

**STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE BENEFITS OF
ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY TOWARDS
SELF RELIANCE: A CASE STUDY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF BENIN**

BY

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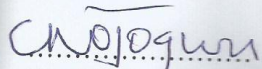
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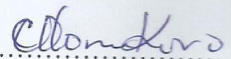
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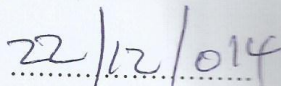
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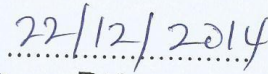
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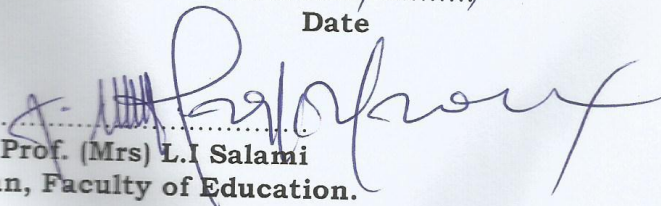
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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty who made it possible for me to complete this work with the gift of life. And to my ever loving mother Mrs. Mary Ewhubare who played a significant role in the actualization of this work.

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The researcher humbly wishes to express his wholehearted and sincere gratitude to all who played immensely significant roles in the actualization of this goal.

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurial development study in the University of Benin is one mandatory course encouraged by the federal government to be taught in universities in order to inculcate in graduates skills for self reliance. Entrepreneurial programme is therefore seen as an important tool in reducing unemployment amongst university graduates. Therefore this study was designed to examine Students Perception of the Benefit of Entrepreneurial Development Study Towards Self Reliance in the University of Benin. The sample population consists of 110 students who have experienced entrepreneurial study. Data were collected through the use of well structured self-administered questionnaires designed to illicit information from the students. The study has positive benefits because it impacts and equips the students with entrepreneurial, managerial, and business development skills. In conclusion, the course helps to build entrepreneurs who are likely to become engaged in small and medium scale enterprise which would ultimately lead to the economic development of Nigeria. it is then encourage that all higher institutions in the federation should embrace entrepreneurial development course into their curriculum.

Furthermore, the research study recommends amongst other things that the centre for entrepreneurial development should set-up information centre which would enlighten and educate the students about the benefit in taking interest in the programme. workshop and seminars should be organized for seasoned entrepreneurs to mentor the student.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

Expansions in educational facilities and the inability of the Nigeria economy to expand as fast as the growth in the population has created an unacceptable level of unemployment. Consequently, the products of the educational system have continued to stay much longer at home in idleness which makes them ready tools for agents of mischief. If they are able on graduation to undertake some viable business-enterprises, they will eventually become self sufficient and possibly emerge as employers of labour instead of setting their vision on paid employment which is increasingly difficult to obtain. It is therefore important that university students be exposed to the culture of business

development and management so that they can respond to the challenges of self-employment after graduation.

As it have been observed in some Asia and South America countries such as Pakistan, China, Brazil, India among other developing countries as well as some developed economy such as Japan have show that a country tends to benefit and achieve a lot in the long run if promotion of small and medium size enterprises which in all ramification are often suitable for young school leavers is encourage. Thus the promotion of entrepreneurial competences is designed to prepare graduates at the University of Benin for a future life of creative productivity and independence. This has been seen as an important weapon use in fighting poor economic development and empowering graduates in becoming economic powers in their society.

The centre of Entrepreneurial Development (CED) of the University of Benin was established in the 2002/2003

sessions in order to meet up with the aims and objectives of the course to all students of the University.

Entrepreneurship is a career development programme with the concept of building economic skills and power in graduates through the subject activities. Nwangu (2007) sees Entrepreneurship as the acquisition

Of skills, creativity, confidence, drive, courage in order to create employment for self and others.

Having said that Entrepreneurship is a career development programme with the aim of making graduates from its programmes to have economic skills and power, thus, who is then an “Entrepreneur”. It has been observed that the concepts have varied definitions which are generally acceptable. An entrepreneur is a person who creates job by starting a new business opportunity or venture (Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED, 2005/2006). Most commonly the term entrepreneur applies to a person who

perceives the needs of the people, conceives goods and satisfy the needs, organizes factors of production and creates and markets the products to the consumer to satisfy their needs. As far as a researcher is concerned, he is an individual who is willing and able to take business risks for gainful purposes. He is also a person who perceives profitable business opportunities and willing to take risk in pursuing them and has the ability to organize a business for the purpose of creating value (Wikipedia, 2008). It also applies to someone who establishes a new product or services into a new or existing market whether for a profit or not, but the motivation is usually profit.

