

## **EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN BAUCHI STATE**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of environmental factors on entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state. Sampling procedure for the study was through multi-stage sampling procedure which is a combination of any sample and cluster and the research design was quantitative. About 354 questionnaires was distributed. The hypothesis was tested using regression analyses to see whether the variable correlate with one another. Findings of the study reveals that there exists a positive and significant relationship between the three dimensions of environmental factors, i.e., Physical Security, Human Capital, Government Policy on business and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state. However, the study also reveals that there is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurial Culture dimension of environmental factors and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

**Keyword:** Physical security, human capita, Entrepreneurial Culture, Government Policy on business, Entrepreneurship and Development

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### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The role of entrepreneurship in society has become prominent since the end of the last century. The existence of numerous potentials for business investment, a vibrant and dynamic human and natural resources provide entrepreneurship the environment for contribution to the economy through creation of wealth, skills Acquisition, income redistribution, training and job creation. While, a major benefit of entrepreneurship is its employment generation ability at low capital cost and also the labour strength of Entrepreneurship

is much higher than that of public sector. Moreover, Entrepreneurship play a vital role in any Economy in terms of the number of enterprises, contribution to employment and value added product. Small and medium scale businesses in South Africa provided more than fifty-five percent (55%) of total employment and twenty-two percent (22%) of GDP in the country. (Musa & Semasinghe, 2019). In modern open economies it has become more important for economic growth and development than it has ever been.

Nigeria like most developing countries has shown increased interest in the development of entrepreneurship because of its potential and the multiplier effects in the area of employment generation, development, promotion and income disparity reduction. Records from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) shown that about ninety-seven percent (97%) of the entire enterprises in the country are Small Scale Businesses and that they employed an average of seventy percent (70%) of working population as well as contributing up to fifty percent (50%) to the country's industrial output (National Bureau of Statistics, 2015). Environment, in this sense, is encompassing of such factors as infrastructure, cultural, economic, social and political environments. These environmental forces have been found to be capable of either impeding or facilitating entrepreneurial activities in any society (Martins, & Perez, 2020). Duan, Kotey, and Sandhu (2021). Define the entrepreneurial environment as "the overall economic, sociocultural and political factors that influence people's willingness and ability to undertake entrepreneurial activities".

Entrepreneurship development has been conceived by various government as a programme of activities to enhance the skill, knowledge, behaviour and attitudes of individuals and groups to assume the role of entrepreneurs. However, taking this into deliberation they have put in place confidence for building successful entrepreneurship programmes in different parts of the country (Osemeke, 2019). In this regard the Federal and state Government has adopted several strategies and policies towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria, by establishing Institution and Agencies, which provide variety of support services to entrepreneurs in the country. Some of these Institutions and Agencies and their' contributions towards entrepreneurship development are discussed in other sections of this study. The policy implementation saw the

introduction of entrepreneurship development programmes (EDP) in Nigeria. These programmes are usually targeted at owner-managers of small business firms as well as those identified to possess' potential for self-employment (Osemeke 2019). However, The prevailing economic conditions in the country and other developing countries in the recent time is enough to make its citizens see the benefits of looking inwards in terms of setting up businesses that will create jobs and increase revenue generation. Therefore, Unemployment in Nigeria nowadays is no respecter of the educated or uneducated thereby making entrepreneurship development as the most important phenomenon for economies that are ready to move on. Emerging economies like China, India, Malaysia and Indonesia have recorded desirable successes in the recent time because they rated entrepreneurship development as an engine of economic change.

Munirovich, *et al* (2018) Explained that Human capital is a diverse and highly complex productive factor that affects the development of the economy and society, including the labour force, the invention system, high-performance accumulated knowledge, professional information systems, intellectual and organizational tools, the quality of life and the intellectual activity that ensure the efficient functioning of human capital. In the same vain, Peter and Akinyede (2018) conducted a study on assessing the influence of environmental factors on entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Were they mention Human Capital, Entrepreneurial Culture and Government Policy on business among others as environmental factors affecting Entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Equally, Singh and Ur-rahman (2015) on their study, economic and environmental factors leading to entrepreneurial success, were they also mention culture and Government Policy on business among others as business environmental factors and also refer them as different forces or

surrounding that affect business operation. In addition, Ojonugwa and Sunday (2016) mention Security as one of the factors affecting entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria and in the same vein Ojiagu and Nzewi (2019) conducted a study on the physical security and survival of small and medium scale enterprise (SMES) in south east, Nigeria.

