EFFECTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN MAIDUGURI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL (MMC) BORNO STATE NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The need to reduce poverty to the bare minimum has been a significant issue for numerous countries. This is due to the fact that poverty dehumanizes people and jeopardizes the political, social, and economic stability of all countries. This study investigates the effects of entrepreneurship training on poverty alleviation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council. The study administered questionnaires. The study used descriptive statistics and inferential statistics tool for data analysis.. The results revealed that majority (79.1%) of the respondents were male while 66.4% ages ranges from 24 – 28years; 70.0% of the respondents were secondary school certificate examination (SSCE) holders. 49.0% were married. 36,4% (40) acquired tailoring followed by carpentry/wood work with 10.0% (11). The study also revealed that 54.6% had training experience of 5years to 10years; 73.3% said the training had not helped in reducing poverty among beneficiaries. The respondents' income has improved per annum before and after the training programme as indicated by 42.7% and 22.75 were N140, 001 – N190, 000and N240, 001- N290, 000 before and after the training programme respectively. The consumption level of respondents had also increased from N115, 001 – N155, 000 before by 26.4% and N185, 001 – N235, 000 as indicated by 33.6% and 24.4%. The study recommended that Government should embark on a regular and better awareness programme, they should provide adequate and qualified man power or trainers, should also be adequate training equipments and the government should ensure that resources persons are paid on time and well.

Keywords: Poverty Alleviation. Entrepreneurship Training, Descriptive Statistics

1.0   Introduction

Entrepreneurship is a process of job creation for reduction of unemployment in any developing nation. Entrepreneurship vary essential because it create job opportunities specially to teeming youth (Acs et al., 2018; Acs & Szerb, 2007) It has a special home in the industrial development process of every developing country. In a narrow sense entrepreneurship may be describe as perceiving market opportunities and gaining command over resources to meet these opportunities (Bomsa et al., 2018) Also, the development process depends upon an adequate supply of resources for entrepreneurs in a country who are capable and willing to undertake Entrepreneurial tasks, and therefore deficiencies in supply, particularly of indigenous entrepreneurs would act as a serious problem in the development process ((Ogundele, 2021). In Maiduguri, where traditional job opportunities are scarce due to the disruption of formal sectors, entrepreneurial skills training programs can play a transformative role. These programs aim to reduce unemployment by fostering innovation, enhancing the productivity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and increasing the

resilience of youth against socio-economic vulnerabilities. Several initiatives have been introduced by government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector stakeholders to provide vocational and entrepreneurial training for youth. However, the effectiveness of these programs in generating meaningful employment and reducing the unemployment rate remains underexplored.

Poverty alleviation programme is very wide due to its vastness; it is believed that, there is no general consensus of any single definition of what it amounts to what can be called poverty. This cannot be unconnected to the fact that poverty affects many aspects of human condition which can be physical, moral and psychological. However, some renowned analysis agreed with the conventional view of poverty as a result of insufficient income for securing basic goods and services, Sen (1981), Amis and Rakodi (1994). Other analysts view poverty in terms of education, health, life expectancy, child mortality; etc Omole (2022). There are many types of poverty as the definition of poverty will further entail absolute poverty as quoted by Balami (1999) refers to the lack of the minimum physical requirements of a person or a household for existence, so extreme that those affected are no longer in a position to live "a life worthy of human dignity". Relative poverty refers to a person or household whose provision with goods is lower than that of other persons or households Harper (2023). Poverty in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council can be associated with case poverty which is associated to urban and urban poverty which are due to slumps, ghettos and shanties which are largely caused by environmental degradation, inadequate welfare service, social deprivation, low per capital income, overcrowded accommodation, low level of education, low level of capital resources and non-formal capital for business, Harper (2022).Also, the weather condition within the metropolis has contributed largely to the poverty level, for instance, during the month of March to June the weather condition is too hot for normal economic, social and political activities thereby living at the mercy of essential activities to the opportune few who can afford hence, making life unbearable to the densely populated city. During this, period most of the local cottage industries do not function properly. The rainfall within the metropolis is too short. Even when it comes, it is usually accompanied by a poor distribution that only short duration crops could thrive there. This contribute to seasonal employment to the large influx of people trooping to the metropolis because farming activities is not much lucrative in the rural areas, thus affecting the income level of people within the metropolis negatively.