A young aspiring entrepreneur of the University of Benin must be a person who has high need for achievement, a strong belief in his ability to control to deal with failure, educated and highly experienced, team spirited and has access to initial capital, information and professional advice. Being an

entrepreneur therefore is more than being an owner manager of a business enterprise. The entrepreneurial spirit makes him more proactive than the owner manager, value and satisfaction for the consumers. What this implies is that you may establish and own and manage your own business and you are still not an entrepreneur. One would be self employed and is not synonymous with entrepreneur because entrepreneurship includes self employment and more. As Inegbenebor (2006) puts it, an entrepreneur is endowed with a spirit which makes him to learn and acquire attitude and skills required for the identification and seizing of economic opportunities, planning for the establishment of business enterprise for the purpose of realizing the economic opportunities and managing the business enterprise for growth and sustaining growth momentum.

The idea of entrepreneurship is not new to Nigeria student because it is used to be a no paid employment prior to

the coming of the colonial masters. Entrepreneurship is associated with different kinds of activities that have to do with establishment and operation of business enterprises. Such activities may include identification of investment opportunities to exploit for profit, promotion and establishment of business enterprise pooling the various scarce resources needed for profit, production and distribution of the goods and services, organization and management of human and materials resources for the attainment of the objectives of the enterprise, risk bearing and innovations. Therefore, entrepreneurship is a very important factor which every aspiring entrepreneur in the University of Benin is supposed to be aware of because it aids the process of economic development of any nation. (Inegbenebor, 2006).

Statement of the Problem

Entrepreneurial course is designed to assist University students with basic skills and knowledge of business

management towards self-radiance. The success of any course depends on how it is taught and the learner's perception of the benefits. The continued increase of unemployment among graduates of tertiary institutions has continued to be of great concern to all governments and citizens of Nigeria.

However, personal observation indicates student's indifference to the course hence such may have not benefit. Student's lack of interest and enthusiasm in entrepreneurial development course of the University of Benin may be due to the lack of practical exposure in the teaching and learning process.

Research Questions

The following research question are formulated to direct this study.

1. Does the entrepreneurial development course relevant in the University of Benin?

2. Have the study of entrepreneurship enhance self relevance among University of Benin graduates?
3. Is the time allotted to entrepreneurial study adequate to equip students with the desire to be self employed upon graduation?
4. Are there relevant teaching facilities for the teaching and learning of entrepreneurship in the University?
5. Are the teaching personnel of the entrepreneurial programmes sufficient in the University?

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to enlighten the public certain factors militating against students' perception of the benefit of entrepreneurial study towards self reliance and the study ought to offer lasting solution. These include among others, the following factors;

1. To provide an opportunity to know the relevance of the entrepreneurial development course in the University of Benin.
2. To determine the extent to which the study of entrepreneurship enhance self relevance among graduates from its programme in University of Benin.
3. To check whether the time assigned or allotted to the entrepreneurial study adequate to equip students with the desire to go into self employment upon graduation.
4. To enable the researcher know the relevant teaching facilities for the teaching and learning of entrepreneurship in the University.
5. To check the sufficiency the number of personal handling the entrepreneurship programme of the University.

Significance of the Study

This research endeavour is intended to re-evaluate the salient aspects of entrepreneurship on the developments of

Nigeria and engender further serious interest in concerned Nigeria students on the fate of the country in the light of contemporary global economy.

Still significance in this research is the intention to encourage students to venture into entrepreneurial activities taking into consideration the present inequalities and imbalances in the study and also provide lasting solutions to the already existing problems in the industry.

The study would also provide the students on the manner of approach towards the acquisition of loans.

Scope/Delimitation of the Study

The study was carried out in the Faculty of Education, University of Benin, the areas of coverage comprises the students of the various levels and Departments in the Faculty.