Prior studies on The of environmental factors on entrepreneurship development in Nigeria have not properly address the issue in respect to physical security, human capital, entrepreneurial culture and Government Policy on business. Also best on the literature there is little or no such study conducted with the construct of the variable of this study. The implication of the study is that when government provide adequate security and conducive atmosphere for business it will increases or rather boost entrepreneurship development and also when skill, training and knowledge were given to people it will also increases the level of entrepreneurship development and were government provide favourable polices on business that will also increases the level of entrepreneurship development in the state. The study therefor recommended that Government should put more effort to provide adequate security to protect life and properties, training, skills, favourable polices also provide conducive environment for entrepreneurship take place in Bauchi

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Entrepreneurial development has been conceived by successive government as a programme of activities to enhance the knowledge, skill, behaviour and attitudes of individual and groups to assume the role of entrepreneurs. Taking this into consideration they have put in place confidence for building successful programmes in different parts of the country (Osemeké, 2019). Over the past three decades ago, most of the African nations have experienced positive economic growth, which is encouraging.

Despite these positive trends, the livelihoods and unemployment conditions of most Africans need much to be desired (Nigussie, 2021). Because entrepreneurship can create jobs, provide decent livelihoods, and contribute to GDP, developing and promoting entrepreneurship in Africa must be given the attention and support it deserves (Atiase, Mahmood, Wang, & Botchie, 2018). To develop entrepreneurship in Africa, the role of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises cannot be overelaborate. As in various other countries, most African businesses are small and medium scale enterprises and these businesses contribute to GDP, poverty reduction and job creation (Frimpong,2018). In Ghana for example, small and medium scale enterprises account for 92 per cent of businesses, provide 85 percent of all manufacturing jobs and generate 70 percent of GDP. Equally, in South Africa, small and medium scale enterprises account for 91 percent of all businesses, provide 61 percent of all employment and generate between 52 and 57 percent of GDP. small and medium scale enterprises provide 85 percent of employment in Kenya and account for 67 percent of Tanzania's GDP (Frimpong, 2018). Records from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) shown that about ninety-seven percent (97%) of the entire enterprises in the country are Small Scale Businesses and that they employed an average of seventy percent (70%) of working population as well as contributing up to fifty percent (50%) to the country's industrial output (National Bureau of Statistics, 2015). In addition, Nigeria is not contributing as much as the other African countries do. Record in bauchi state has that a number of businesses have collapsed or become handicap after their first two years of operation due to environmental factors (ministry of corporative, small and medium enterprise report,2019).

However, Enterprise development and any development in the absence of security of lives and property are difficult. Indeed, no

any meaningful development can take place without a stable and safe environment and entrepreneurial development cannot be attained in a chaotic or hectic environment and as such it is important for government to create enabling environment for the actualization of these necessity ( Parveen, & Khaliq, 2021). Environmental factors have made the environment not conducive for entrepreneurial activities because businesses were destroyed, some have closed and others relocate to another Geographical zone (Mohammed, Ahmed, & Adedeji, 2020).

Environmental factor has become a threat to the economic, political and physical security of the country and a major factor associated with underdevelopment; because it discourages both local and foreign investments (Petranick, 2021). Also, it reduces the quality of life, destroys human and social capital, damages relationship between citizens and the states, the ability of the country to promote development (Petranick, 2021).

### 1.3 Research Questions

- i. Does physical security have relationship with entrepreneurship development in bauchi state?
- ii. Does human capital have any relationship with entrepreneurship development in bauchi state?
- iii. Does entrepreneurial culture have relationship with entrepreneurship development in bauchi state?
- iv. Does Government Policy on business have relationship with entrepreneurship development in bauchi state?

### 1.4 Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study is to determine the effect of environmental factors on entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state. While the specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To examine the relationship of physical security on

entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

- ii. To determine the Relationship of Human capital on Entrepreneurship Development in Bauchi state.
- iii. To determine the Relationship Entrepreneurial Culture on Entrepreneurship Development in Bauchi state.
- iv. To examines the Relationship of Government Policy on business on Entrepreneurship Development in Bauchi state.

