YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN DELTA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The study investigated the prospects of youth entrepreneurship and how it can be used as a panacea to unemployment problems of the youth, and promotes economic development. All over the world today, serious attention is being paid by various governments to secure economic survival through entrepreneurship growth and development by providing the enabling environment like infrastructure, financial facilities and other empowerment that can stimulate production activities, thus engaging the youths adequately to reduce the rate of unemployment and crime in the society. The specific objectives of this study were to examine the prospects and the extent to which technical innovation can reduce unemployment in Delta State, Nigeria: to examine the influence of creativity in reduction of unemployment to determine the extent to which entrepreneurship education can reduce unemployment and to assess the extent to which opportunity recognition can reduce unemployment. The survey research design was adopted in this study and the population was 10,000 while the sample was 370, selected through the use of simple random sampling. The hypotheses formulated were tested using the Pearson correlation analysis. The findings revealed that youth entrepreneurship has positive influence on the life of the youths. There is positive influence in technical innovation and creativity in reduction of unemployment and also there is positive influence in opportunity recognition in reduction of unemployment. Entrepreneurship education created so much awareness to the youths. It was recommended that policy makers should pay more attention practically by allocating fund for entrepreneurship through technical innovation, encourage and reward creativity skills by both government and private institutions, include entrepreneurship in educational curriculum at all levels with practical perspectives and create vocational centres outside the schools. Youths who are interested in being independent economically and control business empires should possess the skill of opportunity recognition with eagle eyes to identify and locate resources that will help to process unique products and come up with strategic business plans that others may not have to solve business problems.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship development, Unemployment, Youth training requirement

Introduction
Though in the past decades, policy makers recognized the importance of using entrepreneurship to improve the economic development of the country, not much attention was giving to it, simply because there was a readymade source of income which is the oil tank (Salami, 2011).
The oil source has suffered a lot of unprecedented set back, the national income has reduced drastically and economic hardship has increased as a result of the recession of the economy, poverty, unemployment and under employment is prevalent all over the country. There was no reasonable foreign reserve to serve as economic backup as it has already been depleted by the previous administration. Youth entrepreneurship becomes the only way out to recover and boost the economy (Ogbaekirigwe, 2014).

Nigeria hopes to be one of the biggest economies in 2020 and to be able to stand and compete effectively amongst the big nations of the world, self-sufficiency through entrepreneurship development by engaging the youths to reduce unemployment must be taken seriously to increase export and decrease import. (Okoye, Illoanya and Udunze, 2014).

Economic sabotage through; pipe line vandalization, militancy and kidnapping of oil workers, armed robbery and other vices amongst the youths will no longer prevail in our society. The youths occupy a large portion about 70% of the total population, and the tertiary institutions of different kinds, universities, polytechnics, colleges of education, etc are turning out graduates every year and there is no available job to absorb them. Entrepreneurship education where innovative skills, vocational abilities, empowerment, provision of infrastructures and other essential facilities becomes very imperative (Oghojafor, Kuye, Suleiman, and Okonji, 2009); teaching entrepreneurs in schools is not enough, but young entrepreneurs needs and must be fully equipped to turn around the economy (Thakkar, 2013). There is now strong evidence from studies that self-employment increases the happiness of individuals through increase in standard of living (Benz and Freyi, 2008). Nigeria youths, not oil, is the future of Nigeria in the 21st century (Odoh and Eme, 2014).

Statement of the Problem

Many young people in our society today cannot find job anywhere, which is as a result of lack of employment opportunities and increase in population. The situation became worse with the economic recession. Job creation through technical innovation, creativity, entrepreneurship education, opportunity recognition, infrastructural development will revive the economic prospect to reduce the level of unemployment and will boost the living standard of the youths and crime rates will reduce drastically to a very low level.

Unemployment has become a global phenomenon of the 21st century all over the world with the highest rate recorded in the developing nations. The problem is becoming more complex in Nigeria every year as a result of the growing population and high number of youth graduates who pass out from various tertiary institutions into the labour market to joining the already existing numbers of unemployed youths.