The delimitation of the study includes lack of time factor which inhibits an elaborate research which the researcher would have loved to take.

Limitations of the Study

Despite the numerous benefits entrepreneurship would have towards self reliance, one cannot conceal the various problems associated with the implementation.

One major set back is the lack of initial capital. This initial capital is the backbone of any entrepreneurial venture. Without the presence of capital, the venture would be considered a mere fantasy on the part of the entrepreneur.

Another problem is the vigorous process associated with the acquisition of loan from financial institutions. These financial institutions often make it impossible for

entrepreneurs to acquire loans with their unfavourable terms and conditions of repayment and collateral which the entrepreneur might not readily have.

Entrepreneurial skills is another problems which most entrepreneur lack. Without this skills, the venture would not function for a long time due to mismanagement.

Young aspiring entrepreneurs of the University of Benin often lack the opportunity to embark on entrepreneurial ventures because of the socio-economic structure of the Nigeria economy.

The unstable market system make it too risky for young entrepreneurs.

Already established entrepreneurs often would not want to offer assistance to young ones because of the ego centric nature of the Nigerian man.

Definition of Terms

Entrepreneur: A person that has possession of an enterprise or venture and assumes significant accountability for the inherent risk and outcome of the enterprise.

Development: A specific state of growth of advancement.

Opportunity: A favourable time or set of circumstances for doing something.

Economy: The state of a country or area in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

Growth: Development or expansion of an enterprise or business increasingly.

Privatization: The transfer of business or industry from public to private ownership.

Benefit: An advantage or profit gained from something or business.

Competitiveness: Striving to gain or win something by detecting or establishing superiority over others.

Perception: The way a course is viewed, understood and interpreted.

Self Employment: An individual who earns income by working for himself without assistance of family members.

CED: Centre for Entrepreneurship Development.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Introduction

This is a review of related literature on the subject matter, students perception of the benefits of entrepreneurial development study towards self reliance (A case study of the University of Benin). The purpose of this is to review previous studies carried out by some group of people in the past directly related to the topic of education. It will also provide criteria for observing the topic.

This review can be grouped under the following sub-topics;

- The Concept of Entrepreneur
- Entrepreneurship and the Society
- Entrepreneurship and Business Environment
- Types of Entrepreneurship
- Current Status of Entrepreneurial Development Programme in Nigeria.
- Present and Potential Business Constraint intending Entrepreneurs may encounter towards self Employment and Reliance.
- External Factors
- Internal Factors

The Concept of Entrepreneur

The term entrepreneur is coined from the French word “Entrepredre” meanings to undertake, has been defined differently by various writers this term which was a loan word from the French was first defined by Irish French economist, Richard Cantillon in 1775. However, a largely held view of the

term is that an entrepreneur is the person who brings about change and possesses characteristics to implement ideas to benefit the society as a whole. Entrepreneur in English is a term applied to a person who is willing to launch a new venture or enterprise and accept full responsibility for the outcome. Jean Baptists, a French economist, is believed to have coined the word “entrepreneur” in the 19th century – he defined an entrepreneur as one who undertakes an enterprises, especially a contractor, acting as intermediary between capital and labour”.

As far as Inegbenebor (2008) is concerned, an entrepreneur is a person that has possession of an enterprise or venture and assumes significant accountability for the inherent risks and the outcome of the enterprise. In the opinion at the researcher, an entrepreneur is an independent business individual who efficiently and effectively combined the four factors of production, those factors of production are

land (resources), labour (human input into production using available resources), capital (any type of equipment used in production i.e machinery) and enterprise (intelligence, knowledge and creativity). The World Bank (2004) saw an entrepreneur as a person who perceives profitable opportunities and is willing to take risks in pursuing them and has the ability to organize a business. In other words, entrepreneurs are persons who are ingenious and creative in finding ways that add to their own wealth, power and prestige. In the words of the American Heritage Dictionary of English (2009, Online) an entrepreneur is a person who organizes business ventures. The New Dictionary of Entrepreneurship as one who starts a business or other ventures that promises economic gain but that also entails risks.