### 1.5 Hypotheses of the study

**H1:** There is significant Relationship between Physical security and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

**H1:** There is significant Relationship between human capital and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

**H1:** There is significant Relationship between entrepreneurial culture and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

**H1:** There is significant Relationship between Government Policy on business and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Introduction

### 2.2 Concept of Entrepreneurship Development

#### 2.2.1 Entrepreneurship Development

Entrepreneurship development is referring to the process of enhancing entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through structured training and institutional building programmes (Galvao, Marques, Ferreira, & Braga, 2020). Entrepreneurship development has been conceived by successive government as a programme of activities to enhance the knowledge, skill, behaviour and attitudes of individual and groups to assume the role of entrepreneurs. Taking this into consideration they have put in place confidence for building successful

programmes in different parts of the country (Osemeke, 2019). In this regard the Federal Government has adopted several strategies and policies towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria, by establishing Institution and Agencies, which provide variety of support services to entrepreneurs. The policy implementation saw the introduction of entrepreneurship development programmes (EDP) in Nigeria. These programmes are usually targeted at owner-managers of small business firms as well as those identified to possess potential for self-employment (Osemeke, 2019). For example, participants in Nigeria's National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and similar programmes in the country are expected to undergo EDP training. This usually includes entrepreneurial tools which range from the preparation of a business plan with emphasis on marketing, management, finance, and production, identification of new business opportunities, alternative suppliers and market, sources of finance, cash flow analysis and record keeping to training people to think and act in an entrepreneurial way (Osemeke, 2019).

## **2.3 Concept of environmental Factors**

### **2.3.1 Physical Security**

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2019) human security may be defined to include such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. Security means protection from hidden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life in homes, offices or communities. Security may also be defined as the state of being or making safe, secure from danger, etc. Security may also be defined as protection against something that might happen in the future or as the activities involved in protecting a country, a building or persons against threats, danger, etc. However, security must be related to the presence of peace, safety, happiness and the protection of human and physical resources or the absence of crisis, threats to

human injury among others (Okedion, 2021). Moreover, enterprise development and any development in the absence of security of lives and property are difficult. Indeed, no meaningful development can take place without a stable and safe environment and entrepreneurial development cannot be attained in a chaotic or hectic environment and as such it is important for government to create an enabling environment for the actualization of these necessities (Parveen, & Khaliq, 2021).

### **2.3.2 Human Capital**

Becker (2018) considered human capital as a set of skills, knowledge and experience of a person. According to his definition, "human capital is formed by investment in a person, including education, training in production, costs of health care, migration and search for information on prices and incomes" (Becker, 2018). According to Schulz, human capital is the valuable qualities acquired by a person that can be improved by appropriate investments (Munirovich, et al, 2018). However, Schulz and Becker paid more attention to the explanation and gaining the concept of an equitable distribution of material resources and the role of human capital in the gross national product development.

### **2.3.3 Entrepreneurial culture**

Entrepreneurial culture refers to the total sum of dynamic and innovative ways and the means by which entrepreneurs respond to changes in the environment (Ebabu, 2021). So far, researches mostly focus on the entrepreneurial culture determinants that people face with starting a business. Temesgen (2020) found that entrepreneurship education course has a significant effect on people's entrepreneurial intention that increases knowledge, skills, and confidence of the students to become entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship needs entrepreneurial culture that implies a set of values, norms, and traits that is conducive to the growth of entrepreneurship (Ebabu, 2021). Entrepreneurial culture is an individual's ability to transform ideas into

action and enables young people to be more creative and self-confident in whatever they undertake (Ebabu, 2021). Entrepreneurial culture is the backbone for entrepreneurship development, dealing with those factors affecting the entrepreneurial culture of the young generation especially the educated part of the society, and is a critical step in promoting entrepreneurial thinking and engagement of those parts of the society in such adaptive mechanisms (Ebabu, 2021).

#### **2.3.4 Government Policy on business**

One of the major determinants of business success is government on policy, because it could boost or cripple the activities of entrepreneurship in any economy. It is important for entrepreneurs to understand the political, economic, socio-cultural and technological factors inherent in the country in order not to fall victim of ignorance. Having adequate knowledge of a country's Business environment will enhance the activities of entrepreneurs (Ojonugwa & Sunday 2016).

Governments establish many rules and regulations that guide businesses. Businesses would normally adapt their operations to changes in government policies, rules and regulations. Government economic policy and market regulations have an influence on the competitiveness and profitability of businesses (Akinyemi & Adejumo, 2018).