No doubt, the Nigerian labour market is now over crowded with increase in unemployed youths, unemployed workers and rural urban migration. Some of the desperate youths in a bid to get something tangible to do now migrate to Europe through the Sahara desert and Mediterranean Sea which involves a lot of risk and tragedy to their life causing death and slavery for those who manage to survive. It is against this backdrop that this present study examined the youth entrepreneurship and unemployment using Delta State, Nigeria

Objectives of the study

The broad objective of this study is to examine the youth entrepreneurship and unemployment in Delta State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to;

1. Ascertain the prospects of technical innovation on youths in reduction of unemployment in Delta State, Nigeria.
2. Evaluate how creativity influences the reduction of youth unemployment in Delta State, Nigeria.

Hypotheses
The following null hypotheses were formulated for the study.

\( H_{01} \): There is no prospect of technical innovation on youths in reduction of unemployment.

\( H_{02} \): Creativity has no influence in reduction of youth unemployment.

Significance of the Study
The study revealed that there are a lot of prospects in youth entrepreneurship ranging from acquiring of technical and innovative skills creativity abilities, builds self-confidence, high sense of being an achiever, ability to take risk and exploit on the available opportunities and its benefits. Job creation, generation of personal income, improvement of the standard of living, awareness of being a job provider instead of a job seeker through entrepreneurship education and training, improves the National gross domestic product, and how crime can be reduced with youth entrepreneurship. It will be beneficial to students, researchers, unemployed graduates, governments at all levels, etc.

Scope of The Study
The study covered the various dimensions of youth entrepreneurship like; technical innovation skills, creativity skills, training or education of youths for awareness and opportunity recognition abilities. In terms of geographical coverage, the study centred only on selected youths in the three senatorial districts of Delta State, Nigeria.

Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Framework

Entrepreneurship
Many of the authors of this subject described entrepreneurship as to undertake a business activity in order to make and earn profit (Akpeti and Erhiorobo, 2007). A formal training through vocational or educational curriculum of entrepreneurship (Oghojafor, Kuye, Suleiman, Okonji, 2009).

Thakkar (2013) described entrepreneurship as the innovation, creation of new ideas of operations to achieve better results that can overcome our numerous challenges through the engagement of the young generations.

Youth entrepreneurship also refers to the impact of the youths towards nation building of a modern and knowledge base economy that employs the skills of the youths in creating dynamic ideas that produces faster, greater and more quality results to boost the economy using strategic means (Olatunji, Adunola, Ajagbe, Isiavwe and Adegbuyi, 2015).

Unemployment
Okoye, Iloanya and Udonze (2014) described unemployment as a situation where the active population (especially the youths) are willing to work, and are able to work, ready to work, and are seeking for work, but the jobs are not available for them to work. There is an alarming rate of more than 3 million people annually moving into the labour market of persons above 15 years.
Prospect of Technical Innovation on Youth Employment

Introduction of new technologies coupled with new ideas of production and services leads to greater outputs as a result of advanced labour inputs and new commercial strategies. Fresh brains and energetic hands are usually recruited as best fits for these new found processes (Litan 2013). Technical innovation will bring about job creation initiative which will diversify the economy, engage large number of unemployed youths in practical productive enterprises, that may in turn nurture entrepreneurs to become future business leaders, ensure peace and security (Ugwuanyi, 2015).

The Influence of Creativity on Youth Employment

Entrepreneurship development that engages the monitoring of the youths into putting in their dynamic strength and mind with creative skills culminates into more and increased employment opportunities, economic growth and sustainable development (Okoye, Illoanya and Udonze, 2014). Oghojafor, Sulaimon and Okonji (2009) referred to creativity as the thinking process involved in producing an idea in concept that is new, original that is useful to mankind. It is the process of conceiving new ideas to meet the demands of man.

Eriki (2006) in his work on “Financing a business Venture” laid emphasis on the source of fund for the business, how to plan for the acquisition of such desired fund, and control strategies that needs to be put in place to avoid financial recklessness and waste of fund that may crash the business. In his submission, entrepreneurs require basic knowledge and information, skills, attitudes about credit control and management of input factors.