Thus, the need to reduce poverty to the bare minimum has been a significant issue for numerous countries. This is due to the fact that poverty dehumanizes people and jeopardizes the political, social, and economic stability of all countries. Nigeria is endowed with abundant human and natural resources. One therefore expects that Nigeria should not lack or be a poverty-stricken nation. This is because the abundance of human resource connotes potential entrepreneurs, workforce and market, while the natural resources imply potential wealth waiting to be harnessed and transformed to chase away poverty. Entrepreneurship is a viable means by which poverty can be reduced. Although, there are challenges encountered for entrepreneurship training to succeed the reason is that there are lack of entrepreneurs, the entrepreneurship training programme is not properly sponsored and supported neither by government nor NGOs. The shortage of competent trainers and equipment for the smooth running of the training programme is another problem. Government spends heavily in training people in different skill acquisition where there are no entrepreneurs just to alleviate poverty. This study examines the effects of entrepreneurship training on poverty alleviation in Maiduguri metropolitan council (MMC) Borno State Nigeria. Thus, a very limited numbers of studies exist on Effects of Entrepreneurship Training on Poverty Alleviation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council. Therefore, several studies were carried out in Nigeria as a whole without segregating them base on micro level that is state level. Also a lot of studies were carried out using secondary data which are believed not to capture individual perception and

benefits of entrepreneurship training on individuals. This study incorporated more variables to capture the effect of entrepreneurship training with respect to poverty alleviation and the results of this study will go a long way in improving entrepreneurship skills development in Nigeria and Maiduguri Hence, this study adds value to the previous, by conducting an anatomy of study on Effects of Entrepreneurship Training on Poverty Alleviation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council.

2.0   Literature Review

2.1   Conceptual Literature

2.1.1   Concept of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship growth would help lift the nation from poverty-stricken entity to a well to do country. The concept of entrepreneurship revolves around self-employment, which will create job opportunities for others with whom you must collaborate with the entrepreneurship as he/she cannot work alone. Ogbonifoh (2020) explains that entrepreneurship is an essential variable in any nation's economic growth and development.

The best way to close the gap between science and the marketplace, start new businesses, and introduce novel goods and services to the market is through entrepreneurship. Because they create jobs and strengthen the local economy, these entrepreneurial endeavours have a big impact on a community's economy. According to Drucker (2021) and Knight (2022), Entrepreneurship is about taking a risk. It is the practice of establishing new organizations, particularly new businesses, and it entails the creation of new wealth through the application of novel ideas. It is the process of establishing new values that did not previously exist. Drucker (2021) believes that what entrepreneurs have in common is not personality traits but a commitment to innovation. For innovation to occurs the entrepreneur must have not only talent, ingenuity and knowledge but he must also be hardworking, focused and purposeful.

2.1.2   Concept of Entrepreneurship Training and Poverty Alleviation

Over the year, a number of strategies or programmes have been put in place to reduce poverty in Nigeria. Some of these programmes include the Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), Better Life (BL), Family Support Programme (FSP), National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) etc. These lofty and laudable programmes could not achieve the much-desired goals due to lack of functional entrepreneurial training. Entrepreneurial training plays some of the following roles among other things to alleviate poverty in Nigeria.

 Entrepreneurial training develops skills and capacity for business pursuit. Relevant skill acquisition is a veritable tool for increasing and boosting the productive power base of the country. Skill acquisition refers to the process of possessing effective and ready knowledge as developing one's aptitude and ability in a particular field (James: 2022). Entrepreneurial training enhances the understanding and capacity of the trainees or recipients for the pursuit of entrepreneurial (investment) behaviours, skills and attributes in different contexts. The propensity to behave entrepreneurially is not exclusive to certain individuals. According to Odei (2022) "different individuals have different mix of capabilities for demonstrating and acquiring behaviour, skills and attributes". These characteristics can be learned, developed and practiced through entrepreneurial training. In other words, entrepreneurial training provides its recipients with life skills to become productive entrepreneurs as it engenders creativity and innovative ideas, enlarges economic pie, and increases personal freedom.