Entrepreneurship and the Society

The term entrepreneurship is the process of performing the roles of the entrepreneur. It has been defined as the

process of planning, operating and assuming the risk of a business venture. It is the act of being an entrepreneur, which is defined as “one who undertakes innovations, finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovation into economic goods” (Wikipedia, 2014). While several definitions abound in literatures, the central idea of the concept incorporates uncertainty and risk taking, innovation, perception and change (Inegbenebor, 2009). Entrepreneur and entrepreneurial are more often associated with small and medium scale enterprises even though not restricted to them. This is because entrepreneurial endeavours are often given expressions through small and medium scale enterprises. (Agozie, 2006). Wikipedia, an online free encyclopedia (2009) corroborated this fact when it stated that the most obvious form of entrepreneurship is that of starting new business (referred as start up company).

Be that as it may, entrepreneurship helps the society as well as the entrepreneur himself. The benefits of an entrepreneur may be divided into three distinct categories that include the benefits to the nation, benefits to the individuals, benefits to the society. As already discussed, an effective entrepreneurship ventures fosters the production of wealth for a nation. When many of the entrepreneurs produce an output greater than the input, the economy of the nation is directly bolstered (Inegbenebor, 2009). Another advantage to the nation is the creation of wealth and job for the people. Such job creation utilizes the human resources of that particular country and helps the natural talent materialize with the new invention and development in the new technology. A nation can use US resources more effectively. Since a majority of the entrepreneurship projects are private, it provides an environment of competitiveness which further increases the quality of the products in the nation markets. Umeh (2000), affirmed that privatizing the local economy given the

entrepreneurship ventures attract eager foreign firms who are otherwise reluctant to do business with the government subsidized economy, the income level of the average person and the standard of living of a society increases with every successful entrepreneurship project that is undertaken there is an increase in the employment on regional scale. It is also noticeable that entrepreneurship helps develop other entrepreneur business because of the extra incentive that it can provide to a new entrepreneur in the shape of capital, knowledge and technology. Entrepreneurs lead by example is assisting the society and therefore boost the morals of the public. Entrepreneur helps it is a fact that by doing so an entrepreneur fulfills his creative use. Each successful project carried out by the greatest satisfaction is derived from the fact that the individual is his own boss and therefore can use creativity without any fear of repercussion, the quality of every good entrepreneur project is the profit and the fame that such a career provides (Vanguard Newspaper, 2009, August).

Entrepreneurship and Business Environment

The state of the society and the government are interdependent on many entrepreneur projects which are being undertaken around the world. The role of each entrepreneurship project differs widely on a global scale due to the disparities in the local business environment.

According to the journal of Entrepreneurship Development and Organization Studies, 2008 in developing countries, the process of privatization helped to eliminate restrictions on the kind of opportunities that exist in the market whereas socialist countries have historically helped entrepreneurs who have shown keen interest in optimizing the plans of the government. On the other side, less developed countries have rarely provided the entrepreneur a thriving atmosphere (Vanguard Newspaper, Saturday, August, 2009). The major hurdles that the new entrepreneur face is the availability of resources to carry out such a business.

The most important is the allocation of funds that came in form of money to research and development. Another largely ignored factor is the availability of knowledgeable partners who can run a successful entrepreneurship projects to another. The lack of knowledge on the part of the management can halt the development process if adequate training is not provided.

Government can help improvise the entrepreneurial spirit by not only removing hurdles described above but by creating an industrial atmosphere that is favourable to the structural change. If the resources are allocated from the losers to the gainers by purchasing the sales of asset, the entry and exit of firms and the rise and fall of industries, the government can effectively allocate resources to the successful entrepreneurs (SMEDAN, 2005). Experts agree that most effective method of managing the entrepreneurship industries is to foster the start-up among other techniques. This can be achieved by

minimizing the paper work and formalities of a new starter. A simple identification number should be issued to every new entrepreneurial project to track down each case. The authorization process should not take long and the case decision should be made by a fixed date.

Types of Entrepreneurship

According to Schumpeter (1992), there are five basic types of entrepreneurship projects. The introduction of a new good in the market is the first of these. By new product, it means something that has not been invented and has never been available in the market. In simple terms, whenever a new invention is made, it is seen as an act of entrepreneurship.

The second is the introduction of new method of production. As we know that it is the production of goods that form the pillar of the economy. By new method, it is assumed that the method is effective and efficient and able to improve on an existing production method.