The Influence of Entrepreneurship Education on Youth Unemployment

Entrepreneurship education and training plays a vital role in the development of entrepreneurial skills, attitudes and abilities (Li, Zhang and Matlay, 2003) and European Commission (2002). Entrepreneurial consciousness to undertake business is achieved through education (Agu, Anidiobu and Ezinwa, 2016).

Training and education is one good way of inculcating entrepreneurial skills to our youths, but may not be of any value if they are not financed and empowered. Helping young people to earn a living through entrepreneurship can make a crucial contribution to poverty reduction (Carolin, Karen and Claudia, 2013). Financial youth empowerment is viable option to solve the unemployment problem in Nigeria. (Nwodo, 2016 and Obuh and Uwander (2016).

The Influence of Opportunity Recognition on Youth Unemployment

Entrepreneurship is more than simply “starting a business”, but involves the process of identifying opportunities and create something useful out of that opportunities to enhance the business (Okoye, Iloanya and Udonze 2014).

Searching for a means to solve a problem and spotting out what others see as nothing and exploiting on those information or ideas into productive process and services creates opportunities for employment among the youths (Oghojafor, Kuye, Sulaimon and Okonji (2009).

Nwodo (2016) reported on the historical contents of entrepreneurship of Irish economist of 1732 Richard cantillon of individuals involvement in increasing economic gains by reducing financial risk. He also referred to Schumpeters (1934) view of an entrepreneur as a change agent that moves away from equilibrium to profit maximizing trend and also Druckers (1985)
view that says an entrepreneur searches, responds and exploits investment or economic opportunities. Entrepreneurship is a catalyst for economic recovery and transformation of a nation.

**Theoretical Framework**

**Resource Base Theory of Barney**

This study was based on resource base theory of Barney (1991). The Resource Base theory posits that firms are heterogeneous because they possess heterogeneous resources, thus firms can have different strategies because they have different resource mixes. The theory focuses managerial attention on the firm’s internal resources in an effort to identify those assets, capabilities and competencies with the potential to deliver superior competitive advantages.

The resource base view pays attention on internal resources of an organization as a means of organizing, processes and obtaining a competitive advantage. Barney (1991) posits that for resources to hold potential of sustainable competitive advantage, they should be rare, valuable, imperfectly imitable and not substitutable. The resource-based view suggests that organizations must develop unique, firm-specific, core competencies that will allow for outperformance of competitors by doing things differently. These unique features are the foundation for successful entrepreneurship adventure.

Since the advent of resource base view, the entrepreneurial function has been recognized as part of the driving forces of organizations and their capacities. Entrepreneurship helps foster and combine resources, suggesting alternative uses of resources and increasing heterogeneous resources. This approach posits that the business function is defined as the recognition and exploitation of economic profit-making opportunities and that heterogeneity is viewed as basic component of resource base theory. The theory has focused on the heterogeneity of the resources, while entrepreneurship theory has focused on the heterogeneity of beliefs surrounding resources values.

The resource base theory is founded on two major key concepts. Firstly, the recognition of the entrepreneur as the main actor in identifying new opportunities, while the second concept has to do with entrepreneur’s social capital, the networks of contacts he develops and his way of understanding relationships with the competitors. This also includes the social contexts of creating new businesses. The entrepreneur’s social networks help him obtain competitive advantage, and this makes understanding the processes of network creation, encouragement and upkeep essential (Fuentes et al. 2010)

**Empirical Review**

Otive (2011) in his study on the role of youths in community development (entrepreneurship and leadership) indicated that development means progress that changes the socio-economic and political life of the people. Attainment of this expectation means removal of all forms of deprivations he asserted.

Mariana-Cristina (2015) in her study on entrepreneurship, a solution to improve youth employment in the European Union, indicated that there was a negative correlation between the level of development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and the level of youth unemployment and submitted that a high level of development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem may reduce the level of youth unemployment.
In the work of Carolin, Karon and Claudia (2013) on the maximizing the impact of youth indicated that many young people finds it difficult to obtain a job in the formal sector and concluded that youth entrepreneurship is a key tool to develop the human capital necessary to advance the future for sustainable economic growth.