Entrepreneurial training also helps its recipients to generate business ideas. This is because, it makes one to become aware and enlightened about business opportunities and potentials in his/her environment. Every individual has latent/ideas stored in him by nature. He/she needs information or knowledge to inspire him towards this stored idea. Entrepreneurial training bestows on the individual the knowledge about his/her hidden potentials or talents culminating into ingenuity. In other words, entrepreneurial training exposes one to his/her potentials and other resources around the environment. The information at one's disposals makes him/her to think deeper and rethink to have a good business idea. Poverty in Nigerian society today is largely caused by lack of business ideas. Investment or business idea is a function of good information about resources both within and outside the individual's environment. A good idea, well-conceived and effectively utilized, transforms into small business which can grow into big business employing many Nigerians thereby reducing poverty.

2.1.3 Concept of Alleviating Poverty through Entrepreneurship Training and development

The main goals of entrepreneurship education and training are to lower the poverty rate in society and to raise awareness, knowledge, skills, and motivation to support successful entrepreneurship in a range of contexts. In order to empower the trainee to be self-sufficient and to instil in them the qualities of risk-taking, innovation, arbitrage, and coordination of factors of production for the creation of new job lines and/or services, entrepreneurship training and development is a unique approach to knowledge acquisition and skill acquisition.

Entrepreneurship training and development, also helps in transforming lives and the community as many beneficiaries at the end of the day will become job owners and employers of labour. When a community is developed with various job opportunities, that community within the shortest possible time experiences great change and development. Entrepreneurship training and development trend to boost the entrepreneur's self-employment, risk-taking mindset, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. In addition to opening up a plethora of business opportunities, entrepreneurship training and development also helps people develop the creative enterprise skills necessary to recognize the opportunities for launching new ventures. Since there is substantial empirical evidence that poverty reduction requires sustained economic growth, entrepreneurship training is one strategy to address this issue. Economic growth, educational attainment, and the rate of economic growth are all accelerated by entrepreneurship. According to a 2009 World Economic Forum report, the three relationships point to positive results from educational provision. For instance, even though developing nations prioritize innovation, creativity, talent, and resources to combat poverty, eliminating extreme hunger and poverty still requires they lack the knowledge and resources necessary to support such an endeavor. These shortcomings could be addressed by increasing the ability to turn these resources into goods and services through entrepreneurship training and development, which would increase employment and empowerment, improve international trade opportunities, and lower the rate of poverty.

2.2 Theoretical literature

Every theory of poverty falls within the perspective of the radical structural/Marxists, the conservatives, the liberal reformists, and the social exclusionists. According to the conservative theories of individualism and poverty culture, the impoverished are to blame for their situation. The situational theory of poverty, which was the focus of the liberal reformists' viewpoint, was predicated on the idea that experiences that people or groups go through lead to poverty. The radical structural/Marxist viewpoint, on the other hand, maintained that

capitalism's exploitative syndrome is the reason why poverty results from it. The foundation of the social exclusion theory is the poverty that arises from those who are typically shut out of a society's activities because of segregation. The following is a review of these theories of poverty.

