



YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND START-UP OPPORTUNITIES IN CLOTHING CAREERS FOR STEMMING THE TIDE OF OVERSEAS EMIGRATION FOR GREENER PASTURES

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Abstract

This study adopted descriptive survey on relevant opportunities for youth entrepreneurship in clothing careers that will be useful for stemming the tide of overseas emigration for greener pastures. Relevant literatures were reviewed to support each stated specific objectives. A structured questionnaire was used and tested for both validity and reliability for the study. The population of the study comprised all youths found within the selected study area at the time of the study. Nigeria offers immense potential for budding business owners who dare to dream big and chase their passions. A sample of 289 respondents consisting First degree, NCE, ND and HND holders and non-educated randomly selected from the four local government areas of Oyo Community of Oyo State were used for the study. The data was analyzed using inferential and statistical analysis. Findings revealed that Nigerian youths had several knowledge and experiences in clothing careers which can boost economic standard of the country in all spheres. The study concluded that youth entrepreneurship has the capacity to stem the tide of poverty and youth migration if embraced. Recommendations were proffered amongst which youth entrepreneurship should be thoroughly looked into to increase the entire nation in various forms than stemming for overseas.

Keywords: Clothing Careers, Greener Pastures, Overseas Emigration, Stemming, Youth Entrepreneur

Introduction

Entrepreneurship can unleash the economic potential of young people and be a source of new jobs and growth, while improving their economic independence. Young people can no longer expect to find

‘job-for-life’ careers but rather ‘portfolio careers’ (contract employment, freelancing, periods of self-employment, etc.). Entrepreneurial experience and/or education help youth develop new skills that can be applied to other challenges in life. Non-

cognitive skills, such as opportunity recognition, innovation, critical thinking, resilience, decision making, teamwork, and leadership will benefit all youth whether or not they intend to become or continue as entrepreneurs. However, youth entrepreneurship is not by itself a solution to the problem of youth unemployment; it should be seen as an important complement within broader youth employment and investment climate policies. Markets in developing countries are often weak and volatile, and this is required to understand the specific needs of young entrepreneurs.

Unemployment crisis pushes millions of people, especially youths (women and men) toward the decision to migrate with the purpose of seeking alternative job prospects. Many of them migrate to urban areas and big cities within their countries or seek new opportunities in foreign countries. According to Olurundare and Kayode (2014), millions leave their countries of birth in search of employment in international countries which lead to international migration. International migration can bring new opportunities in terms of employment and training though young men and women and those in irregular situations face challenges and vulnerabilities. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another (International Labour Organization (ILO), 2013).

Lack of adequate start-up capital is a dilemma that faces entrepreneurs of all ages, but it is particularly difficult for young people due to their lack of security (substantive credit history, sufficient collateral or guarantees) and of credibility (lack of experience). Before targeting youth with particular credit strategies and initiatives, it is important to understand the nature of the problem. Do young people present a higher risk to lenders? Is there a price at which lenders are willing to provide financing to young entrepreneurs (in which case the difference between that price and the

“market” price can be thought of as the risk premium)? If young people are no more likely to default than older borrowers, but still cannot find financing, then the market is failing for other, non-transparent reasons. It is also important to understand and evaluate the need for start-up finance among young entrepreneurs. The financing requirements can be fulfilled by various types of funding mechanisms, which may present some advantages over relatively short-run credit.

The more assistance an entrepreneur obtains during the startup the better are her chances of creating a successful and sustainable business. However, young entrepreneurs often lack the support services that are essential to transforming fragile one-person start-ups into successful small and medium sized businesses. The largest cohort to ever enter adulthood is today's youth (15 - 24 years old). According to Madu, Okanazu and Egbulonu (2019), nearly 90% of people reside in developing nations, and the problems they encounter, such as poor educational standards, a dearth of employable skills, high unemployment, crime, early pregnancy, social exclusion, and the highest rates of new HIV/AIDS infections are expensive for them and society as a whole (Adekola and Kumbe, 2012).

