

Availability and Adequacy of Resources for Entrepreneurship Education in Universities in South-East, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the availability and adequacy of resources for entrepreneurship education in universities in the South-East Zone of Nigeria. It was guided by three research questions and three hypotheses all derived from the purpose of the study. The study was carried out as a survey. Two hundred and eighty two respondents were utilized consisting (10) ten directors of academic planning, (10) ten Directors/ Co-ordinators entrepreneurship and (262) two hundred and sixty two lecturers. The instrument used for data collection was a set of researchers' constructed rating scale and checklist. Data were analyzed using mean statistics to answer the research questions and Hypotheses one and two were tested using one way ANOVA while hypothesis three was tested using Chi Square (X^2) test via SPSS version 20 at 5% level of Significance. The findings showed among others that adequate funds were not available for undertaking the programme. Some universities do not have separate building for entrepreneurship coupled with insufficient computers, and lack of adequate workshop. As a result of the findings made on this study, it was recommended among others that government should make available adequate funds for entrepreneurship education. Universities should separate entrepreneurship education fund from their allocation.

Background to the Study

Education has played a significant role in uplifting the standard of living of nations across the world. It has also contributed to all facets of development of these nations. Consequently, nations of the world have recognized education as a veritable tool for effective national development. Nigeria like other African countries is faced with challenges of globalization and trade liberalization. It is common in Nigerian education landscape that objectives of specialized education are not translated into practical realities during the process of policy implementation (Okebukola, 2004, Onyeachu. 2008).

The Nigerian government in her effort to ensure job opportunities for students after graduating from the universities established a compulsory entrepreneurship education course. With this knowledge, students can set up small business enterprise rather than remain jobless for a long period after graduation. This reflect in Nigerian's National Policy on education which states that education is the most reliable instrument for propelling change, as no fundamental change can occur in any society except through educational/evolution that impact on the intellect (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2013).

Adejimala and Olufunmilayo (2009) reported that about 80% of Nigerian graduates from Nigerian Universities find it difficult to get employment every year. This is partly due to the curricula of Universities and other tertiary institutions which lay much emphasis on training for white collar jobs. Another problem of Nigerian education programmes, however, is that there is too much emphasis on the value of certificate rather than the holder himself. In other words, undergraduates struggle hard to attain a global cheat which is the certificate rather than skill which could make them self-reliant.

Okojie (2008) affirms that our educational programmes lay much emphasis on theories rather than the combination of theories and practical. Hence, it is hoped that government should encourage diversification of economy through adequate support for private establishment and practical acquisition of skill in higher institutions. Graduate unemployment and under employment have resulted in youth restiveness, vices and insecurity of lives and property. When the youth are gainfully employed all these vices will be a thing of the past. This will be made possible when the resources required for teaching entrepreneurship education at the universities is available and, adequate.

The National University Commission (NUC) through the presidency in 2006 directed that entrepreneurship education be obligatory for every university student for at least two semesters in course of-Diversity career. The NUC further directed the full take off of the programme for all the universities to be completed by 2007/2008. The NUC further calls for list of problems so far encountered in the running of the programme to be forwarded on or before one week of receipt of the letter.

This goes to lay emphases on the importance the Federal Government attaches to entrepreneurship studies in higher institutions. NUC furthermore organized a two day workshop (May 21 and 22, 2008) for Vice Chancellors to sensitize them on this issue. Adah, (2008) further enumerated the aims of entrepreneurship education in tertiary institutions as follows:

1. Providing meaningful education to the youth to be self employed and self reliant.
2. Providing graduate with enough skills that will make them to be creative and innovative in identifying new business opportunities.
3. Providing graduates with enough training in risk management, to make uncertainty bearing more possible and easy to give young graduates training to establish a career in small and medium scale business etc.

Entrepreneurship education was introduced at tertiary level of education with the aims of making students acquire specific skills notwithstanding their area of study. In some institutions, they are introduced at 200 and 300 levels as (GST) General Studies. The effective implementation of this course in universities in the South-East Zone requires human resources and material resources.