The third type of entrepreneurship is the opening of new market.

Whenever such resources are provided that enable the population to benefit, whether it is an economic, education or any benefit, it establishes a new opportunity that is known as a new market for using that particular resources.

The fourth factor is the conquest of a new supply

Economist believe that a new supply sources allow the industry to increase productivity. This new source can be in many forms including the discovery of a natural resources or attracting a labour force that has not been exposed to that industry.

The last one of the list is carrying out the new organization of industry that will increase human welfare.

Although all of the five types of entrepreneurship are important but according to Schumpeter (1992), the most

influential is the introduction of the new product into the market. That will directly increase the human welfare. The remaining four factors indirectly affect the human welfare by reducing cost. Therefore, the order for the remaining four factors to contribute, it is important that the first factor must be present and it can only be done with the invention of new product.

Current Status of Entrepreneurial Development Programme in Nigeria

The University of Benin can be used as a case study here.

The Centre for Entrepreneurial Development (CED) was established in 2002/2003. The cause which is taken by various students in different faculties and levels was introduced with the sole objective to encourage graduates and graduating students alike to build business of their own with the right attitude and aptitude. The (CED) Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of the University of Benin

enjoys co-operation with federal, state and local government agencies and ministries and also private sector. It intends to soon establish affiliation with such government agencies such as Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development Agency in Nigeria (SMEDAN) and the National Board of Technology Incubation (NBTI). Also, there has been exchange agreement to help enhance the CED department of the University of with various institutes.

The entrepreneurial development course in the University of Benin has a scheme that is built in helping or assisting students in acquiring entrepreneurial skills. There is a considerable number of staff in various faculties in the University of Benin who possess entrepreneurial development skills and experience which has been harnessed to help build self reliant students, the course is divided into ten (10) weeks of two lectures weekly (CED, 2005/2006 Editions). However,

some of the challenges facing the teaching and learning of entrepreneurial development course and skills are as follows;

1. Lack of Adequate Teaching Facilities such as books, journals and case materials in the University.
2. Lack of opportunity for students to explore real-life situation with students serving as entrepreneurs in such establishment.
3. The existence of bureaucratic bottlenecks that prevent prompt responses to exigencies.
4. Inadequate time allocated to effectively execute the course properly.

Present and Potentials Business constraint Intending Entrepreneurs may encounter Towards Self Employment and Reliance

A number of reasons have been advanced to explain the present and potentials constraints of intending entrepreneurs in Nigeria.

Most factors of business start-ups failure have been identified from external and internal perspectives.

Listed below are some of the constraints that cause business failure for entrepreneur (CED, 2005/2006 Edition). Below are the two categorized constraints under these broad headings;

1. External factors
2. Internal factors

External Factors

- 1. Poor Macro-economic Environment:** A nation's competitiveness depends on its ability to create and maintain an environment that sustains more value creation for its enterprise and more prosperity for its people.

Nations do not directly generate values, but rely on enterprises to do so. The Nigerian Macro-Economic environment

is known to be unstable (Iguodala, 2006). The reasons for the focus on poverty alleviation programmes for self reliance are well known. In Nigeria with high population growth rates, low income, low literacy and low life expectancy, many Nigerians live in conditions of abject poverty and current economic outlook suggest that constraints on the economy is increasing (M. Oliver, Okafor, Nwangwu, 2006).

2. **Interest Rate:** High interest rates are not favourable to investors in the sense that the cost of funds could undermine profits and cause a downturn of the investment. Interest rates in Nigeria officially are high and this has a negative impact on the ability of small and medium scale industries to obtain credit from the banks.

3. **Inconsistency in Government Industrial Policies:** Inconsistency in government policies have been identified as a major problem affecting the growth of small and medium scale industries. According to Inegbenebor

(2006), the inability of Nigeria government to execute budgets on time is a major restriction on the ability of manufacturing firms to factor adequate tax measures into their trade decisions. The second policy inconsistency is the sudden reversal of the backward interaction policy that requires firms to source their raw materials locally. These inconsistencies are direct consequences of the constant change in government leadership.

Internal Factor

Apart from the external factors that hamper entrepreneurs, there are also serious factors that greatly constraint their growth and serve as a deterrent to success internally.