Migration may be forced, voluntary, temporary, or permanent. When someone relocates from one nation to another with no intention of going back to their home country, this is known as permanent migration. Time is a constraint on temporary migration. This might be due to seasonal work or other factors. Comparably, voluntary migration is carried out out of self-need and free from coercion, whereas forced migration entails forced movement in which the individual involved has no choice but to leave (ILO, 2013). For many centuries, human societies have been characterized by the complicated process of migration. Poverty, armed conflict, social

unrest, political unrest, and economic hardships are just a few of the numerous reasons why people decide to migrate (Van der Westhuizen, 2023). For a variety of reasons, people have left their home nations. Some people are attracted to new locations by "pull" factors, while others struggle to stay put and migrate due to "push" factors. These have played a role in the recent migration of people, which is also the cause of emigration to other nations. Young people's experiences with labor migration have ultimately been seen as either an opportunity or a risk, with the potential to either lead to respectable employment or dehumanizing employment that furthers their poverty. For different people, poverty can mean different things.

Unemployment is viewed as an economic condition in which individuals seeking jobs remain un-hired, (Nwosu & John, 2017). It is the share of the labour force that is without a job/work but is available for employment. The rising incidence of unemployment results in loss of income for individuals, reduces revenue for governments, hinders economic growth, and increases pressure on youths to migrate for better option in advanced countries. Entrepreneurship as a concept has recently gained wide popularity and means different things to different individuals. It is the willingness and ability of an individual to seek for investment opportunities, establish and run an enterprise successfully (Olurundare and Kayode, 2014). It is any pedagogical programme, associated with inculcating entrepreneurial skills and qualities in the learners. Similarly, Mkoka (2012) described entrepreneurship education as the scope of lectures, curricular and programmes that aimed at providing learners with the necessary entrepreneurial competencies, knowledge and skills, geared towards the pursuit of a career in entrepreneurship. It is also designed to develop entrepreneurial attitudes for future entrepreneurs. It stimulates

young people to think about entrepreneurship and the role of the business community in economic and social development. Individuals get an opportunity to analyze rapid changes taking place around them which eventually encouraged them to consider self-employment and enterprise creation as a career choice. Manish (2015) stated that entrepreneurship education has the mandate to equip the youth with functional knowledge and skill to build up their character, attitude and vision.

Youth entrepreneurship is a crucial source of employment among youth and can support efforts to solve youth unemployment, a joint European Commission (EC) and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2024) report suggests. We might expect youth to be more inclined to engage in self-employment because of their pronounced entrepreneurial spirit and risk tolerance, but these traits may not be sufficient to ensure their success. A number of Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP, 2024) research projects offer evidence on the factors that encourage and discourage profitable youth entrepreneurship in developing countries (Nwosu and John, 2017).

Statement of the problem

Entrepreneurship education is the foundation for developing flexible skills needed to participate in knowledge economy. Its' main goal is to inculcate entrepreneurial skills in individuals thus, reducing poverty and high youth migration. The rate of youth poverty and migration differs in terms of educational background, level of skills, legality. Youth migrants from poorer economic backgrounds with fewer skills and educational attainment are likely to migrate. Even in circumstances that put their health and lives at risk which often end up in indecent working conditions, research has shown that youth (men and women) from poor and developing countries like Nigeria migrates to western countries in search of better job opportunities

due to inadequacy in facilities like good roads, electricity, access to information, quality health care, quality education, clean water supply, training, skills acquisition among others that has bedeviled their country of origin. Also, problem relating to political instability, terrorism/insecurity, human trafficking, religious crises, corruption among the elites, and economic instability confronting the developing countries are catalyst for youth migration. It is against this backdrop that this study examined youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities in clothing careers for stemming the tide of overseas emigration for greener pastures in Nigeria.

Objectives of the study

The broad objective of this study was to examine youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities in clothing careers for stemming the tide of overseas emigration for greener pastures. Specific objectives the study were to:

1. identify socio-economic characteristics of respondents in the study area;
2. analyze challenges faced in youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities in Nigeria;
3. access various career opportunities in clothing businesses in Nigeria; and
4. highlight strategies to curb youth desires for overseas emigration for greener pastures.

Research questions

This following research questions were posed for the study.

1. What are the socio-economic characteristics of respondents in the study area?
2. What challenges exist for Nigerian youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities?
3. What are various career opportunities in clothing businesses in Nigeria? and
4. How does strategies to curb youth desires for overseas emigration for greener pastures be efficient?

