

# Entrepreneurship Education: A Viable Tool in Mitigating Rural-Urban Migration in Anambra State

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## ABSTRACT

This study investigated entrepreneurship education as a viable tool for mitigating rural-urban migration in Anambra State, Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study is 11,726 which comprised the urban and rural dwellers in Anambra State. The urban dwellers are 6,656 while the rural dwellers are 4,076. Disproportionate stratified sampling of 184 was taken from urban dwellers while 76 were taken from rural dwellers. Two research questions and one hypothesis guided the study. Questionnaires containing 15 items were the instrument for data collection. The instrument was validated by three experts, two from educational Administration and planning, one from measurement and evaluation; all from Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State.

The validated instrument was tested using 20 respondents which comprised of 15 recipients from urban area and 5 recipients from rural areas in Enugu State. Cronbach Alpha technique was used for its analysis in the determination of internal consistency of the instrument which gave the reliability coefficient value of 0.76 and 0.81 and overall reliability value of 0.91 was obtained. The major findings of the study revealed that unemployment, poverty, drought, lack of social amenities, poor infrastructure, lack of business opportunities, and flood constitute the major challenges to why individuals relocate from rural and urban areas. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that the government should setup business and entrepreneurial schools that will mitigate people moving from to urban area.

(Keywords: education, entrepreneur, entrepreneurship education, migration, and rural-urban migration.)

## INTRODUCTION

Education is a process through which human beings become morally and socially cultured to be good members of their immediate environment or society. Education in a real sense aids one to actualized individual potentials through the acquisition of knowledge, understanding and skills which makes one a useful member of his immediate environment. It is therefore the process of transmission, preservation and improvement of the culture of the people. According to the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2004), education is an instrument per excellence in achieving national development. According to Offorma (2015), education has been described as something more than schooling because people are schooled to accept a society, but they are educated to create or recreate one.

Education is therefore the totality of life experience that man acquire and which enables him to cope with and drive satisfaction for living in the world and exploring the world. It enables one to achieve social competence and to acquire optimum individual development (Ocho, 2005). In other words, it is not all types of education that can give one the ample opportunity to stand on his own, both education that has quality measures and resourceful to sustain one to be useful member of the society such as entrepreneurial education.

Moreover, entrepreneurship is a concept that should be explained as far as migration is

concerned. An entrepreneur is an individual who engages in entrepreneurial education to acquire skills that can help reap business opportunities. It is innovation which an individual acquires through his on-going business venture where none existed before (Nwangwu, 2007).

According to Azoneche and Umbralla (2002), an entrepreneur is a person or persons who possess(es) the ability to recognize and evaluate business opportunities, assemble the necessary resources to take advantage of them, and takes appropriate action in order to ensure success. This implies that entrepreneurs are people who constantly discover new markets and try to figure out how to explore those markets efficiently and make a profit. They are people that search for a change, respond to changes, and exploit changes by converting changes into business activities while entrepreneurship in the first place is the act of using skills to start an enterprise especially when one observes an opportunity to tap something that is sustainable in order to stand on the business for self-reliance.

Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something needed with value devoting the necessary time to effect some changes assuming to be supported with finance, reasoning, social risk, and targeting monetary rewards and personal satisfaction and independence (Hisrich and Peters, 2002). It implies that entrepreneurship is the ability and desire to perceive and undertake business opportunities taking advantage of scarce resources utilization for self-reliance. It is the ability and willingness of an individual to seek estimated opportunity in any business so as to be able to establish and run enterprise successfully based on the identified opportunities.

Furthermore, entrepreneurship is a vital concept that should be discussed as far as rural urban migration is concerned. Entrepreneurship education is the process of providing individuals with knowledge, skills, and ability to identify business opportunities and the insights to carry the business along for sustainability. Stevenson (2007) opined that entrepreneurship education is the pursuit of opportunities with skills education, innovative leverages of resources that for the most part are not controlled internally, that is to say that entrepreneurship education is a form of education that seeks to provide knowledge, skills, attitude and motivation to the youth for entrepreneurship success in business one engages himself.