#### **2.4 Empirical Review**

Ojiagu and Nzewi (2019) conducted a study on the Physical Security and Survival of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Southeast, Nigeria. Findings revealed that there were negative significant relationships that exist between security and entrepreneurship, suggested that future studies should look at effect of Physical security on entrepreneurship development

Omoruyi, Uchenna & Ofure (2020) also carry out a study on the Entrepreneurship and Financial Deepening in some selected African Economies: Does Human Capital Development Matter, and findings of the

study conclude that human capital development does not significantly drive entrepreneurship and recommended that Further study should carry out a research on the effect of human capital on entrepreneurship development

Hatak & Zhou (2021) equally Conducted a study on Human Capital on Entrepreneurship: Individual, Extension, and Substitution Effects on Entrepreneurial Success and finding of the study shows that human capital influence entrepreneurial success. Findings of the study showed mixed result, they suggested that such study should be replicated in other country to generalized findings.

Ebabu (2021) In his study title exploring entrepreneurial culture and its socio-cultural determinants, the study showed that socio-cultural factors like work expectation of respondent's family, status of respondents in taking entrepreneurship course, and community attitude of respondents have a positive significant effect on' entrepreneurial culture. Further study should focus on the effect of entrepreneurial culture on entrepreneurship development

Another study was conducted by Wong and Chandra (2019) on the conceptual model for depicting the relationship between environmental factors and entrepreneurship in Singapore, the result showed that there is a significant relationship between environmental factors and entrepreneurship development Study should be conducted to understand the influence of environmental factors on entrepreneurship development.

Also Jamal and vakil, (2021) carryout a research on the Analysis of factors affecting entrepreneurship development in rural areas in the light of jihadi management in Iran and The results of the study reveals that geographical factors, scientific technological and Jihadi Management factors have significant relationship with entrepreneurship development in the rural regions of Iran. moreover, the economic, socio-cultural and individual factors have affected entrepreneurship development

with less than 5% and have a weak relationship with entrepreneurship and Such study should be replicate in other country outside Iran.

**2.5 Underpinning Theories**

The study used institutional theory as underpinning theory and human capital theory as supporting theory. The theories are as follows;

**2.5.1 Institutional theory**

Many entrepreneurship studies have analyses the environmental conditions under which entrepreneurship thrives. According to institutional theory, the role of environmental forces in the creation, design and management of a venture is essential not only in a critical sense, but also in terms of socio-cultural dimensions. The culture of a given society largely determine the entrepreneurial behaviour of individuals in that society. These institutional environmental factors include the state, trade associations, cultural dynamics, social

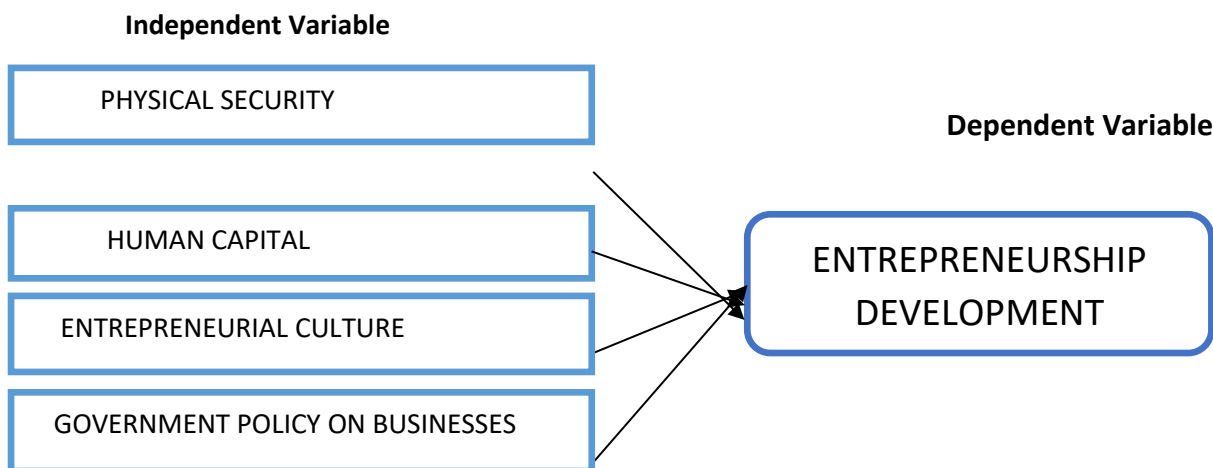
norms, educational institutions, professional associations and markets.