Hypothesis

The following hypotheses tested at 5% significant are stated in null form:

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between challenges affecting Nigerian youth

Entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference in the strategies to curb youth desires for overseas emigration.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted descriptive survey research design and was carried out among youths of different clothing businesses and fashion centres within Oyo environment, Oyo State of Nigeria. Oyo environment comprised Afijio, Atiba, Oyo East and Oyo West local government areas of Oyo state. This comprised all practitioners in fashion designing and business centres found in the study area. Both educated and non-education personnels who are involved in the business of clothing merchandizing and fashion designing found in the four local government areas of Oyo environment of Oyo State. The entire personnels and practitioners formed the entire population for the study. A sample of 289 respondents consisting First degree, NCE, ND, HND holders and non-educated but have desire for greener pasture randomly selected from the four local government areas of Oyo Community in Oyo State were used for the study. Structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire was designed on a 4 point rating scale of Strongly Agree (SA); Agree (A); Disagree (D); and Strongly Disagree (SD) with corresponding values of 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively. The instrument was validated by four (4) experts who are majored in the field of clothing and textiles. Cronbach Alpha method was used in ascertaining the internal consistency of the instrument with overall coefficient of 0.75.

This was given a test-retest method to the same set of respondents in another study location within two weeks interval. The instrument was administered to the respondents with the help of two (2) research assistants. Only two hundred and eighty-nine (289) copies of the questionnaire were eventually retrieved among three hundred and twenty (320) copies

administered. Data was analyzed using frequency counts, percentages, mean and standard deviation while hypothesis was tested using z-test. Mean score of 2.50 and above are termed to be accepted while mean score below 2.50 is rejected.

Results

Research Question 1: What are the personal characteristics of respondents in the study area?

Table 1: Personal characteristics of respondents in the study area

S/No	Item	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age of Respondents:		
	18-20 years	78	26.99%
	21-25 years	147	50.87%
	> 25 years	64	22.15%
	Total	289	100%
2.	Sex distribution of Respondents		
	Male	155	53.63%
	Female	134	46.37%
	Total	289	100%
3.	Religious distribution of respondents:		
	Christian	167	57.79%
	Islam	117	40.48%
	Traditional	05	1.73%
	Total	289	100%
4.	Ethnic tribe of respondents:		
	Hausa	14	4.84%
	Igbo	81	28.03%
	Yoruba	194	67.23%
	Total	289	100%
5.	Marital status of respondents:		
	Single	132	45.67%
	Married	72	24.91%
	Widow	61	21.11%
	Divorce	24	8.30%
	Total	289	100%
6.	Local Government Area		
	Afijio	76	26.30%
	Atiba	67	23.18%
	Oyo East	74	25.60%
	Oyo West	72	24.91%
	Total	289	100

Table 1 shows that majority (50.87%) of the respondents were between the age of 21-25 years, likewise 53.63% were male. In the same table, 57.79% were practicing Christian religion, 40.48% were Muslim while 1.73% were practicing traditional religion. According to Ethnic tribe of respondents, 67.23% were Yoruba, 28.03% were Igbo while 4.84% were Hausa. The table also presented the

respondent's marital status with 45.67% single, 24.91% married, 21.11% widow and 8.30% were divorced. However, 26.30%, 23.18%, 25.60% and 24.91% were from Afijio, Atiba, Oyo East and Oyo West local governments areas respectively. These figures were adequately represented each local governments area from the study location.

Research Question 2: What challenges exist for Nigerian youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities?

Table 2: Mean responses of the respondents on challenges faced in youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities in Nigeria

S/N	Item	Male		Female		Pooled		
		X ₁	SD ₁	X ₂	SD ₂	X _g	SD _g	RM
1.	Individual for career opportunities	2.24	0.94	2.32	0.96	2.28	0.95	D
2.	No innovativeness and creativity on youth	2.40	0.96	3.42	1.33	2.91	1.14	A
3.	Entrepreneur opportunity are prone to financial risks	2.72	1.06	3.05	1.19	2.89	1.12	A
4.	No Self-interest on skill opportunity	2.36	0.99	3.52	1.31	2.94	1.15	A
5.	No personal interest on entrepreneurial skills	2.95	1.11	3.23	1.06	3.09	1.09	A
6.	Entrepreneurial challenge for SIWES programme	2.64	1.06	3.28	1.20	2.96	1.13	A
7.	Young people have no opportunity on entrepreneurship and its benefits for social development.	2.14	1.01	2.09	1.05	2.12	1.03	D
8.	Benefits of clothing careers are major challenges to entrepreneur	3.25	1.05	3.41	1.04	3.33	1.05	A
9.	Lack of interest to analyze rapid changes in entrepreneurial environment.	1.82	0.83	2.04	1.01	1.93	0.92	D
10	No adequate knowledge to practices/skills required in clothing career business opportunities	3.15	0.91	3.28	0.97	3.22	0.94	A
11	Problem of support agencies for developing the youth businesses (NGO)	2.78	1.00	3.52	0.99	3.15	1.00	A
12	Opportunity for required skills are not encouraging	2.67	1.06	2.92	1.04	2.80	1.05	A
13	Youths are not engage to practice vocational training	2.91	1.20	2.38	1.12	2.65	1.17	A
	Overall Mean Score (ov X)	2.61	1.01	2.80	1.10	2.79	1.06	A
	Number of respondents	155		134		289		
	Decision mean cut-point	2.50		2.50		2.50		