Entrepreneurship education, according to Paul (2005) is structured to achieve the following objectives:

- Offer functional education for the youths that will enable them to be self-employed and self-reliant.
- Provide the youth graduates with adequate training that will enable them to be creative and innovative in identifying novel business opportunities
- Serve as a catalyst economic growth and development.
- Reduce high rate of poverty
- Offer tertiary institution graduates with adequate training in risk management to make certain bearing feasible.
- Create employment generation.
- Provide the young graduate with-training and support that will enable them to establish a career in small and medium sized business.
- Inculcate the spirit of perseverance in youth and adults which will enable them to persist in any business venture they embark on.
- Create smooth transition from traditional to a modern industrial economy.

## STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

To achieve a viable entrepreneurship education that will help in curbing rural urban migration, the following strategies will be taken into consideration, according to Ayodele (2006).

- There should be some form of genuine school work-based learning incorporated in some studies as part of the national economic development of strategies. The development of entrepreneurship scheme would give new graduate some work skills and experience.
- There is need for school-based enterprises where students identify potential business using the school as mini-incubators.
- There should be development of entrepreneur internship programs matching students with locally successful entrepreneurs with clearly established education program.
- There is also the need for establishing an enterprise college aimed at fostering the specific skills sets required for

entrepreneurship to serve as a skill acquisition centers for the youths.

## **POSITIONING MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT**

Dettaa (2010) provides a critical overview of the literature on migration and development and shows that this body of work has vacillated between pessimism and optimism over time. Based on the neoclassical theory of migration, opinion in the 1950s and 1960s was that migration had a generally positive impact on development, reflecting a virtuous circle of labor mobility that would eventually even-off in the long term, (Castle, (2008). The view changed in the 1970s and 1980s, during which migration became more widely seen as being part of a vicious circle of under development which widened the gap between core and peppery countries. However, migration was blamed from maintaining economic dependencies between rich and poor countries by causing a brain-drain from poor to rich economics.

Just before the recent (2013-2015) rise in immigration to Europe (mainly as a result of conflicts in the middle East and Eastern Africa after the Arab Spring) the pendulum had started to swing back towards a more positive assessment of the development impact of migration with notions of brain-gain being modified to account for the brain circulation.

According to Dettaas (2010) stipulated that migration and development is based on the new economics of labor migration (NELM) and livelihood approaches. In addition to this, new evidence suggests that out migration of highly skilled individuals have substantial benefits mainly for the migrants themselves who benefit through massive gains in income and through greater human capital (Gibson and Mckenzie, 2012).

Migration had also been found to contributed to raising standards of living and as used as increase human capital, brain-grain and better return of acceptance within the broader migration development nexus. Within this many subscribe explicitly or implicitly to a view that migrant entrepreneurs are super entrepreneurs who will benefit development in home and destination countries through their greater provides.

## **THE ROLE OF REMITTANCE IN FUNDING ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HOME COUNTRIES**

Remittance many be a way of overcoming financial constraints, making it possible for them to invest in agricultural innovation's, land, housing and small business. On the other hand, a more optimistic view emphasizes that remittance can contribute to poverty reduction, consumption smoothing, and household expenditure (Acosta, 2007; Adama 2006). Remittance can also rise household spending on education (Ccox-Edwards and Ureta, 2003; Acosta, 2007) and health services. In addition, part of the remittance that is received by households may be used for savings or investments. (Dettass, 2005).

Remittance receipt is associated with a reduced likelihood of business operation. It has been observed that households, who already operate a business, are more likely to receive remittances from abroad. Vasco (2013) studying migration and remittance in the case of rural environment found that neither migration nor remittance have any effect on the odds of a house hold owning a rural business (Mountford, 1997; Stark and Wang 2002).

## **THE ROLE OF MIGRANT ENTREPRENEURS IN MITIGATING RURAL URBAN MIGRATION INCLUDES**

- Migrant entrepreneurs can explore business opportunities in order to enhance their home base environment.
- It assists the immigrants to be found more proportionately amongst the self-employed because they may be excluded from more formal wage opportunities
- It assists the immigrant to be creative in solving then home base challenges.
- Migrant entrepreneurs gain new skills, save more money and extend their social network while living abroad.
- Migrant entrepreneurs maintain strong societies with their home land community such as transfer business, technological know-how, information exchange and remittance
- They help to promote direct investment in their home countries as transnational entrepreneurs.