2.3   Empirical Literature Review

Adofu and Akoji (2020) evaluated how learning entrepreneurship skills affected poverty in Nigeria's Kogi State. They discovered that 65% of respondents agreed that the high rate of poverty in Nigeria is caused by young people's lack of entrepreneurship skills. Additionally, the results showed that at least 60% of those who benefited from the skill-building program are able to pay for the necessities of life. Misango and Ongili (2023) investigated the economic contribution of female entrepreneurs to the fight against poverty in Kenya. 15% of the 664 target population was selected for the study using stratified purposive sampling in a case study of female entrepreneurs at the Maasai market in Nairobi City's Central Business District. Sampling techniques, Questionnaires and interviews were used to gather both quantitative and qualitative data, which were then analyzed simultaneously. The research revealed that the respondents engaged in similar economic activities, and as a result, African artifacts, apparel, and ornaments were made available for purchase. While 83% of respondents agreed that the businesses had improved their financial situation, the majority of respondents (85%) made their products for sale using easily accessible raw materials. Later, the companies helped to boost export trade, employment, and tourism. According to the study's findings, women entrepreneurs significantly contribute to Kenya's efforts to reduce poverty. It also demonstrates the critical role that entrepreneurship education plays.

Leigha, (2022), Ohize and Muhammed, (2023), Amadi and Abdullah, (2022) studies revealed that 50.83% were of the view that entrepreneurship skill acquisition should be initiated by the government while 36.67% see it to be the responsibility of individual to acquire entrepreneurship skill in other to reduce the extent of poverty in the economy. The studies also found that there's To lessen the level of poverty in the economy, people must be encouraged to learn how to start their own business. Sixty-four percent of respondents believe that the government has not gone far enough in addressing the issue of poverty alleviation through entrepreneurship skill acquisition. While 35.82% of respondents concur that the government has had a major influence, the results also showed that more needs to be done by the government if poverty is to be addressed through the development of entrepreneurial skills.

Amadi and Abdullah, (2022) examined how entrepreneurship skill acquisition can be employed as an actual tool in alleviating poverty in Nigeria. The study result shows that 71.17% of consumption level of beneficiaries has greatly improved due to the entrepreneurship skill acquired. The study also revealed that 60% of the respondents have a better standard of living after the entrepreneurship skill acquisition (at least at an average level).

2.3.1   Summary of Previous Finding and Research Gaps

This section examines the limitation of various studies previously carried out on the Effects of Entrepreneurship Training on Poverty Alleviation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council

The conclusion from the above studies unarguably suggests the existence of a substantial interest on the Effects of Entrepreneurship Training on Poverty Alleviation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council with the use of different methodologies and data sets. Since poverty is dehumanizing and is a threat to economic, social and political stability of the nations of the world. Thus, a very limited numbers of studies exist on Effects of Entrepreneurship Training

on Poverty Alleviation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council. Therefore, several studies were carried out in Nigeria as a whole without segregating them base on micro level that is state level. Also a lot of studies were carried out using secondary data which are believed not to capture individual perception and benefits of entrepreneurship training on individuals. This study incorporated more variables to capture the effect of entrepreneurship training with respect to poverty alleviation. Hence, this study adds value to the previous, by conducting an anatomy of study on Effects of Entrepreneurship Training on Poverty Alleviation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council.

3.0　Methodology

3.1　Sources of Data

For the purpose of this research, primary data is used. The primary data were obtained from a field Survey.

3.2　Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

Purposive sampling technique was used to select the respondents; the technique was adopted in order to avoid selecting respondents who may not have attended the entrepreneurship training programme. There are 15 wards in MMC; Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) formula was used to estimate the sample size. The formula is given as:

$$S = \frac{x^2 NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + x^2 P(1-P)}$$

Where:

- o　S = Required Sample size
- o　X = Confidence Level @ 0.05
- o　1 = Constant
- o　N = Population Size
- o　P = Population proportion expressed as decimal) (assumed to be 0.5 (50%)
- o　d = Degree of accuracy (5%), expressed as a proportion (0.05); it is margin of error

In order to select 370 respondents from the 15 wards in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), the researchers divided the target sample size (370) by number of wards (15). This resulted in distributing 25 questionnaires to 10 wards, and 24 questionnaires to the remaining 5 wards, totalling 370 questionnaires

3.3　Method of Data Collection

Questionnaires was used to gather data from target respondents, this is because questionnaires provides an efficient means of collecting information from respondents as well as ensuring anonymity of respondents (Sokaran & Bougie, 2023)

3.4　Tools of Data Analysis

3.4.1　Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics is used to explain the data, while Inferential Statistics was used to test the hypotheses of the effect of entrepreneurship training on the objectives.