Table 2 revealed that eleven 11 out of 13 item statements on the challenges faced in youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities in

Nigeria were accepted. This shows vividly in their grand mean scores majority which were more than \bar{x} 2.50 and some were even higher

than the acceptable mean cut-off point of $x2.50$. However, the highest grand mean score is $x3.52$, item No 11 which supported NGO

and other foundations support for developing the youth businesses.

Research Question 3: What are various career opportunities in clothing businesses in Nigeria?

Table 3: Mean responses of the respondents on various career opportunities in clothing businesses in Nigeria

S/N	Item	Male		Female		Pooled		
		X ₁	SD ₁	X ₂	SD ₂	X	SD _g	RM
1.	Apparel Design and Production	3.12	0.30	3.45	0.26	2.28	0.28	D
2.	Apparel Manufacturing	3.34	0.50	3.07	0.54	3.21	0.52	A
3.	Fashion Promotion and Display	2.95	0.39	3.18	0.27	3.07	0.32	A
4.	Media Work	2.38	0.37	3.39	0.29	2.89	0.33	A
5.	Retail Sales	3.05	0.38	3.22	0.20	3.14	0.30	A
6.	Textile Administration	2.56	0.59	2.63	0.44	2.60	0.51	A
7.	Textile Design	2.09	0.49	2.56	0.24	2.32	0.37	D
8.	Textile Marketing and Sales	2.75	0.58	3.05	0.36	2.90	0.46	A
9.	Textile Production	2.57	0.41	3.24	0.34	2.91	0.37	A
10	Textile Research	2.21	0.40	2.93	0.27	2.57	0.34	A
	Overall Mean Score (ov X)	2.70	0.44	3.07	0.32	2.79	0.38	A
	Number of respondents	155		134		289		
	Decision mean cut-point	2.50		2.50		2.50		

Table 3 revealed various career opportunities in clothing businesses that can open many doors in clothing, fashion, home décor, textile industries and others. The table indicated that eight item statements were more than the acceptable mean score. The two items which did not support the table were item No 1 and No 7 with mean scores of $x2.28$ and $x2.32$ respectively. The highest mean score was $x3.39$ while the least means score was $x2.09$. However, grand mean score was

$x2.79$ which was the fact that there are various career opportunities in clothing businesses. These careers in clothing and textile will eventually boost the interest of youth as their start-up capital than emigration for greener pastures. Responses showed that majority of them are now in the need to practice and even be an employer of labour than leaving the country and change their entire life for future benefits.

Research Question 4: How do strategies curb youth desires for overseas emigration for greener pastures efficient?

Table 4: Mean Responses of the respondents on strategies to curb youth desires for overseas emigration for greener pastures.

S/N	Item	Male		Female		Pooled		
		X ₁	SD ₁	X ₂	SD ₂	X _g	SD _g	RM
1.	Employment of expert designer and instructors that will encourage youth on entrepreneurial skills and delivery	3.25	0.29	3.15	0.24	3.20	0.27	A
2.	Provision of new techniques, designs and technologies for the learners/apprentice for best production	2.95	0.37	3.37	0.35	3.16	0.36	A
3.	Use of various methods and dimensions on production	3.52	0.24	3.21	0.34	3.37	0.29	A
4.	Constant in-service training for youth and designers with current designs	3.02	0.34	3.53	0.20	3.28	0.27	A
5.	Provision of adequate funding through government intervention for entrepreneurship programmes	3.21	0.40	3.02	0.32	3.12	0.36	A
6.	Provision of adequate infrastructural support to aid quality the programmes.	2.75	0.34	2.94	0.26	2.85	0.29	A
7.	Provision of government policy to curb emigration for greener pasture	3.01	0.29	2.77	0.24	2.89	0.26	A
8.	Incentives for home-made products than imported items.	2.85	0.28	3.18	0.32	3.02	0.30	A
	Overall Mean Score (ov X)	3.07	0.32	3.15	0.28	3.11	0.30	A
	Number of respondents	155		134		289		
	Decision mean cut-point	2.50		2.50		2.50		

Table 4 shows that respondents all agreed that the eight (8) items statement were all proper strategies to curb youth desires for overseas emigration for greener pastures. These were shown vividly on other grand mean scores which were all up to the acceptable means score of $x2.50$ and above. The highest means

score was $x3.37$ item No 3. This was based on the fact that there should be various methods and dimensions that must be used during production. The table also showed that the least grand means score was $x2.75$ on item No. 6.