A resource can be defined as a useful or valuable possession or means of support for man in making a living. Resources in the universities for entrepreneurship education consist of human resources, material resources and financial resources. Human resources consist of lecturers, ancillary staff, their preparations, upgrading, motivation and professional commitment. Anwor (2002) and Oboegbulam (2003) opine that without competent teaching staff and adequate material resources, a well-funded functional education system will fall below expectation. At the center of implementation of entrepreneurship education are the lecturers, their quality and quantity are crucial to the achievement of the programme.

However, going by National University Commission (NLJC) academic structure requires to produce quality graduates and most universities fell short of the requirements. Most of the entrepreneurship lecturers are not specialist in these fields and due to the fast nature of setting up of these programme, most of the Lecturers in the department, had to be involved (Okwudibia, 2010).

Izuagba (2010) ,Ekwueme, Ofolia, Uchegbu, Anyikule and Nkemdilom (2009), confirmed lack of qualified specialist entrepreneurship teachers for the programme. Skillful Personnel are required to perform most of the skills, such personnel that specialized in one skill or the other as to enable them carry out the practical aspects.

On the other hand, entrepreneurship material resources such as infrastructure includes: Laboratories: where practical are carried out. Libraries: Good functional and E-Library to enable students update their knowledge. Building: classrooms, hostels, lecturers' offices for conducive learning environment, machineries, which may be utilized in one way or the other.

Certain gadgets like computers cannot be operated due to epileptic supply of power. All Information Communication Technology (ICT) tools for entrepreneurship education depend heavily on steady supply of energy if they are to function effectively. The facilities available do influence, to a large extent the quality of entrepreneurship education being provided. Funds are necessary in any administration, it aids in providing all the necessary materials needed in a system. The University cannot perform optimally without funding in its entire administrative ramification. Ayibola (2008) notes that, no organization functions effectively without funds: The issue of poor funding has its manifestations in problems such as shortage of academic staff, scarcity of library books and journals, dilapidated building and archaic equipment. Izuagba (2010) observed that "the education industry is usually the first and easiest victim of budget-cuts during reforms". Also Ayodele (2006) identified inadequate capital to be one of the principle factors hindering entrepreneurship education in the country. Hence the researchers investigated availability and adequacy of resources for entrepreneurship education in universities in the South-East Zone of Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

In excess of the years, the implementation of entrepreneurship education has been in uncertainty to the public and as it concerns universities in the South-East Zone.

The state of worry ranges from the aspect of the fact that despite the compulsory entrepreneurship education in the Universities, many graduates are still made redundant for a long time after graduation. The entrepreneurship education delivered to undergraduates at 200 levels seems not to be meeting the objectives for the unavoidable course as a general studies course. The content delivery and management of the course seems to be porous. There is sky-scraping failure rate and many students struggle for a minimum pass mark of 40%.

One then wonders why the problem of unemployment is still lingering. Now that this laudable course of entrepreneurship education programme has been mounted in the Universities for job creation and skills, the problem of unemployment is still ravaging the society. One may ask if these problems are as a result of resource availability or adequacy in the Universities. This research work therefore focuses on availability and adequacy of resources for entrepreneurship education in Universities in South-East, Nigeria.

Scope of the Study

This study covered all the coordinators with their lecturers in the public Universities in South-East of Nigeria. It is on the availability and adequacy of resources for entrepreneurship education. Its content scope focused on finding out the availability and adequacy of fund, availability and adequacy of lecturers and the availability and adequacy of facilities. This study was based on personal observations and ratings of the Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators of entrepreneurship Programme and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to ascertain the availability and adequacy of resources for entrepreneurship education in the universities in the South-East Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to:

1. Ascertain the adequacy of fund for entrepreneurship education in south-east of Nigeria.
2. Find out the adequacy of lecturers for entrepreneurship education in Universities in southeast Nigeria.
3. Determine the adequacy of facilities for entrepreneurship education in Universities in south-east, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions will guide the study:

1. What are the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Directors/Coordinator of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the Universities on the adequacy of fund?
2. How adequate are the available lecturers for entrepreneurship education in Universities in South-East of Nigeria?
3. How adequate are the available facilities for entrepreneurship education in Universities in South-East of Nigeria?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses are formulated and will be tested at 0.05 level of significance

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Directors/Coordinator of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the Universities on availability of fund.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Directors/Coordinator of entrepreneurship education and lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the Universities on the adequacy of fund.