Acheampong (2016) in his study of why Africa’s young Entrepreneurs are the key to diversified growth, indicated that many African countries have begun the initiative of using the youths to diversify the economy through mobile technology and agricultural production. This has tremendously improved their standard of living he asserted.

Methodology

Research Design
In this study, descriptive survey design was adopted. The researchers went out to the field, and data was collected and analysed.

Research Population
The population of the study covered enterprises own by youths in Delta State. Ten different professions (business outfits) were selected for this study. The population of youth entrepreneurs in Delta State is estimated to be 10,000.

Research Sample
The technique adopted in this study was the simple random sampling technique. The simple random sample was used in this study since the natures of businesses in the state are almost the same everywhere. The random sampling technique also reduces bias and errors in research of this nature. It is also useful in generalization of finding to population of study especially when sample is used.

Sample size: a sample size of three hundred and seventy (370) businesses was estimated using the sample size formula in Daniel (1999). The sample size formula is given as:

\[ n = \frac{NX}{(X + N - 1)} \]

\[ n = \frac{10000 \times 384.16}{(384.16 + 10000 - 1)} = 369.983 = 370 \]

Where,
\[ X = Z_{\alpha/2}^2 \times p \times (1-p) / \text{MOE}^2 \]

\( Z_{\alpha/2} \) is the critical value of the Normal distribution at \( \alpha/2 \) (e.g. for a confidence level of 95%, \( \alpha \) is 0.05 and the critical value is 1.96).

MOE is the margin of error, \( p \) is the sample proportion, and \( N \) is the population size.

Method of Data Collection
Primary data collected from the field was used for this study, and the instrument used for the data collection was the questionnaire. Three hundred and seventy copies of questionnaire were distributed and only 350 valid questionnaires were returned. The questionnaire was used in collecting, analyzing and interpreting the data. Face to face interview was also involved.

Validity of the Instrument
The instrument was scrutinized by the supervisor, and it was also presented to other experts and professionals in the field. The content adequacy and construct validity and correctness were verified. Their inputs were added to constitute the final form of the instrument.

Reliability of the Instrument
The test and re-test method was adopted to determine the reliability of the instrument. The consistency of the results was tested using Pearson correlation and a correlation value of 92% was arrived at. This shows high reliability in the study.

Method of Data Analyses
In this study, tables were used in the analysis of data, while the hypotheses were tested with Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient.

\[
r = \frac{\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{[\sum (x^2) - (\sum x)^2][\sum (y^2) - (\sum y)^2]}}
\]

where \(x\) = subjects score on x variables
and \(y\) = subjects score on y variables.

Presentation and Analysis of Data
Hypotheses 1
Ho: There is no prospect of technical innovation on youths in reduction of unemployment.

Hi: There is prospect of technical innovation on youths in reduction of unemployment.

Table 4.1: Summary Score for technical innovation and the influence on the youth unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Enterprises</th>
<th>Technical innovation</th>
<th>Influence on the youths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Fashion Design</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shoe Making</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hair Dressing Saloon</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Barbing Saloon</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Computer Business Center</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Beeds Making</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Fishery</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Piggery</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Field Survey 2017
The result of the test with Pearson product correlation co-efficient from the data generated as shown in table 4.1 with \( r \) critical of 0.71 from 6 degrees of freedom at 5\% level of significance shows calculated \( r \) as 0.95. Thus, \( r \) critical 0.71 is lesser than \( r \)-calculated of 0.95. Therefore, \( H_0 \) is rejected and we conclude that there is great prospect in technical innovation with youth entrepreneurship.