The model is specified as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + b_5X_5 + b_nX_n + \mu$$

Where: Y = dependent variable (poverty alleviation variable measured by their level of income) a = constant (intercept), X_1 = Tailoring, X_2 = Welding, X_3 = Carpentry/Wood Work

X_4 = Yoghurt / Ice Cream making, X_5 = Poultry Farming, X_6 = Tie & Dye etc

b_1. b_2 =Parameter to be estimated, μ = error term

4.0   Data Analysis and Presentation

Table 1: Questionnaire Distribution

Wards	Target Respondents	No. of Questionnaires Received	No. of Questionnaires not Received
Mafoni	25	8	18
Bolori I	25	7	18
Bolori II	24	7	18
Shehuri North	25	6	18
Shehuri South	25	6	18
Gwange I	25	6	18
Gwange II	25	7	18
Gwange III	25	6	18
Bulaburi	24	5	19
Fezzan	25	10	16
Lamusula	24	8	17
Hausari	25	4	19
Mai-Sandari	25	10	15
Limanti	24	10	15
Gamboru	24	10	15
TOTAL	370	110	260

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

2: Analysis of Demographic Data of Respondents

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents Sex

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	87	79.1
Female	23	20.9
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 2 shows that 79.1% of the respondents were male, while 20.9% were female. This means that there were relatively more male respondents than female who under took the training/skill acquisition in the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC). This further shows that women hardly avails themselves for the training.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents Age

Group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Between & Up to 19yrs-23yrs	9	8.2
24yrs – 28yrs	73	66.4
29yrs - 33yrs	20	18.2
34yrs – 38yrs	6	5.5

| 39yrs – 43yrs | 2 | 1.8 |
| TOTAL | 110 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 3 shows that most of the respondents who actually undergo the entrepreneurship training are between the ages of 24years to 28years by 66.4%, while those between 29years to 33years are 18.2%, and 8.2% are between the ages of 19years to 23years, while those between 34yrs to 38yrs are 5.5% and those between 39yrs to 43yrs are only 1.8%. This further means the training was not carried out or attended by older people probably due to the nature of the training which involves movement from one place or class to another and a lot of energy being required

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents Educational level

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Formal Education	8	7.3
Primary Education	20	18.2
SSCE / Grade II	77	70.0
NCE / Diploma	5	4.5
HND / B.Sc.	0	0
Post graduate	0	0
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 4 indicates that the highest qualification acquired by the respondents is secondary school certificate/Grade II with 70.0%, followed by those with primary school certificate with 18.2%, while those with no formal education is 7.3% and NCE/Diploma is 4.5% and HND/B.Sc. and postgraduate has none.

4.3   Types of Entrepreneurship Training Programme

Table 5: Types of Entrepreneurship training acquired.

Skill(s) Acquired	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Carpentry/Wood Work & Poultry Farming	2	1.8
Welding	2	1.8
Poultry Farming	10	9.1
Yoghourt / Ice Cream	2	1.8
Tailoring	40	36.4
Tie & Dye	13	11.8
Tailoring / Poultry Farming	5	4.6
Carpentry	15	13.6
Tie & Dye / Poultry Farming	2	1.8
Welding / Poultry Farming	5	4.6
Yoghourt / Ice Cream & Poultry Farming	2	1.8
Tailoring / Tie & Dye	2	1.8
Welding /Tie & Dye	2	1.8
Carpentry / Welding	2	1.8
Tailoring / Yoghourt / Ice Cream	2	1.8
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 5 shows that 1.8% of the respondents acquired double trade such as Carpentry/Wood Work and Poultry Farming, 1.8% of the respondents are skilled in Welding only, 9.1% are skilled in Poultry Farming, 1.8% are trained in Yoghourt / Ice Cream, Tailoring got 36.4%

each, Tie & Dye is 11.8%, Tailoring & Poultry Farming is 4.6%, Carpentry is 13.6%, Tie & Dye & Poultry Farming is 1.8%, Welding & Poultry Farming is 4.6%, Yoghourt /Ice Cream & Poultry Farming is 1.8%, Tailoring & Tie & Dye is 1.8%, Welding & Tie & Dye is 1.8%, Carpentry and Welding is 1.8%, Tailoring & Yoghourt/Ice Cream is 1.8%.