Some of these internal problems are listed below as follows;

1. Lack of planning
2. Poor management practice
3. Poor customer services
4. Insufficient marketing strategy
5. Excessive expenditure
6. Owner neglect of the business
7. Inadequate product
8. Wrong pricing of products

Summary of Literature Reviewed

This chapter deals with the origin of the concept of Entrepreneur, that is how term was first used by Richard Cardllon in 1755 and its subsequent usage in the study.

It also try to defined and explain who is an entrepreneur, what are the responsibilities of an entrepreneur, it also explained the place of entrepreneurship in the society, having say that entrepreneurship is the process of performing the role of an entrepreneur, such role such as planning, operating and

assuming the risk of business venture were all clearly stated. Not to forget also is its impact on the society how it affect the life of the common man in the society, of what benefit is it to nation, the society and particularly the individual. It also point out the quality of a good entrepreneur and how he can create wealth for himself and the society. The business environment and the entrepreneurship also is treated viewing it from both global, and national perspective, the type of policy put in place and how resource are sought out to carryout such a business.

The various types of Entrepreneurship were treated, the current status of entrepreneurial development programme in Nigeria is also treated in details. finally. The potential constraint a young entrepreneur may encounter in its effort to be self employed was explain extensively.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the following research issues; Research Design, Population of Study, Sampling and Sampling Techniques, Research Instrument, Reliability of the Instrument, Method of Data Collection, Administration and Method of Data Analysis.

Research Design

The descriptive research method is adopted in this study because it is a survey. The design makes an attempt to identify and describe the relationship between entrepreneurial study and self-reliance with special emphasis on the effects of the on-going entrepreneurial study in the University of Benin.

Population of the Study

The population was made up of 300 and 400 levels students in the Faculty of Education, University of Benin. The

respondents totaling so were randomly selected.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

A sample of one hundred and ten (110) respondents (male and female equally) were selected for this study from the above total population through simple random sampling technique

To obtain relevant information, a total number of one hundred and ten (110) students were drawn from the five departments existing in the faculty. In each department eleven (11) students representing 400 level and eleven (11) students representing 300 level were randomly selected to represent the general population.

Research Instrument

The instrument used in this study is the questionnaire designed and developed by the researcher. The research

instrument focuses on the target population from when information and data were collected, studies and analysed.

The questionnaire is made up of two sections; Section A and Section B.

Section A treats bio data information of the respondents such as age, level, sex. Section B presents the questionnaire items that provide answer to the research questions for further analysis.

Validity of the Instrument

The method of validating the instrument of this study is the content validation method. The questionnaire was presented to the project supervisor and other academics in the field of study, who went through it, made some corrections, and confirmed it valid for the study.

Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the instrument is test-retest method. it was adopted by first administration of questionnaire to the same number of students not initially selected as samples in University of Benin with the target population before administering it to the same respondent. This is aimed at getting the reliability of instrument.

Administration/Method of Data Collection

Copies of the questionnaire were administered directly to the respondents by the researcher, these respondents completed the questionnaire following the instruction and provided answers to the questionnaire items after which they were collected back immediately.

Method of Data Analysis

The simple percentage method of data analysis was adopted in this research and the “Yes” or “No” method was used.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULT

The chapter deals with the presentation and interpretation of results from the data collected.

It is made up of two section A and B section “A” of the questionnaire contains the bio data of the respondents. While, section “B” presents the main questions begging for answers from the respondents, in all, a total of 110 questionnaire were administered to the various people that make up the sample population. This is in order to get the best results which form the basis of the research study.

Table 1: Gender Distribution

Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Male	55	50
Female	55	50
Total	110	100

The above table shows that 55 respondents representing 50 percent were male and 55 respondents representing 50% were female.

Table 2: Class Distribution

Level of Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percentage
400	55	50
300	55	50
Total	110	100

The above completed table shows that 55 respondents representing 50% were 400 level students while 55 respondents representing 50% of the population were 300 level students.

Table 3: Age Distribution

Age of Respondent	Number of Respondents	Percentage
18-25	38	34
26-31	36	33
32-37	36	33
Total	110	100

From the table, it is seen that 38 respondents representing 34% of the entire sample population are students between the ages of 18-25, 36 respondents representing 33 percent of the population are students in the ages of 26 to 31 while the other 36 respondents representing 33 percent are students between the age of 32 to 37.