### Hypotheses

**Ho:** Creativity has no influence in reduction of youth unemployment.

**HI:** Creativity has positive influence in reduction of youth unemployment.
Table 4.3: Summary Score of Creativity and the influence on the youths in reduction of unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/n</th>
<th>Enterprises</th>
<th>Creativity</th>
<th>Influence on the youth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FASHION DESIGN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SHOE MAKING</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HAIR DRESSING SALOON</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BARBING SALOON</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>COMPUTER BUSINESS CENTER</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BEEDS MAKING</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>FISHERY</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PIGGERY</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>81</strong></td>
<td><strong>69</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCES:** FIELD SURVEY 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>X²</th>
<th>Y²</th>
<th>XY</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>CRITICAL</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>DECISION RULE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>HO rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>HO rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>HO rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>HO rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>HO rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>HO rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>HO rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>HO rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>81</strong></td>
<td><strong>69</strong></td>
<td><strong>895</strong></td>
<td><strong>619</strong></td>
<td><strong>735</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ r = \frac{N\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{(N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)(N\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}} \]

\[ = \frac{8(735) - (81)(69)}{\sqrt{8(895) - (81)^2} \cdot 8(619) - (69)^2} \]

\[ = \frac{5880 - 5589}{\sqrt{(7160 - 5651)(4952 - 4761)}} \]

\[ = \frac{291}{\sqrt{114409}} \]

\[ = \frac{291}{338} = 0.86 \]

**Decision Rule**

\[ DF = N - 2 \]

\[ = 8 - 2 \]

\[ = 6 \]
Decision:
From the result of the test using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient from the data generated as shown in table 4.3 with r critical = 0.71 from 6 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance shows calculated r as 0.86. Thus, r critical is lesser than calculated r of 0.86. Therefore, we conclude that creativity has positive influence in reduction of youth unemployment.

Discussion Of Findings
It was observed from the result of the research exercise that youth entrepreneurship has great prospect in the life of the youth and the society at large, since jobs are created and provides opportunities for the unemployed youths to be self-employed. This result is in agreement with views of Litan (2013) and Ugwuanyi (2015) who says that entrepreneurship initiatives results to greater productivity in the economy. Okoye, Illoanya and Udonze (2014) also stated that dynamic potentials of the youths produces numerous economic benefits.

The study also revealed that creative skills is essential in the bid to develop entrepreneurship, as it is the process of calving out a niche for oneself in a particular field by thinking deeply on the ideas of how to solve a particular problem. This result is in agreement with the work of Thakkar (2013) who observed that entrepreneurship is the answer to Africa’s many challenges through creative approaches and new ways of operating.

The result also revealed that engaging the youths on vocational trainings and proper educational curriculum on entrepreneurship in practical terms creates much awareness on how to be a job provider and a manager of your own than being a job seeker and perpetual employee. This result is in agreement with the views of Li, Zhang and Matlay (2003) and Agu, Anidiobu and Ezinwa (2016) who stated that entrepreneurial skills, attitudes and abilities gives consciousness and awareness to undertake business activities only through educational trainings.

Summary of Findings, Conclusion And Recommendation
Summary of Findings
Throughout the exercise, it was observed that the respondents gave positive response that youth entrepreneurship will certainly reduce the rate of unemployment and improves the economy through increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) and National Income (NI). Employment will reduce the rate of crime in the society.

Thus, the following were the major findings of the study:
1. There is positive prospect in technical innovation on the youths in reduction of unemployment.
2. Youth entrepreneurship through creativity his positive influence on the youths in reduction of unemployment.

Conclusion
The study investigated the “Youth Entrepreneurship and Unemployment in Delta State in Nigeria, using some selected youths in Delta State. 370 youths whose enterprises are located in Delta State where randomly chosen. The specific objectives were as follows; to determine the extent to which technical innovation can reduce unemployment in Delta State, Nigeria; to examine the influence of creativity in reduction of unemployment in Delta State, Nigeria, to
determine the extent to which entrepreneurship education can reduce unemployment and to assess the extent to which opportunity recognition can reduce unemployment.

Recommendations
1. Since there were the confirmation of the awareness of the benefits of youth entrepreneurship, policy makers should as a matter of urgent National importance allocate substantial amount to youth entrepreneurship to absorb the increasing population to shun crime and improve the economy through technical innovation.

3. Creativity should be encouraged and rewarded by both government and private individuals or organizations, programmes and forums where the youths are gathered to display their creativity skills should be organized.

References