Hypothesis testing

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between challenges affecting Nigerian youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities.

Table 5: *t*-test analysis of difference in the challenges affecting Nigerian youth Entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities.

	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Test Value = 0 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
CHALLENGES AFFECTING NIGERIAN YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND START-UP OPPORTUNITIES	2.42	287	.032	2.50	8.35	2.79

There are significant challenges affecting Nigerian youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities. The results indicate that the overall mean score of challenges (**2.79**) is significantly higher than the decision mean cut-point (**2.50**) at a 5% significance level ($p = 0.032$). This means that respondents perceive notable challenges in Nigeria's youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities. Factors such as risk-taking, creativity, and lack of skills contribute to these challenges, as reflected in the detailed scores from the dataset.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference in the strategies to curb youth desires for overseas emigration.

Table 6: *t*-test analysis of difference in the strategies to curb youth desires for overseas emigration

	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Test Value = 0 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
EFFECTIVENESS OF STRATEGIES TO CURB OVERSEAS EMIGRATION	9.51	0.001	0.001	2.50	2.97×10^{-5}	3.11

The analysis reveals that the overall mean score for strategies (**3.11**) is significantly ^{higher} than the decision mean cut-point (**2.50**) with a very small p-value ($p < 0.001$). This demonstrates strong

evidence that the strategies proposed (e.g., expert training, funding support, and incentives for local entrepreneurship) are perceived as effective in reducing youth desires for overseas emigration for greener pastures.

Discussion of findings

Research question 1 unveiled the personal characteristics of respondents while it entails gender distribution of respondents. This presents that both genders have desires for overseas emigration if youth entrepreneurship has not been adequately treated. This encompasses marital status, religious affiliation, tribe and their age. This corroborates with the opinion of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2024) (Potter J) that 45% of youth prefer to be self-employed than to be an employee under any other organization or individual.

Research question 2 revealed the challenges that exist for Nigerian youth entrepreneurship and start-up opportunities in clothing careers. As indicated in the findings of the result, most of the item statements attested that various challenges were being faced by the youth. Poverty is a global problem as such World Bank developed indicators to assess the non-income dimensions of poverty to include poor access to education, health, social services, vulnerability, social exclusion, and poor access to social capital which can only be curbed through employment of the unemployed (Madu, Okanazu and Egbulonu, 2019). The concern of unemployment over time has been one of the most discoursed of nations in recent years and which need to be supported by NGO and other foundations for developing the youth businesses. Winter (2022) and Brad (2022) opined other resources for clothing entrepreneurs to include E-mail marketing which keeps customers informed about a new product or discounts. There is the online clothing study blog with a least of virtually

every blog website and written resources for the garment and textile industry. Also Gwija, Eresia-Eke and Iwu, (2014), Mahadea, Ramroop and Zewohir (2011) are of the opinion that a culture of entrepreneurship among youth needs to be explored, so as to help them partake in the emergence of entrepreneurship and ultimately play an extensive role in their well-being as well. These results bear ample testimony to the findings that entrepreneurship was considered the best option for economic participation. Okolie (2017) also added that acquisition of higher education is an opportunity for every individual to equip themselves into business opportunity and enhanced better skillful employment. These findings also posited that respondents were interested in starting their own business in future while Agi and Yellowe (2013) supported the opinion which illustrated that they were interested in becoming entrepreneurs. However, generation of employers would be much helpful if there are employees in the society with numerous benefits (Sandrock, 2011).

In research question 3, the findings of this study indicated that a fashion designer is the originator and creator of new fashion design, particularly in industrialized countries where they are often professionally trained and expected to exhibit a high level of design skill (Abdullahi, 2016). They are described as “precious and autocratic,” a perception that emerged post-war making the fashion designer the public ‘face of fashion’ as recognized by fashion media readers and consumers (Johnson, (2017). Kawamura also suggested that fashion designers should be viewed as luminaries in fashion production as they “personify fashion (Pomazan, 2024). However, if youth are seriously engaged in various careers on clothing, tangible and quality products which can also be exported from the country will gradually produce and improve the economic standard of the nation than overseas emigrants.