H₀₃: The number of available lecturers for entrepreneurship education of federal and state Universities is not significantly dependent on gender.

Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Framework: Entrepreneur/ Entrepreneurship

The term entrepreneur was originally a loan word from French and was first defined by an Irish -French economic Richard Cantillon. Entrepreneur in English term applied to a person who is willing to help launch a new venture or enterprise and accept full responsibility for the outcome. In the words of Alumode and Nwite (2009) entrepreneur is one who organizes, manages and assumes the risk of a business with the sole aim of maximizing profit. According Schumpeter (2011) entrepreneur is defined as a process of searching out opportunities in the

market place and arranging resources required exploiting these opportunities and assumptions. On the other hand, Ojeifo (2012) defined an entrepreneur as the owner or manager of business enterprise who through risks and initiative, attempts to make a profit.

Entrepreneurship, on the other hand, is the process by which an individual or a group of individuals use organized efforts and means to pursue opportunities to create value and growth by fulfilling wants and needs through innovation and uniqueness, no matter what resources are currently controlled (World Bank 2002).

Entrepreneurship Education

The Commission Communication (2006) defined entrepreneurship education as the individual ability to turn ideas into action. It includes creativity, innovation and risk taking as well as the ability to plan and manage projects in order to achieve objectives.

United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (2008) stated that entrepreneurship education is made up of all kinds of experiences that give students the ability and vision of how to access and transform opportunities of different kinds.

However, Udofia and Nneji (2010.154) see "entrepreneurship education as a life- long education whereby people are exposed to opportunities to develop skills in business". Entrepreneurship education is an employment strategy that can lead to economic self sufficiency for people and their families with the potential.

The objectives of entrepreneurship education according to Paul (2005) are structured to achieve the following:

- i. To offer functional education for the youth that will enable them to be self-employed and self-reliant.
- ii. Provide the youth graduates with adequate training that will enable them to be creative and innovative in identifying novel business opportunities.
- iii. To serve as a catalyst for economic growth and development.
- iv. Offer tertiary institution graduates with adequate training risk management to make certain bearing feasible,
- v. To reduce high rate of poverty and create employment generation as well as reduction in rural urban migration.
- vi. To create smooth transition from traditional to modern industrial economy.

Correspondingly, UNESCO (2002.2), the purpose of Entrepreneurship education includes

- i. Educating individuals for and about business,
- ii. Providing a continuous programme of planned learning experience designed to equip individuals to fulfill effectively three roles.
- iii. Providing and distributing goods and services as workers,
- iv. Using the product as consumers, and making wise socio-economic decision.

Entrepreneurial Skills

A skill is an asset to the individual in that he is invited to work or contribute his knowledge, wealth, experience, expertise or intelligence for a sustainable dynamic economy. Skills are the economic tools with which entrepreneurs confront and solve societal problems. Entrepreneurial skills according to the industrial training of Nigeria (ITF) as contained in Asodike (2007) defined it "as a combination of knowledge and practical ability. The skills of the entrepreneur are divided into three namely:

- i. Personal skills (self confidence, motivation, savings and investment, planning, patience, belt-tightening, adaptation, communication, human relations).
- ii. Technical/technological/engineering skills (vocational, analytical, psychomotor, creativity, artistic and numerical).
- iii. Professional skills (membership to professional bodies, professional ethics, behaviour, self and professional respects skills of perfection and interconnectivity).

These definitions have activities which an individual or a group of associated individuals undertake to initiate, maintain or aggrandize a project oriented business unit for the purpose of production or distribution of economic goods or services.