Table 6: Has entrepreneurship training helped you in reducing poverty?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	85	77
No	25	23
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 6 shows that 77% (85) of the respondents who have undergone the entrepreneurship training and has benefitted from the training as it has helped in reducing poverty while 23% (25) says poverty level is not reduced despite the entrepreneurship training.

Table 7: Respondents level of income before and after the entrepreneurship training per annum.

Income (N)	Before		After	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
90001-140000	36	32.7	0	0.0
140001-190000	47	42.7	10	9.1
190001-240000	14	12.7	10	9.1
240001-290000	9	8.2	25	22.7
290001-340000	2	1.8	6	5.5
340001-390000	0	0.0	29	26.4
390001-440000	2	1.8	16	14.5
440001-490000	0	0	9	8.7
490001-540000	0	0	5	4.5
TOTAL	110	100	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 7 shows the comparism of respondents on their income before and after the entrepreneurship training. The table further reveals that 32.7% of the respondents earn below N140,000 before, but after the entrepreneurship training their income dropped to 0.0%, 42.7% of the respondents earn between N140, 001 – N190, 000 before and after the training, the number of respondents is 9.1%, 12.7% earn between N190, 001 – N240, 000 before and 9.1% of the respondents earn the same amount after the training, 8.2% earn between N240, 001 –N290, 000 before, but after the training the figure increased by 22.7%, 1.8% earn between N290, 001-N340, 000, while after the training, the respondents earn 5.5% of the same amount, 0.0% earn between N340, 001-N390, 000, 26.4% earn between N340, 001-N390,000, 1.8% earn between N390, 001-N440, 000, 14.5% earn between N390, 001-N440, 000, 8.2% earn between N440, 001-N490, 000, and 4.5% earn between N490, 001-N540, 000. Table 4.9 also shows that before none of the respondents earned between N440, 001-N490, 000 and N490, 001-N540, 000.

Table 8: Respondents level of consumption before and after the entrepreneurship training programme per annum.

Income (N)	Before		After	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
35001-75000	14	12.7	0	0.0
75001-115000	64	58.2	13	11.8
115001-155000	26	23.6	37	33.6

155001-195000	0	0.0	3	2.7
195001-235000	2	1.8	29	26.4
235001-275000	3	2.7	11	10.0
275001-315000	1	0.9	11	10.0
315001-355000	0	0.0	6	5.5
TOTAL	110	100	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 8 reveals that before the training the respondents consumption level was at 12.7% between N35, 001 and N75, 000, after the training it stood at 0.0%%, between N75, 001 and N115, 000 was 58.2% before the training, 11.8% is recorded against respondents after the training, 23.6% consumed between N115, 001 and 155, 000 before and 33.6% after the training, 0.0% consumed between N155, 001 and N195000 before and 2.7% after the entrepreneurship training, 1.8% consumed between N195, 001 and N235, 000 before, and 26.4% consumed the same amount after the training, 2.7% consumed between 235, 001 and 275, 000 before and 10.0% after the training, 0.9% consumed between N275, 001 and N315, 000 and 10.0% after the training, 5.5% consumed between N315, 001 and N355, 000 after the training. Table 4.10 shows that the respondents consumption level before did not go beyond N315, 001-N355, 000. This is in line with the findings of Adofu, & Akoji (2023). Who examine the impact of entrepreneurship skill acquisition on poverty in Nigeria.

Table 9: what challenge(s) do you face since after the entrepreneurship training?

Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Lack of capital or income	50	45.5
Lack of raw materials	14	12.7
Lack of Government support	36	32.7
Inadequate space / environment	10	9.1
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 9 shows that 45.5% of the respondents lack capital or income to establish or run a business, while 12.7% lack raw materials, also 32.7% lack support from government and only 9.1% face the challenge of adequate space.