**2.5.2 Human capital theory**

The modern human capital theory is based on the rational choice assumption to explain people’s decision to invest in their own human capital. Human capital is referred to as ‘the knowledge, skill, competencies and attributes embodied in individuals that are relevant to economic activity’. The human capital theory argues that the individual’s ‘quantity’ of human capital is the result of voluntary investment in acquiring skills and abilities by the individual or his/her family (Schultz, 1961). People invest in human capital through schooling and on-the-job learning (apprenticeship, internship, on-the-job training, etc.).

**2.6 Conceptual Framework**

The framework discusses the interrelationships among the variables are deemed to be integral to the dynamics of the situation (Kivunja, 2018).



Source: Figure 2.1 Research Framework

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research design adapted for this study was quantitative survey research design and the Population of 2,000, has a sample size of 322, using krejcie and morgan Table. The Sampling techniques for the study is through multistage sampling procedure,

which is a combination of any sample and cluster.

The used of primary sources of data instrument was employed for this study and about 322 copies of Questionnaires were administered to the respondents with the help of research assistants.

The validity of the research questions was assessed by the expert in the field and the Method of Data Analysis was regression analyses with the aid of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The Validity and reliability test was carryout to ensure that the work is perfect and serve the purposes it was meant to achieve. the scale reliability, the data was check using Cronbach’s Alpha method and exploratory factor analysis using principal component analysis and all the constructs was found satisfied and the Unit of analyses is individual entrepreneurs.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

*4.1 Introduction*

This chapter shows the data analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The data collected was analyzed using the Descriptive statistics and correlation analysis (explained in chapter three above) and interpreted the findings from the analysis.

**4.2 Data Presentation**

The data obtained from the primary source were tabulated on the SPSS as can be seen in the following tables. They were gathered from the responses of the entrepreneurs in bauchi state and entered into the data view and analyzed thereafter using Descriptive statistics and correlation analysis.

**Table 4.1: Questionnaire Distributed**

	Administered	Retrieved
Questionnaire	354	294
Percentage	100%	83%

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

The table above shows that out of the total of 354 questionnaires administered to the respondents, about 294 questionnaires

were retrieved by the researcher i.e. 83% of the questionnaire administered.

Table 4.2 showing mean and standard deviation of the variables

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Entrepreneurship development	26.1395	5.53958	294
Physical Security	21.8469	6.24366	294
Human capital	23.3061	4.74628	294
Entrepreneurship culture	27.2347	3.43581	294
Government Policy on business	26.5578	4.24928	294

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

The analysis above indicates that the mean value of Entrepreneur development, Physical Security, Human Capital, Entrepreneurial Culture and Government Policy on business are 26.1, 21.9, 23.3, 27.2 and 26.6 respectively. The lower values of

the standard deviations of the different variables when compared with the mean shows that Entrepreneur development, Physical Security, Human Capital, Entrepreneurial Culture and Government Policy on business mean value are greater



than standard deviation values showing that the values are not widely dispersed from the mean.

**Table 4.3: Below showed the correlation and P-value of the variables**

Correlations			
		Entrepreneurship development	Physical Security
Pearson Correlation	Entrepreneurship development	1.000	.248
	Physical Security	.248	1.000
Sig. (2-tailed)	Entrepreneurship development	.	.000
	Physical Security	.000	.
N	Entrepreneurship development	294	294
	Physical Security	294	294

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

**Table 4.4: Below showed the correlation and P-value of the variables**

Correlations			
		Entrepreneurship development	Human capital
Pearson Correlation	Entrepreneurship development	1.000	.317
	Human capital	.317	1.000
Sig. (2-tailed)	Entrepreneurship development	.	.000
	Human capital	.000	.
N	Entrepreneurship development	294	294
	Human capital	294	294

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

**Table 4.5 Showing correlation and P-value of the variables**

Correlations			
		Entrepreneurship development	Entrepreneurial culture
Pearson Correlation	Entrepreneurship development	1.000	.035
	Entrepreneurial culture	.035	1.000
Sig. (2-tailed)	Entrepreneurship development	.	.276
	Entrepreneurial culture	.276	.
N	Entrepreneurship development	294	294
	Entrepreneurial culture	294	294