Concept of Resources

A resource can be defined as a useful or valuable session or a means of support for man in making a living. Resource in this study, therefore, is taken to mean input into educational programme. Such resources according to Ugwu,(2005) fall into two categories namely human and material resources. Human resources centers mainly on lecturers, their preparations, upgrading, motivation and professional commitments; while the material resources

consist of instructional materials like printed audio tapes, pictures, charts, projected media such as transparent projection and opaque projection. The infrastructures consist of structures in terms of buildings and equipments. Lastly are the funds that are needed in terms of money or physical cash.

Thus, for a worker to live up to expectation, such a worker must be motivated. The fulfillment of this role lies on funding and administering sound, functional educational policy.

National Universities Commission Guidelines for Establishment of Entrepreneurship Education Study Center

The National Universities Commission (NUC) Act No. 48, 1988 empowers the commission to lay down minimum standard for all programme taught in Nigerian Universities (Okafor and Onwumere, 2012).

In 2001 a benchmark was established for each programme in all the discipline taught in Nigerian Universities (Okafor and Onwumere, 2012). In the area of entrepreneurship education the benchmark are as follows:

1. Building Construction: Construction of a separate building block or renovation of existing ones that will accommodate at least 50 students and personnel at a given time.
2. Equipment: The centre should be equipped to standard that will make training more meaningful,
3. Budget; Allocation for running the centers.

Instructions fully guided processes by the training manuals as provided. Library facilities: N.U.C. Guideline for establishment of Entrepreneurship Education Study Centre. The National Universities Commission (NUC) (Act) No. 48 1988 empowers the Commission to lay down minimum standard for all programme taught in Nigerian universities. In 2001 a benchmark was established for each programme in all the discipline taught in Nigerian universities. Today most of the universities in the S/E have mounted the programme.

Theoretical Framework:

Need for Achievement Theory (NAT)

This is a psychological theory of David MC Clelland (1965) which shows the functionality of strong relationship between need for achievement (n-Achievement), economic development and entrepreneurial activities. The proponent of the theory -Me Clelland (1965), explains that there would be a relatively greater amount of entrepreneurial activities in the society, where the average level of need achievement is relatively high. People who are achievement motivated typically prefer to master a task or situation.

The motivational need stems from a person's desire to influence, teach, or encourage others. The importance of the theory is that when students/learners are sufficiently motivated have high need for achievement in life through entrepreneurship education, there is greater tendency for them to set up their own business after graduation.

Review of Empirical Studies

Osarenren-Osaghae and Irabor (2012) assessed the availability and adequacy of human and material resources for the teaching and learning of skill-based courses in Nigerian public Universities. In doing this, three (3) research questions and two (2) hypotheses were formulated. The population of this study consisted of academic staff and final year students of 2009/2010 academic session in Nigerian Public Universities. The instruments used to collect data were the questionnaire checklist. The researcher personally visited the ten (10) institutions that were earlier selected through stratified random sampling, and administered questionnaires to the respondents numbered 1750 but only 1500 were returned. Data was analyzed using the mean statistics, percentage and t-test, amongst other findings was that: the human and material resources on ground for the teaching and learning of ill-based courses in Nigerian Public Universities did not match a minimum standard requirement recommended by the National Universities Commission. Based on these findings, recommendations such as government, non-government organization and good citizens should ensure to provide the needed human and material resources to help in the production of skilled graduates for national development were made amongst others, hopefully when adhered to, would yield positive results.

Method

This study adopted a survey design. The study is carried out in Universities within the South-East, Nigeria. The Population of the study consists of two hundred and eighty-two (282) respondents. This is made up of all

Directors of Academic Planning (10), Coordinators of Entrepreneurial Programme(10) and 262 Lecturers of Entrepreneurship Education in all the government owned Universities in South East Zone of Nigeria. The study made use of all the population, hence there is No sample size.