Table 10: who among those listed below aid in sponsoring you through the entrepreneurship training programme?

Group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Government	19	17.3
Government/Individual	2	1.8
Community	2	1.8
NGO	4	3.6
Individual	82	74.5
Individual/Government	1	0.9
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 10 shows that 17.3% of the respondents received sponsorship from the government, while just 1.8% is from the government and individual, again, 1.8% obtained sponsorship from the community, 3.6% is from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and a huge number amounting to 74.5% is through individual sponsorship, while 0.9% of the respondents is from both individual and government.

Table 11: Is your income now better than when you did not receive the entrepreneurship training?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	75	68.2
No	35	31.8
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 11 indicates that 68.2% of the respondents are presently enjoying their income since after the entrepreneurship training, while 31.8% of the respondents are still having shortage in their income despite the entrepreneurship training they received.

Table 12: Any assistance received so far from government since the training?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	80	72.2
Yes	30	27.3
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Table 12 shows that 72.2% of the respondents did not received any assistance from the government since after the entrepreneurship training, while 27.3% of the respondents got assistance from the government.

Table 13: Form of assistance received (Better access to raw material(s))

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	98	89.1
Yes	12	10.9
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 13 shows that 89.1% of the respondent did not get any assistance in the form of better access to raw material, while 10.9% of the respondents admitted that they got assistance in form of better access to raw material.

Table 14: Form of assistance received (Creating conducive atmosphere)

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	108	98.2
Yes	2	1.8
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 14 shows that 98.2% of the respondents did not get assistance in the form of creating conducive atmosphere, however, 1.8% of the respondents admitted that they did received assistance in the form of conducive atmosphere.

Table 15: Method of Entrepreneurship Training (Apprenticeship)

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	35	31.8
Yes	75	68.2
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 15 shows that out of those who got the training, 31.8% did not get the entrepreneurial training through apprenticeship while 68.2% accept getting their skills through apprenticeship.

Table 16: Method of Entrepreneurship Training (Workshop/Seminar)

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	90	81.8
Yes	20	18.2
TOTAL	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 16 shows that 81.8% did not receive any training through workshop/seminar while the remaining 18.2% got their training through entrepreneurship training.

4.4   Analysis of Topical Data

Table 17: Paired Samples statistics

Trading period		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Before	109136.3636	110	40771.56710	3887.41639
	After	190590.9091	110	70044.97840	6678.52665

Source: SPSS Version 20.0

Table 17 provides the descriptive statistics for trading period before and after the training with 109136.3636 and 40771.56710 as the mean and standard for consumption before the entrepreneurship training with standard error of 3887.41639, while the mean and standard deviation for consumption after the entrepreneurship training are 40771.56710 and 70044.97840 respectively.

Table 18: Paired Sample Correlations

Trading Period	N	Correlation	Significant
Pair 1 Before & After	110	0.403	.000

Source: SPSS Version 20.0

Table 18 provides the correlation between consumption before and after the entrepreneurship training with a coefficient of 0.403 and significant value of 0.000 indicating significance.

Table 19: Paired Samples Test

Period	Paired Differences							
Before – After	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Err mean	95% Confidence interval of the Difference	95% Confidence interval of the Difference	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
				Lower	Upper			
	81454.545 45	65326.791 27	6228.6651 6	93799.557 30	69109.533 61	13.07 7	10 9	.000

Source: SPSS Version 20.0

Table 19 provides the results for the period t-test for before and after consumption. The mean difference, standard Deviation, standard Error of the mean 95% confidence interval (upper and lower), T – value is 13.077 and significant value from the values of test (T = 13.077 and sig. value = 0.000). This implies that there is significant effect of entrepreneurship training on the consumption pattern of the respondents. This is in line with the findings of Adofu, & Akoji (2023). Who examine the impact of entrepreneurship skill acquisition on poverty in Nigeria.