Section B

Research Question 1

Is the Entrepreneurial Development Course Relevant in the University of Benin?

S/N	Question	Number of Respondents	Yes	%	No	%
1.	Is the entrepreneurial development course relevant in the University of Benin	110	98	89.1	12	10.9
	Total	110	98	89.1	12	10.9

From the above table, it is observed that 89.1 percent of the respondents agreed by ticking **Yes** that the entrepreneurial development course is relevant in the University of Benin, while 10.9 percent of the respondents disagreed by ticking **No**.

Research Question 2:

Does the Study of Entrepreneurship enhances self Reliance?

Table 2

S/N	Question	Number of Respondents	Yes	%	No	%
1.	Does the study of entrepreneurship enhance self reliance	110	102	92.73	8	7.27
	Total	110	102	92.73	8	7.27

A deduction from the above table indicates that 92.73 percent of the respondents agreed with the questionnaire item that the study of entrepreneurship enhance self reliance while 7.27 percent of the respondent responded negatively.

Research Question 3:

Is the time allotted to entrepreneurial Study adequate to equip students with the desire to be self employed upon graduation?

S/N	Question	Number of Respondents	Yes	%	No	%
1.	Is the time allotted to entrepreneurial study adequate to equip students with the desire to be self employed upon graduation	110	46	41.82	64	58.18
	Total	110	46	41.82	64	58.18

From the indications, at the above table shows that 41.82 percent of respondents agreed that the time allotted or assigned to the study of entrepreneurship is adequate to equip students to be self employed upon their graduation while 58.18 percent of the students disagreed that the time

allotted is not adequate to equip students to be self employed upon graduation.

Research Question 4:

Is there relevant teaching facilities for the teaching and learning of entrepreneurship in the University?

Table 4

S/N	Question	Number of Respondents	Yes	%	No	%
1.	Is there relevant teaching facilities for the teaching and learning of entrepreneurship in the University	110	10	9.09	100	90.91
	Total	110	10	9.09	100	90.91

A deduction from the table presented above shows that 9.09 percent of respondents agreed that there is relevant teaching facilities for the teaching and learning of

entrepreneurship in the University, while 90.91 percent of respondents are of the opinion that there is no relevant teaching and learning materials for entrepreneurial study in the university.

Research Question 5:

Is there sufficient teaching personnel of entrepreneurial study in the University.

Table 5

S/N	Question	Number of Respondents	Yes	%	No	%
1.	Is there sufficient teaching personnel of entrepreneurial study in the University	110	14	12.73	96	87.27
	Total	110	14	12.73	96	87.27

An interference from the above shows that 12.73 percent of respondents are of the opinion that there is sufficient

teaching personnel of entrepreneurial study in the university while 82.27 percent nodded on the negative that there is no sufficient teaching personnel handling the entrepreneurial programme in the University of Benin.

Discussion of Findings

From the results of the finding, it is revealed that the entrepreneurial development course is relevant or important in the University of Benin. This means that its continued study should be encouraged by all and sundry.

This study also shows that the entrepreneurial study enhances self reliance amongst under graduates and graduates alike, this connotes that entrepreneurial study increases self employment and reliance amongst graduates and undergraduates who have come in contact with the programme. On the question of whether the time allotted in equipping or preparing students to be self employed upon graduation, the result shows that the time allotted or assigned

to the study is largely and grossly inadequate to equip students with the desire to be self employed upon graduation. However, in order to correct this identified set back of the programmed enough time should be given in order to create more room, space and time to the dedication of this vital aspect of study.

The question on whether there is relevant teaching facilities for the teaching and learning of entrepreneurship in the University, it was however observed that there is no relevant teaching facilities for the teaching and learning of entrepreneurship in the University.

Finally, the study clearly presents that teaching personnel handling the entrepreneurial study in the university are grossly insufficient and inadequate. Therefore, in order to correct this short coming teaching personnel handling the entrepreneurial study should be trained en-mass in order to handled the course professionally.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

This research study was carried out to find out Student's Perception on the Benefits of Entrepreneurial Development Towards Self-Reliance in the University of Benin.