- Helps in enhancing effective teaching and learning of marketing education.

## MIGRATION

Migration is the movement of people from one place to live in another. Emigrants leave their country, while immigrants enter a country. Migration impacts on both the place left behind and on the place where migrants settle. People have many reasons why they might want to move from one place to another. These may be economies, social, political or environmental. For migration it takes place there are usually push factor and pull factor. However, the push factors are the reasons that make someone decide to move. This is their own experience of life in one place which gives them good reasons to leave it.

Often push factors are negative things such as unemployment, crop failure, droughts, flooding, war, poor education opportunities, poor services and amenities, etc. The pull factors on the other hand, are the expectations which attract people to the new place. They are usually positive things such as job opportunities, better standards of living, better education, or better healthcare. Migration could be counter-urbanization, emigration, immigration, internal migration, international migration and rural-urban migration. For the purpose of this study; rural-urban migration is being taken into consideration.

## RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

Rural-urban migration is the movement out of cities into the rural areas for a more relaxed lifestyle and less pollution. Rural-urban migration has led to uneven-development of the country. The urban areas are over populated, as young men and women leave the rural areas due to lack of infrastructures, social amenities, employment and economic development for the rural areas. According to Nyagba (2009, cited by Okoye-Nebo 2012), rural communities are the most important sectors of the Nigeria economy, indeed the West African regional population. There are several reasons to support this position.

Agriculture and rural development are crucial for the structural transformation and economic development of West African region. Agriculture contributes 20% of gross domestic product (GDP) in northern Africa and 30% of GDP in sub-

Saharan Africa (Nyagba, 2009, cited in Okoye Nebo, 2012) According to Onah (2010), agriculture had been a main foreign earning in Nigeria before the advent of oil and accounted for major contribution to her GDP. Agriculture is a major source of employment for over 80% of Nigerians before oil dominated the economy. The poor technology environmental hazards, high cost of implement due to neglect of agriculture has forced the rural farmer and young people in search of white-collar jobs and high rates of rural urban drift to survive.

Migration from the rural area to the urban area has become almost accepted as a normal phenomenon in Anambra state as many rural dwellers migrate to major urban areas in the state like Awka, Onitsha, Nnewietc; as a result of economic development in these urban areas. Most of the youth who want to enroll in tertiary institutions come to Awka, where Federal University, College of Education, and other private university are located. Those who want to engage in business and entrepreneurship find themselves in Onitsha. Onitsha is one of the largest commercial centers in West Africa, while others go to Nnewi to establish industries where household materials are made. Men and women of working age (18-60) have left the rural areas which has contributed negatively to economic development in Anambra state. The elderly are left to provide for themselves with their little farms. Most hands are used to build large mansions which are largely not-primary residences and require hired hands paid to keep watch over their properties.

## STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Over the years, there have been frequent outcries about the devastating effect of rural urban migration in Anambra state. It has been observed that most rural dweller leave to urban places because of anticipated problems emanated from the environment. Such problems include unemployment, droughts, poor education, flooding, and poor services and amenities. These have been a major menace while rural dwellers who relocate to urban areas for sustainable livelihood.

The state government has set up agencies and put in place programs to address these issues. Most of the agencies responsible for management of the rural-urban migration are

cited in the urban centers such as Ascol, ADP, SEEP, IFAD and among others. It was in this platform the researchers have focused on entrepreneurship education as a center piece in mitigating rural-urban migration.

### PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The general purpose of the study is to determine how entrepreneurship education helps in mitigating rural-urban migration in Anambra State. The specific purpose of the study is to:

- Determine how entrepreneurship education helps in curbing out rural-urban migration in Anambra State.
- Determine the major factors that causes individual to relocate from rural areas to urban areas.

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions were formulated to guide the study:

- To what extent does entrepreneurship education help in curbing out rural urban migration on Anambra State.
- What are the major factors causes individual to relocate from rural areas to urban areas?

### HYPOTHESES

The following Hypothesis guided the study.

**Ho1.** There is no significant difference on adopting entrepreneurship education between rural-urban migration in Anambra State.