REGRESSION

Table 20: Model Summary Table

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.467a	.218	.172	64189.01690

Source: SPSS Version 20.0 output

Table 20 reveals that R=0.467, meaning the predictability of model is only 47%. R squared =0.218, meaning 22% of variation in the independent are account for by the dependent

variable. The model can account for 22% of variation when Tailoring, Wielding, Carpentry/Wood Work, Yoghurt/Ice, Poultry and Tie/Die are used.

Table 21: Coefficients Table

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	111225.966	12185.262		9.128	.000
	Tailoring	.195	.042	.505	4.640	.000
	Wielding	.060	.125	.045	.481	.631
	Carpentry/ Wood Work	.144	.069	.202	2.084	.040
	Yoghurt/Ic e Cream	.156	.093	-157	1.681	.096
	Poultry	.287	.096	.279	2.981	.004
	Tie/Die	.254	.076	.327	3.337	.001

Source: SPSS Version 20.0 output

Dependent Variable: Net Income,

From the table 21 above the results shows that tailoring, Carpentry/Wood Work, Poultry and Tie/Die contributes significantly Net Income, (hence poverty reduction) since they all have sig. values less than 0.05, while wielding and yoghurt/ice cream do not contribute significantly to the Net Income, since they all have sig. values greater than 0.05. This is in line with the findings of Adofu, & Akoji (2023). Who examine the impact of entrepreneurship skill acquisition on poverty in Nigeria.

4.6   Discussions of Findings

 In the cause of the study the researchers discovered that most of the beneficiaries of the entrepreneurship training programme are males compared to the number of females with the margin 87 (79.1%): 23 (20.9%) out of 110 respondents as shown in table 1 above. It was also revealed that most of the beneficiaries are youth between the ages of 24years and 28years with the figure 73 (66.4%) as displayed in table 2 above and those who are married dominated the chart table as shown in table 3 and the cumulative data table of the appendix II below, Married 54 (49.0%) followed by the singles with (28.2%). Surprisingly, most beneficiaries happen to be those who had Senior Secondary Certificate and/or Grade II Certificate.

The study also reveals that some of the respondents have double skills (that is to say they practices more than one trade) for example one person is for Shoe making and combining it with Welding, Tailoring combining it with Poultry farming and so on. It also turns out that more of the respondents are Tailors compared to other trades. Based on these findings, the study shows that entrepreneurship training has significant effect on the consumption level of the beneficiaries towards poverty alleviation as stipulated by hypotheses one. The study also shows that entrepreneurship training also has a significant effect on the income level of the respondents on poverty alleviation as shown in hypotheses two. Lastly the study also shows that entrepreneurship training also has a significant effect on the health care / medical services of respondents on poverty alleviation. This is in line with hypotheses three. This is in line with the findings of Adofu, & Akoji (2023). Who examine the impact of entrepreneurship skill acquisition on poverty in Nigeria.

5.0   Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

The study attempts to ascertain the effects of entrepreneurship training on poverty alleviation in the fifteen wards within the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC). Basically, the first chapter comprises of introduction given an overview of the background of the study. The second chapter captures the whole projects Literature review, beginning with the conceptual issues, meaning and concepts of entrepreneurship, the third chapter reveals the methodology of the study, the study area, population of the study, and sources of data, sample size and sampling technique, and method of data analysis. The fourth chapter gives an over view of the data presentation and analysis, it also explains the various findings in the cause of interaction with respondents.

Based on the finding of Effects of Entrepreneurship Training on Poverty Alleviation in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, this study proffers the following recommendations:

1. The government should improve more on the recruitment of people for the entrepreneurship training.
2. Trainee who has been trained should be assisted with start off capital.
3. Government should ensure that disbursed funds for the training are well channelled / utilized.
4.   Efforts should be made to carve out space for vocational activities or skilled workers.
5. The findings revealed that most of the skills acquired are tailoring, tie and dye and wood work (carpentry) in the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC). Hence, effort should be made by government to send specific trainee for specific trade / entrepreneurship training.

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