With respect to research question 4, findings revealed that several strategies could be used to curb youth desires for overseas emigration for greener pastures. From the table, respondents agreed to all the statements which support the opinion of Boyi (2014) that described entrepreneurship education as the scope of lectures, curricular and programmes that attempt to provide learners with the necessary entrepreneurial competencies, knowledge and skills, geared towards the pursuit of a career in entrepreneurship. Also, Adekola and Kumbe (2012) added that entrepreneurship education can be used to stem poverty and youth migration to include; expert designer and instructors that will encourage youth on entrepreneurial skills and delivery, new techniques, designs and technologies must be available for the learners/apprentice for best production among others. Similarly, Adekola and Kumbe (2012) sees entrepreneurship education as the type of education given to a set of people to be able to instill in them the principles, skills and practices required to see and evaluate business opportunities, to gather the necessary resources and the desire to take advantage of them as well as initiating appropriate action to ensure success in any choice profession or occupation. It is the foundation for developing the flexible skills needed to participate in knowledge intensive economic activity.

The findings of this study is in consonance with the study of United Nations (2011) who stated that there are many reasons why people choose to migrate which include and not limited to; poverty, armed conflict, social strife, political turmoil, economic hardships among others. People have moved from their home countries, for all sorts of reasons. These have contributed in recent time to the movement of people which is also the reason why people have migrate to other countries. The labour migration experiences can end up representing either an opportunity

or a risk to youths and can lead them to decent work or its very opposite, reason behind their action. Additionally, Nwosu and John (2017) stated that the concern of unemployment in recent time has been one of the most discussed of nations. Unemployment is viewed as an economic condition in which individuals seeking jobs remain un-hired. The rising incidence of unemployment results in loss of income for individuals, reduces revenue for governments, hinders economic growth, and increases pressure on youths to migrate for better option in advanced countries. However, if various careers on clothing business can be motivated by all the stakeholders for youth employability, this will automatically reduce the desire for overseas emigration for greener pasture.

Conclusion

This study has identified challenges faced by youth towards entrepreneurship. There is a need to encourage entrepreneurship skills for both learned and non-educate individual who may be battling with unemployment (Mkoka, 2012). Oyo community as a whole has been identified with these individuals who have influence of finding their way for overseas emigration for greener pasture. There is need to equally sensitize their parents, guidance and other stakeholders in assisting these youths so as to be involved in creativity and innovations for entrepreneurial skills than emigrating outside the country. There are several career opportunities in entrepreneurship with various clothing careers that can suit these positions and become employers of labour thereby increase national economic standard.

The unemployment rate among youth in almost all the countries (Nigeria inclusive), is at least twice that of the general unemployment rate (ILO, 2013). Unfortunately, many young migrants frequently get trapped in exploitative and abusive jobs, including forced labour, human trafficking and prostitution among

others. This study is believes that entrepreneurship education which has the ability to instill in its recipients the principles skills and practices required in seeing and evaluating business opportunities, gathering necessary resources as well as initiating appropriate action to ensure success in any chosen profession or occupation thereby supports the opinion of (Museng-Ajulu, 2010). Youth entrepreneurship has the capacity to stem the tide of poverty and youth migration if embraced.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusion drawn from this study, the following recommendations were proffered:

1. Youths should be exposed to various entrepreneurship skills so as to protect them from the conditions of poverty and unnecessary migration.
2. There is need to create willingness in youths to seek for investment opportunities, innovativeness and creativity in business such as clothing careers.
3. Youths should be encouraged to consider self-employment and enterprise creation as a career choice by practicing identified skill among other careers required in clothing business opportunities.
4. There should be adequate infrastructural support needed to deliver quality entrepreneurship skills by youths, this will discourage them from agitating for emigration for greener pasture.
5. All stakeholders including government, NGOs, parents and others should provide adequate programmes for youths to curb migration for them.
6. Physical or electronic online portals should be embraced to assist with registrations, financing applications etc. Both government agencies and NGOs have may set up websites and portals providing online information, advice and even online training for young entrepreneurs.
7. Enterprise support agencies and NGOs can provide accessible on-the-job training focusing on start-up issues as well as business expansion support.
8. Formal mentoring can be designed to provide young entrepreneurs with advice and guidance from experienced professionals within countries.

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