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

**Table 4.6 Showing correlation and P-value of the variables**

Correlations			
		Entrepreneurship development	Government Policy on business
Pearson Correlation	Entrepreneurship development	1.000	.655
	Government Policy on business	.655	1.000
Sig. (2-tailed)	Entrepreneurship development	.	.000
	Government Policy on business	.000	.
N	Entrepreneurship development	294	294
	Government Policy on business	294	294

**Source:** Field Survey, 2022.

### 4.3 Discussion of Findings

The table 4.3 above shows the correlation coefficient of 0.248 which means that there is significant relationship between physical security and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state because the correlation coefficient is significantly different from zero. the significant value of Physical Security (0.000) is less than the test significant level (i.e.  $P < 0.05$ ). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis and also conclude that there is significant relationship between physical security and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state and the result is in disagreement with the works of Ojiagu and Nzewi (2019) whose study found an insignificant relationship between security and entrepreneurship.

The table 4.4 indicates the correlation coefficient of 0.317 which means that there is significant relationship between human capital and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state because the correlation coefficient is significantly different from

zero. The significant value of human capital (0.000) is less than the test significant level (i.e.  $P < 0.05$ ). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis and also conclude that there is significant relationship between human capital and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state and the result found is in agreement with the studies of Hatak & Zhou (2021) who found a significant influence between human capital and entrepreneurship development and in disagreement with the works of Omoruyi, Uchenna & Ofere (2020) whose study found an insignificant relationship between human capital and entrepreneurship development.

The above table 4.5 indicates the correlation coefficient of 0.035 which that means there is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurial Culture and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state because the correlation coefficient is not significantly different from zero. the significant value of Entrepreneurial Culture (0.276) is greater than the test significant

level (i.e.  $P < 0.05$ ). Therefore, we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept null hypothesis and also conclude that there is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurial Culture and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state and the result is closely related with the works of Jamil & Vakil (2021) whose study found a weak relationship between Entrepreneurial Culture and entrepreneurship development in Iran.

The table 4.6 above shows the correlation coefficient of 0.655 which that means there is significant relationship between Government Policy on business and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state because the correlation coefficient is significantly different from zero. The significant value of Government Policy on business (0.000) is less than the test significant level (i.e.  $P < 0.05$ ). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis and also conclude that there is significant relationship between Government Policy on business and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state

### **5.1 Conclusion**

The study reveals that there exists a positive and significant relationship between Physical Security and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

Secondly, the study concludes that there is significant relationship between human capital and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

Thirdly, the study also concludes that there is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurial Culture and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

Finally, the study concludes that there is significant relationship between Government Policy on business and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

From the analysis above the result shows there is significant linear relationship between entrepreneurship development

(dependent variables) and the other three (independent variables) physical security, human capital and Government Policy on business. While for the other remaining variable the analysis shows there is no significant relationship between Entrepreneurial Culture and entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state. Therefore, we cannot use the regression line to model a linear relationship.

### **5.2 Contribution to the Literature**

This study contributed logically to the literature in the frame work by adopting the three independent variables (human capital, entrepreneurial culture and Government Policy on business) from different source or frame work and introduce physical security as another variable to form the frame work for this study. It will enable the management and students to understand how environmental factors relate with entrepreneurship development and shed more light on how they can optimize on it gain. Moreover, the finding of the study will contribute in providing solution to the problems, as it has explored the areas of environmental factors on entrepreneurship development in Bauchi state.

### **5.3 Recommendation**

Base on the literature the researcher therefore makes the following recommendation;

- I. Government should put more effort to provide adequate security to protect life and properties and also provide conducive environment for entrepreneurship take place in Bauchi.
- II. Entrepreneurs should develop their entrepreneurship ability, managerial capability and also boost their productivity through human capital development.
- III. Government should provide favorable policies that will enable and encourage new entrepreneurs to venture in to businesses and reduce

unemployment among youth in Bauchi state.

#### Suggestion for further Studies

This study has look at the Effect of environmental factors and entrepreneurship development, other Researchers can further their studies on the Relationship between Environmental Factors on Entrepreneurs and also another study can be conducted on the effect of environmental factors on Entrepreneurship Development in other state or Geo-polical zone with different variables, method and population.

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