

**Assessing the Impact of Information and Communication Technology on Entrepreneurship
Education in Youth Empowerment**

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Abstract

The invention of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has significantly transformed business activities within and outside the country. It has reduced costs, increased profitability, and enhanced operational efficiency among entrepreneurs. This paper examines the impact of ICT on entrepreneurship education and its role in youth empowerment. It highlights ICT tools used in business transactions such as e-commerce, digital marketing, and online education. ICT provides business owners with a better understanding of technology and its relevance to daily life. It also increases access to information, creating opportunities to improve people's well-being. The study discusses the challenges faced in adopting ICT and provides recommendations for enhancing entrepreneurship education through effective ICT integration.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Youth Empowerment, ICT, Digital Skills Development.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship education plays a crucial role in promoting employment opportunities among youths through the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). It is a carefully

planned educational programme designed to equip students with entrepreneurial skills and competencies that enable them to establish, manage, and sustain business enterprises.

According to Osuala (2021), entrepreneurship education provides the essential training and skills needed by entrepreneurs to avoid the trial-and-error approach that often leads to business failure. Similarly, Inegbendor (2020) describes entrepreneurship education as the process of learning the skills required to take risks, develop strategies, and persistently pursue business success. It focuses on developing the capacity to identify, assess, and exploit business opportunities effectively.

Filani, cited in Olaniyi (2020), stated that the goal of entrepreneurship education is to encourage and train students at both secondary and tertiary levels to engage in self-employment. Acquiring basic entrepreneurial skills fosters self-reliance and confidence, promoting economic independence. Ile (2021) observed that entrepreneurship education stimulates employment, productivity, and economic growth through the establishment of small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs).

Small and medium enterprises are typically owned and managed by individuals or small groups who seek business opportunities and implement strategies to increase patronage. Olaniyi (2020) noted that starting a business requires a wide range of skills, including technical and ICT competencies, to succeed in competitive markets. Porter (2020) defined skills as economic tools entrepreneurs use to solve societal problems, emphasizing that they make individuals employable, self-reliant, and valuable to society.

Graduates of business education must acquire both technical and ICT skills to perform effectively in today's technology-driven economy. According to Fiorian (2022), technical skills involve knowledge of processes, methods, and procedures as well as the ability to use tools and techniques to perform organizational tasks. Chinwe (2021) added that programming, database administration, and networking are potential ICT-based career paths. Ntukidem (2020) emphasized that ICT has transformed office operations, improving efficiency and productivity. Therefore, acquiring ICT skills is vital for business education graduates to remain competitive in the global market.

Concept of Information and Communication Technology

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) refers to a range of communication systems, devices, applications, and services such as mobile phones, computers, and the internet. ICT offers powerful tools that foster new economic opportunities and improve business performance. It also

enhances living standards by simplifying business processes and promoting innovation (Olaniyi, 2020).

Porter (2020) defined ICT as a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, create, disseminate, store, and manage information. These include computers, telecommunications systems, audiovisual equipment, and the internet. ICT continues to transform global economies and societies, serving as a catalyst for development.

Chinwe (2021) described the internet as the world's largest and most powerful computer network, connecting millions of users across countries. Ntukidem (2020) emphasized that ICT serves as a powerful tool for mobilizing human resources and delivering cost-effective public services, especially in remote areas. Proper utilization of ICT enhances access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, thus driving development and entrepreneurship.

Concept of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship, according to Osuala (2021), is the act of starting a business, organizing resources, and taking risks to make a profit using acquired educational skills. It involves transforming innovative ideas into profitable ventures. Nwangwu (2007) described entrepreneurship as the process of combining the factors of production—land, labour, and capital—to produce goods and services for public consumption.