### RESEARCH METHODS

The descriptive survey design adopted for the study. The population comprises of 11,726 individuals living in rural and urban areas in Anambra State. The urban areas constitute 6,656 and while the rural areas is made up of 4,076 recipients in a given location.

The sample size was taken from the three education zones of Anambra state in order to eliminate bias and encourage generalization. The sample consisted of 186 recipients living in urban areas and 76 recipients living rural areas totaling 262 respondents.

The instrument for data collection was questionnaire titled "Entrepreneurship Education: A Viable Tool Mitigating Rural Urban Migration." The instrument used is 15-Item Likert type instrument scored in a 4-point scale of Very Great Extent (VGE), Great Extent (GE), Low extent (LE) and Very Low Extent (VLE). The second instrument is on 4-point scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). The instrument has two sections thus! Section "A" is the bio-data of the respondents while section "B" contains items structured in two clusters on entrepreneurship education: A viable tool in mitigating rural-urban migration in Anambra state.

The instrument was subjected to face-validation by three experts, two from educational foundations and plan and one from measurement and evaluation, all from Chukwu-Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University. They were requested to examine the instrument and assess the suitability of the language and relevance of the items in addressing the research questions bearing in mind the purpose of the study. They did both the additional and the organization of the sentences to suit the purpose.

The comments and conceptions made independently by the experts helped the researchers to modify and produce the final instrument. In order to ensure the internal consistency of the instrument, a pilot testing was carried out from 20 recipients from rural and urban area in Enugu state.

The internal consistency of the reliability for each of the clusters was computed using Cronbach Alpha (Q). The reliability coefficient of 0.76 and 0.81 was obtained and the overall computation yielded reliability value of 0.91 was considered appropriate because it ensured the extent of homogeneity of the items in each cluster. The researchers and one trained research assistant administered the instrument directly and retrieved same from the respondents.

**Table1:** Statistical Analysis on Entrepreneurship Education: A Viable Tool in Curbing Rural-Urban Migration in Anambra State.

S/N	Entrepreneurship Education for both Urban and rural dwellers	x <sub>1</sub>	Urban (a)=186		Rural(a)=76		Remarks
			SD	DEC <sub>1</sub> x <sub>1</sub>	SD <sub>1</sub>	DEC <sub>2</sub>	
1	They should be Community base Schools in both Areas	3.34	0.70	GE	3.46	0.65	VGE
2	The should be development of entrepreneurship scheme by the government.	3.44	0.72	GE	3.41	0.66	VGE
3	The should be establishment of business schools by the government to both areas	3.51	0.70	VGE	3.38	0.66	GE
4	Government pays lip services to entrepreneurship education because it invests less fund in the program but invest heavily on the game of politics.	2.66	0.77	GE	2.82	0.78	VGE
5	The government should fund entrepreneurship education in a greater extent	2.35	0.86	LE	2.51	0.83	GE
6	vocational education should be establish at grass root level by the government	2.12	1.05	LE	2.69	1.05	GE
7	They should be adequate policies by the Nigerian government and proper feasibility studies should be carried out	3.35	0.37	GE	3.46	0.85	GE
8	Ethnic Sentiments cripple educational policies in Nigeria thereby affecting entrepreneurship education program	2.90	0.39	LE	3.05	0.49	LE

## RESEARCH QUESTION 2

What are those factors causes individuals from relocating to rural areas to urban areas?

**Table 2:** Statistical Analysis on those Factors that Causes Individuals from Relocating to Rural Areas to Urban Areas.