The instruments for data collection is a self constructed checklist prepared by the researchers in line with the guidelines from NUC and a self constructed rating scale prepared by the researchers in relation to the NUC stated guideline. The checklist was used to observe the adequacy of lecturers, funds and facilities for teaching of entrepreneurship education in universities in the South-East Geo-Political Zone of Nigeria. The checklist is named "Availability and Adequacy of Resources for Entrepreneurship Education Scale" (AAREES). It consists of two sections, A & B. Section A is designed to elicit personal information about the respondent while section B contains 10 items which focus on eliciting information on adequacy of fund for entrepreneurship education in Universities in the South-East zone of Nigeria as rated by the Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and lecturers of entrepreneurship education. The options of the responses for research question one was based on four points checklist of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D)and Strongly Disagree (SD), while that of research question two was based on Very Adequate (VA), Adequate (A), Inadequate (I), and Very Inadequate (IV). Each of the responses was given a value shown below. Strongly Agree (SA) = 4; Agree (A) =3; Disagree (D) =2; Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1; Very Adequate (VA) 4, Adequate (A)3; Inadequate (I)2 Very Inadequate (VI)1.

Face validity of the instrument was determined by four (4) experts – two (2) from the department of Arts Education, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki; and two (2) from the Department of Measurement and Evaluation of the same University.

The reliability of the instrument was also determined by administering the instrument to 40 respondents from Universities in south-south zone with the help of three research assistants. Cronbach- alpha statistics was used to determine the internal consistency of the instrument.

The researchers' adopted direct Delivery Method in collecting their data. Finally, research questions were answered using frequency counts and means. Mean scores of 2.50 and above were seen as agreed and adequate while below 2.50 were seen as disagreed and inadequate. Hypotheses one and two were tested using one way ANOVA while hypothesis three was tested using Chi Square (X^2) test via SPSS version 20 at 5% level of significance.

Result Analyses and Presentation

Research Question one:What are the mean rating scores of Directors of academic Planning, Coordinators/ Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the University on the adequacy of fund?

Table 1: Mean rating scores of Directors of Academic planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on the adequacy of fund.

1	Item Statement: Fund are:	Directors of Academic Planning N=10			Coordinators/ Directors N=10			Lecturers N=262		
		X	SD	Decision	X	SD	Decision	X	SD	Decision
2	Adequate to purchase instructional materials	1.50	0.33	Disagreed	1.50	0.17	Disagreed	1.55	0.12	Disagreed
3	Enough to take students to industries for training	1.20	0.31	Disagreed	1.30	0.45	Disagreed	1.50	0.19	Disagreed
4	Adequate to maintain facilities	1.90	0.19	Disagreed	2.10	0.48	Disagreed	1.42	1.19	Disagreed
5	Enough to provide steady power supply	1.90	0.12	Disagreed	1.70	0.61	Disagreed	1.66	0.17	Disagreed
6	Sufficient to manage the staff	1.50	0.15	Disagreed	1.60	0.16	Disagreed	1.65	0.29	Disagreed
	Cluster Mean	1.60			1.64			1.56		

Table 1 shows the mean rating scores of Directors of academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the Universities on the adequacy of fund. The table indicated that all the items in the table (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) were disagreed by (the three groups of respondents because, their mean scores were below the criterion mean of 2.50. the cluster mean of 1.60, 1.64 and 1.56 for the three groups (Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors and Lecturers) respectively confirms the disagreement of the respondents concluding that there no adequate fund for the purchase instructional materials, to take students to industries for training, maintain facilities, provide steady power supply and manage the staff for entrepreneurship education.

Research Question two: How adequate are the available lecturers for entrepreneurship education in universities in South-East Geo-Political Zone of Nigeria?

