisition programmes in Niger Delta, Nigeria

Table 3: Showing Spearman Raking Correlation Coefficient analysis on there is no significant relationship between geographical environment and entrepreneurial and vocational skill acquisition programme in Niger, Delta, Nigeria.

S/N	NIGER-DELTA STATES	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	Rx	Enrolment rate for EVSAP	Ry	D=Rx-Ry	D^2
1.	Ondo	48	1	52	1	0	0
2.	Delta	44	2	36	3	-1	1
3.	Edo	35	3	24	6	-3	9
4.	Bayelsa	26	6	38	2	4	16
5.	Rivers	31	4	25	5	-1	1
6.	Cross-Rivers	21	8	35	4	4	16
7.	Akwa-Ibom	22	7	24	7	0	0
8.	Abia	30	5	16	9	-4	16
9.	Imo	12	9	20	8	1	1

Variables	N	DF	D^2	P-Cal	P-critical	Decision
X	9	7	60	0.91	0.786	*
Y						

*=significant at 0.05 alpha level

Table 2 shows the findings on research hypothesis two, that there is a positive relationship between geographical locations and accessibility to entrepreneurial and vocational skill acquisition programme in Niger-Delta, Nigeria. Since r = 0.08<1. Null hypothesis, therefore, rejected.

Discussion of Result

The results on research question shows the average of various scale of four (x=2.5) is lesser than the mean of average rating of four (x=3.19). This indicates that government policies inconsistency has

effects on budgetary allocations of four on EVSAP in Niger-Delta, Nigeria. The result is corroborated by the submission of Erinsakin (2014), that there are several factors plugins implementation of EVSAP, such as policy, inconsistency, bad governance, over-polarization, corruption, lack of logistics for proper monitoring and evaluation, and so on.

The findings on research hypothesis states that there is a positive relationship between that there is a positive relationship between cultural factors and enrolment for the EVSP in Niger-Delta in Nigeria. Several researches have established this Adejumo (2011), maintained that cultural factors, such as; cultural trade, and occupation, individualism, power distance, humility, gender issues, and so on have effects on people intention to participate on EVSAP. Also, Mukhtar (2015) and Abimbola Adekeje Ajayi and Idowu (2011) identified some cultural issues as identity people intention of entrepreneurship.

Gender factor and extended family culture have negative effects in people participation on EVSAP. What this demotes is that there is determined by sex culture of the people. Akpou-robaro (2012) submission aligns with the results maintenance that there is between socio-cultural environments and entrepreneurship.

Gender factor and extended family culture have negative effect in people's participation on EVSAP. What this denotes is that there are some locations that enrolment is determined by sex and culture of the people. Robaro (2012), submission aligns with the results. Maintained that there is between socio-cultural environment and entrepreneurship.

The finding on hypothesis three also aligns the opinion of entrepreneurship researchers on external factors effects on EVSAP. Through (1999) a opined that public policies are external factors that as a serious effects on entrepreneurship development. Gnyawali and Fogel (1994), noted that entrepreneurship environment have influence on people willingness and ability to undertake entrepreneurship. Hence, entrepreneurship environment is explained as the overall economic, socio-cultural art political factors that influence people willingness and ability to undertake entrepreneurial activities. Akintayo and Osheneknwo (2003), identified legal, political, economical, ecological, technological and economic as environmental factors that can have effects on organization, such as, EVSAP.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, conclusions were made that government policies inconstituency, cultural factors (gender, occupation, family system and environmental factors (legal, political, technological, cultural, economic and so on have effects on the planning of entrepreneurship and vocational skill acquisition programme in Niger- Delta, Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions made on the study, the followings recommendations were made;

1. The providers of EVSAP should consider environmental factors in the planning of the programmes in Niger-Delta, Nigeria.

2. The incorporation of vocational programme should be considered vis-axis the cultural factors of EVSAP participant in Niger-Delta, Nigeria.

3. Governments policies should be made constituency on the planning of EVSAP in Niger-Delta, Nigeria

4. Adequate funding of ESAP should be prioritized in the Niger-Delta, Nigeria

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