S/N	Entrepreneurship Education for both Urban dwellers	$x_1$	Urban (a)=186			Rural(a)=76		DEC <sub>2</sub> Remarks
			SD	DEC <sub>1</sub> Remarks	$x_1$	SD <sub>1</sub>		
9	Unemployment	3.39	0.51	A	3.65	0.51	SA	
10	Lack of social	3.47	0.55	A	3.43	0.55	A	
11	Lack of infra-structure	3.31	0.65	A	3.19	0.65	A	
12	Poverty	3.47	0.58	A	3.53	0.62	SA	
13	Drought	2.84	0.74	A	3.20	0.55	A	
14	Lack of business	2.52	0.86	A	3.39	0.65	A	
15	Poor access to Information and Communication	2.49	0.98	D	2.91	1.01	A	

**Table 3:** Independent T-Test Analysis.

Variables	N=262	Mean $\bar{x}$	SD	df	t-cal	Sig	Dec
Urban dweller	186	2.94	0.42	260	-2.61	0.009	519
Rural dwellers	76	.	.	.	.	.	.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The results presented are in line with research questions and null hypothesis that guided the study, both are represented in Table 1. From the data presented in Table 1, the urban dwellers on one hand have 1.24 and 7 rated 3.34, 3.44, 2.66 and 3.35 "Great Extent" while items 5.6 and 8 rated 2.35, 2.12 and 2.90 "Low Extent" but item 3, rated 3.51, "Very Great Extent". On the other side of the rural dwellers with items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rated 3.46, 3.41, 3.38, 2.82, 2.51, 2.69, 3.46 and 3.05 "Great Extent". The ratings of the items of this cluster imply that the two group of respondents are of the view that entrepreneurship education help in curbing rural-urban migration in Anambra State.

From Table 2, items 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 were rated 3.39, 3.49, 3.31, 3.47, 2.84, 2.52, and 2.51 with standard deviation of 0.51, 0.55, 0.65, 0.58, 0.74, 0.86, and 0.98, respectively by the urban dwellers. The rural dwellers rated items 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 as 3.65, 3.45, 3.19, 3.53, 3.20, 3.39, and 2.91 with standard deviation of 0.51, 0.55, 0.65, 0.62, 0.55, 0.65, and 1.01, respectively. All the above items had a mean score which is above 2.50 as the benchmark. This is an indication that respondents are of the opinion that unemployment, lack of social amenities, lack of infrastructure, poverty, drought, lack of business opportunities and poor access to information and communication constitute a major cause why individuals relocate from rural areas to urban areas.

## HYPOTHESIS

The following null hypothesis guided the study and was tested at 0.05 level of significance:

**Ho<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significance difference on mean rating of entrepreneurship education between urban and rural migration in Anambra State. T-test analysis on entrepreneurship education! A viable tool in mitigating rural-urban migration in Anambra State Table 3 indicates the independent t-test analysis of the mean response of entrepreneurship education is a viable tool curbing rural-urban migration in Anambra State. From the table, the items, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 indicate that hypothesis does not significantly affect entrepreneurship education as a viable tool in mitigating rural-urban migration in Anambra State.

## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Research question one sought to find out the extent of entrepreneurship education as a tool in mitigating rural-urban migration in Anambra state. The result showed that both the urban and the rural dwellers are of the opinion that entrepreneurship education can help to improve rural-urban migration with the following reason. The result obviously indicates that the community base schools, establishment of business schools, government should invest more on entrepreneurship education because it is the engine room for the youth to be self-reliance and the policies initiated by the government should be implemented and adequate feasibility studies should be taken into consideration to both rural and urban areas.

The respondents held the view that unemployment, lack of social amenities, lack of infrastructure, poverty, drought, lack of business opportunities and poor access to information and communication constitute a major reason why rural dwellers relocate to urban areas.

The findings indicate efforts should be made by the government to invest on entrepreneurship education especially in rural areas in order to control the means of them relocating to urban areas.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The government should establish entrepreneurial and business schools at the grass root level that will aid to control rural-urban migration.
- The government should fund entrepreneurship education at the grass root level so that the rural dwellers will not relocate to urban areas.
- Supervision and feasibility studies should be taken into considerations by the government at the grass root level in other to ensure success in established schools.

## CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship education is a viable tool in mitigating rural urban migration in Anambra State. Several findings have been made that entrepreneurship education seems to be a panacea in enhancing rural urban migration for sustainable development.

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#### SUGGESTED CITATION

Ayolugbe, C.J., N.J. Igwe, and I.U. Ishiwu. 2019. "Entrepreneurship Education: A Viable Tool in Mitigating Rural-Urban Migration in Anambra State". *Pacific Journal of Science and Technology*. 20(2):161-169.

 Pacific Journal of Science and Technology