Operationally, entrepreneurship refers to the willingness and ability to acquire skills, explore opportunities, and establish sustainable business enterprises. Ile (2021) classified entrepreneurship into four main categories:

1. **Mining and Agricultural Sector:** Businesses that produce raw materials through extraction or cultivation, such as farming, fishing, and livestock rearing.
2. **Manufacturing and Construction Sector:** Enterprises that produce goods or engage in construction works, such as soap making, baking, carpentry, tailoring, and metal works.
3. **Distribution Sector:** Businesses involved in transporting goods from producers to consumers, including wholesalers, retailers, agents, and bankers.
4. **Service Sector:** Professionals such as health workers, caterers, entertainers, and artisans who provide various services to the public.

Utilization of ICT to Create an Enabling Business Environment

Fiorian (2022) noted that ICT contributes significantly to creating a favorable business environment by improving productivity and reducing transaction costs. ICT facilitates efficient communication, widens market reach, and promotes transparency in business operations.

According to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission (UNESCO, 2007), creating an enabling environment involves developing policies and legal frameworks that support ICT-based businesses. UNCTAD (2005) recommended that governments should attract knowledge-based investments, promote ICT education, and ensure affordable internet access to boost entrepreneurial performance.

The World Bank (2005) further highlighted that governments play a crucial role in fostering ICT adoption by:

- Liberalizing ICT markets to encourage investment in telecommunications.
- Developing e-security policies and combating cybercrime.
- Integrating ICT training into school curricula to improve digital literacy.

ICT Tools for Entrepreneurship

According to Ntukidem (2020), key ICT tools available to entrepreneurs include:

1. E-Commerce Platforms: Online marketplaces that enable entrepreneurs to sell products globally, reduce advertising costs, and reach a wider customer base.
2. Digital Marketing Tools: Social media platforms, search engine optimization (SEO), and pay-per-click advertising that help entrepreneurs promote their products and services effectively.
3. Cloud Computing: Cloud-based services that allow entrepreneurs to access data and applications anywhere, offering flexibility and scalability.
4. Collaboration Tools: Software for project management, video conferencing, and instant messaging that enhances teamwork and communication.

Impacts of ICT on Entrepreneurial Success

Osuala (2021) identified several key impacts of ICT on entrepreneurial success:

1. Increased Competitiveness: ICT enables small businesses to compete with larger firms by leveraging technology for production and service delivery.
2. Improved Customer Experience: ICT tools allow businesses to provide responsive and personalized customer service.

3. **New Business Opportunities:** ICT creates innovative opportunities such as digital services, online education, and e-commerce.
4. **Global Market Reach:** ICT expands entrepreneurs' access to international markets, increasing their customer base and revenue.

Challenges to ICT Utilization in Entrepreneurship in Nigeria

Despite its benefits, several challenges hinder ICT adoption among entrepreneurs in Nigeria:

1. **Cybersecurity Risks:** Entrepreneurs must safeguard their ICT systems and data against cyber threats and fraud.
2. **Low Digital Literacy:** Limited ICT knowledge prevents many business owners from leveraging technology effectively.
3. **Poor Infrastructure:** Inconsistent electricity supply and inadequate internet connectivity impede ICT usage.
4. **Limited Access to Capital:** High costs of ICT tools, equipment, and software restrict their accessibility.
5. **Weak Networking and Collaboration:** Poor interregional cooperation limits knowledge and information sharing among entrepreneurs.

Conclusion

ICT plays a critical role in promoting entrepreneurship and youth empowerment. It enhances business efficiency, supports innovation, and fosters sustainable economic growth. The integration of ICT into entrepreneurship education equips learners with the digital competencies needed to thrive in today's globalized economy.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. The government should create a more supportive environment for entrepreneurship through favorable ICT policies.
2. Customs duties on ICT tools should be reduced to make them affordable for entrepreneurs.
3. Entrepreneurs should organize regular in-service and on-the-job training to enhance staff ICT competence.
4. The government should ensure a stable power supply or provide alternative sources such as solar energy.

5. ICT training programs should be offered to youths at subsidized or no cost to enhance digital literacy.

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