In carrying out the research study, five (5) research questions were formulated which form the basis of this study. In answering the five research questions, questionnaires were used to collect data from the sample population of student in the University of Benin.

On the basis of the research, the following finding and conclusions were reached;

1. That the entrepreneurial development course taught in the University of Benin is relevant.

2. It was found out also, that the time assigned to allotted to entrepreneurial study is not adequate to equip students with necessary rudiments of being self-employed.
3. Findings also showed that the entrepreneurial study has no sufficient teaching personnel on the course.
4. From the sources of the finding, there is not enough time allotted to entrepreneurial development course in the University of Benin.

Conclusion

The importance of the entrepreneurial development course cannot be over emphasized. Therefore, the University of Benin entrepreneurial development study should be taught with real life situations armed with sufficient time and under conducive learning environment so as to help it achieve in full, the aim and objectives of the programme. Also the Federal, and State governments of different states should partner with

the University in equipping its Centre for Entrepreneurial Development and its lectures so as to see the benefits of the entrepreneurial programme.

Recommendations

Having identified the Student's Perception on the Benefit of Entrepreneurial Development Study Towards Self Reliance in the University of Benin and based on the findings of this research study, the following recommendations are hereby made;

1. The entrepreneurial development programme should involve students with real-life situation in the teaching and learning process like an operational business enterprise in which students would be attached to part-time, say a month.
2. The University of Benin authority or the Centre For Entrepreneurial Development should set up information centers which will inform students with little or no

interest about the benefit of entrepreneurial development course. Also, provision of information and consultative service should be available.

3. Lecturers teaching the entrepreneurial development course should be properly trained and equipped and updated with modern information and techniques in entrepreneurial development teaching processes.
4. The University of Benin authority in charge of entrepreneurial development study should make available a lot of relevant teaching facilities such as books, journals and case materials, since it is an important tool in helping reduce unemployment among graduates of University and so as to enable students can explore the field.
5. Since entrepreneurial development course can lead to self reliance among graduates which would inturn lead to a favourable economic growth, the University of Benin should go on support awareness raising campaign in the

mass media on benefits and importance of the programme so that other institutions can follow suit.

Suggestions for Further Study

This research study is limited to only 300 and 400 levels of the Faculty of Education. This did not cover other faculties and their departments. Further studies are suggested and include;

1. A follow up study to find out students of the University of Benin who took entrepreneurial development course and are self-reliant and employed or become an entrepreneur.
2. A follow-up research to be conducted on this particular topic with reference to other course areas and their faculties in the University of Benin in order to validate the result of this research study.

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**DEPARTMENT OF ADULT AND NON FORMAL EDUCATION,
FACULTY OF EDUCATION,
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN,
BENIN CITY.**

**A QUESTIONNAIRE ON STUDENTS PERCEPTION OF THE
BENEFITS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL STUDIES TOWARD
SELF RELIANCE**

Dear Respondents,

This questionnaire is for the purpose of research only. Please complete all items as required with absolute sincerity as your responses shall be treated with utmost confidentiality. It is designed to find out your response of your perception of the entrepreneurial study toward self reliance in the University of Benin.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Section A: Personal Bio-Data

Please tick (√) in the appropriate box that corresponds with your responses.

1. **Sex:** Male (), Female ()
2. **Age:** 18-25 (), 26-31 (), 32 – 37 ()
3. **Level:** 300 (), 400 ()

Section B

S/N	ITEMS	YES	NO
1.	Is the entrepreneurial development course relevant in the University of Benin?		
2.	Does the study of entrepreneurial enhance self reliance?		
3.	Is the time allotted to the entrepreneurial study adequate to equip students with the desire to be self-employed upon graduation?		
4.	Is there relevant teaching facilities for the teaching and learning of entrepreneurship in the University?		
5.	Is there sufficient teaching personnel on entrepreneurial study in the University?		
6.	Do you think that the entrepreneurial development course is sufficient to inculcate the abilities for self-employment		
7.	Do you think that entrepreneurial study taught in the University of Benin would		

	reduce unemployment among graduates?		
8.	The entrepreneurial study is not well funded		
9.	Entrepreneurial study should be encouraged?		
10	Entrepreneurial study organized by the University is effective		
	Is the content of the entrepreneurial study of the University adequate in meeting its set goals.		