Table 2: Adequacy of the available lecturers for entrepreneurship education in universities in South-East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria

s/n	Universities	Gender		Total
1.	IMSU (State)	71	27	Inadequate
2	FUTO (Federal)	32	30	Inadequate
3	ABUS(state)	90	25	Inadequate
4	MUAU(Federal)	15	25	Inadequate
5	NAU(Federal)	36	28	Inadequate
6	ANSU(State)	15	25	Inadequate
7	ESUT(state)	30	26	Inadequate
8	UNN(federal)	46	30	Inadequate
9	EBSU(state)	11	24	Inadequate
10	FUNAI (federal)	25	22	Inadequate
Total		371	262	Inadequate

Table 2 shows the adequacy of the available lecturers for entrepreneurship education in universities in South-East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. The table revealed that in all the 10 state and federal universities in South-East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria, the entrepreneurship lecturers are inadequate compared to the number of students and number of departments and faculties in the universities. The adequacy of the lecturers was measured based on the NUC guideline that stipulated that 50 computers for 50 students in the entrepreneurship block per a lecturer. Therefore going by the number of departments and faculties in each university, the following decision were reached:

Research Question three: How adequate are the available facilities for entrepreneurship education in universities in South-East Geo-political Zone of Nigeria?

Table 3: Adequacy of the available facilities for entrepreneurship education in universities in South-East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria

The adequacy of the available facilities was determined following the stipulated N.U.C. guideline and also comparing the need of its users

s/n	Adequacy of facilities	State universities			Federal universities		
		Stipulated number	Available number	Decision	Stipulated number	Available number	Decision
1	Entrepreneurship block with 50 students capacity hall	5	3	inadequate	5	4	Inadequate
2	Workshop	5	3	inadequate	5	4	Inadequate
3	Computers at least 50 in the block	250	50	Inadequate	250	250	Adequate
4	Projectors	10	12	Adequate	10	20	Adequate
5	VCR	10	15	Adequate	10	28	Adequate
6	Internet facilities	5	5	Adequate	5	5	Adequate
7	Workshop machineries	10	10	Adequate	10	20	Adequate
8	Library block for entrepreneurship education	5	3	Inadequate	5	5	Adequate
9	Toilet facilities	5	1	Inadequate	5	5	Adequate
10	Lecturers offices	20	10	Inadequate	20	18	Inadequate
	Total		112			359	

Table 3 shows that adequacy of the available facilities for entrepreneurship education in universities in South-East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. The table revealed that in the state universities, projectors, VCR, internet facilities and workshop machineries are adequate while entrepreneurship bloc, computers, workshops etc are inadequate. In the federal universities, only facilities like entrepreneurship block, workshops and lecturers' offices are inadequate while the others like computers, projectors, VCR, internet facilities, workshop machineries and toilet facilities are adequate.

Testing of Hypotheses Hypothesis One

H_{01} : There is no significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on the availability of fund.

Table 4: One way ANOVA summary table of the significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on the availability of fund.

Summary of One Way ANOVA Table

ANOVA	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean squares	F_{calc}	F_{tab}	Decision
Between group	0.030	2	0.015			
Within group	1.215	12	0.101	0.150	3.89	Accept H_0
Total	1.245	14				

Table 4 shows the one way ANOVA summary table of the significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on the availability of fund. It was indicated in the table that the degree of freedom total is 14, f-calculated is 0.150 while the f-tabulated is 3.89 at 5% level of significance, the f-calculated is less than the f-tabulated leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis and concluding that there is no significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and education in the universities on the adequacy of fund. It was indicated in the table that the degree of freedom total is 14, f-calculated is 0.141 while the f-tabulated is 3.89 at 5% level of significance, the f-calculated is less than the f-tabulated leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis and concluding that there is no significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on the adequacy of fund.

Hypothesis Two

H_{02} : There is no significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on adequacy of fund.

Table 5: One way ANOVA summary table of the significant between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on the adequacy of fund

Summary of One Way ANOVA Table

ANOVA	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean squares	F_{calc}	F_{tab}	Decision
Between group	0.018	2	0.009			
Within group	0.753	12	0.063	0.141	3.89	Accept H_0
Total	0.771	14				

Table 5 shows the one way ANOVA summary table of the significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on the adequacy of fund. It was indicated in the table that the degree of freedom total is 14, f-calculated is 0.141 while the f-tabulated is 3.89 at 5% level of significance, the f-

calculated is less than the f-tabulated leading the acceptance of the null hypothesis and concluding that there is no significant difference between the mean rating cores of Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on the adequacy of fund.

Hypothesis Three

Ho₃: The number of available lecturers for entrepreneurship education of federal and state universities is not significantly dependent on gender.

Table 6: Summary of X² table of the dependency of available lecturers’ for entrepreneurship education of federal and state Universities on gender

ANOVA	Universities		DF	X ² _{cal}	X ² _{crti.}	Decision
	States	Federal				
Gender						
Male	85	86	1	0.300	3.841	Accept Ho
Females	42	49				

Table 6 above, illustrated the dependency of available lecturers for entrepreneurship education of federal and state universities on gender. The result showed that with 1 degree of freedom, at 0.05 level of significance, the calculated value of 0.300 is less than the tabulated/critical X² value of 3.841, hence concluding that the number of available lecturers for entrepreneurship education of federal and state universities is not significantly dependent on gender.

Summary of Findings

From the analyses, the following findings were made:

- i. Funds are not provided from time to time, or disbursed to take care of unforeseen circumstances and also the funds were not available when needed to purchase necessary materials for entrepreneurship education and when made available it is very inadequate.
- ii. The study revealed that entrepreneurship lecturers are inadequate compared to the number of students and number of departments and faculties in the universities.
- iii. The number of available facilities in federal universities is more than the number in the state universities.
- iv. There is no significant difference between the mean rating scores of Directors of Academic Planning, Coordinators/Directors of entrepreneurship education and Lecturers of entrepreneurship education in the universities on the adequacy of fund.
- v. The number of available lecturers for entrepreneurship education of federal and state universities is not significantly dependent on gender.

Discussion of Findings

Adequacy of Fund

The study also revealed that there are no adequate funds for the purchase of instructional materials, to take students to industries for training, maintain facilities, provide steady powersupply and manage the staff for entrepreneurship education. Gabadeen and Raimi (2012) indicated that there is inadequate funding of entrepreneurship education, which has negatively affected the implementation of entrepreneurship education curricula, a fact attested to by National Universities Commission (NUC), National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) and National and sister supervisory agencies in Nigeria.

Adequacy of the Available Lecturers

The study also showed that the entrepreneurship lecturers are inadequate compared to the number of students and number of departments and faculties in the universities. Human resources are available in terms of quality and quantity. Although entrepreneurship education is entirely a new field of study that requires skills, there seem to be inadequate skilled human resources, since most of the lecturers and resource personnel are few in number compared to the number of students. The finding affirms the statement of Anwor (2002) and Oboegbulam (2003) that without competent teaching staff and adequate material resources, a well-funded functional education system will fall below expectation. Obeleagu and Moruku (2010) attested to poor state of Infrastructure in Nigerian Universities.

Adequacy of the Available Facilities

On the issue of adequacy, the study revealed that in the State Universities, Projectors, VCR, internet facilities and workshop machineries are adequate while entrepreneurship bloc, computers, workshops etc are inadequate. In the Federal Universities, only facilities like entrepreneurship block, workshop and lecturers offices are inadequate while the others like computers, projectors VCR, internet facilities are adequate. This however agrees with the words of Osarenren-Osghae and Irebor (2012) who discovered that the discrepancy between school workshop facilities and the actual work facilities may adequately account for the amount of retraining given to Nigerian University graduates before they can effectively perform in the industries.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the researchers recommended as follows:

1. Government should make available adequate funds for entrepreneurship education in the universities by separating the fund from university allocation as to give those involved free hand to utilize it well. Tertiary Education Trust Fund should allocate more funds to entrepreneurship education.
2. Adequate facilities should be provided to both the state and federal owned universities by the government.
3. Directors/Co-coordinators' of entrepreneurship education should develop curriculum for the programme, set up centers where practical application should be put in full production as to sell out their product(s) to generate enough funds than depending on government always.
4. There should be adequate awareness campaign to sensitize the citizenry on the benefits of entrepreneurship education as well as create skill acquisition centers in the schools.

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