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Assessing the Prospects and Problems of Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria

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KEYWORDS

Prospects, Problems, Entrepreneurship and Development

A B S T R A C T

The study seeks to assess the prospects and problems of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria, ascertain the challenges of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria; identify the extent to which technology enhances entrepreneurship development and determine the contributions of government towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The study was carried out primarily through the survey method and interview of entrepreneurs in the Agricultural sector at three locations namely Igbariam, Awka and Abakiliki. Secondary data were obtained through books, journals, and internet. The study had population size of 686 out of which a sample size of 230 was realized using Taro Yamane formula at 5% error tolerance and 95% level of confidence. Instrument used for data collection was primarily questionnaire and interview. 230 copies of the questionnaire were distributed while 208 copies were returned. The survey research design was adopted for the study. Chi-Square statistical tool was used to test the three hypotheses using SPSS. Findings indicate that multiple taxes and levies, lack of knowledge of technology and unfair competition are the Challenges of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria; Technology enhances entrepreneurship development in Nigeria through improved customer satisfaction and reduction in transaction time; Provision of technical support and research center are the contributions of government towards entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. The study however recommends that Government, private sector and NGOs need to strengthen the existing empowerment programmes that are geared towards encouraging entrepreneurs to identify opportunities that exist within the Nigerian business environment.

Introduction

There has been emergent acknowledgement that a sustainable economic transformation

in Nigeria can be facilitated within the framework of entrepreneurial-driven

activities. Indeed, the small businesses created by innovative entrepreneurs have proved to be the most significant contributors to the national wealth (Antai and Agnes, 2012). Entrepreneurship is the willingness and ability of an individual to seek for investment opportunities, to establish and to run an enterprise successfully (Suleiman, 2006).

Nwangwu (2006) notes that entrepreneurship is the willingness and the ability of an individual or a firm to identify an environmental change and exploit such an opportunity to produce goods and services for public consumption. Entrepreneurship is the totality of those attributes that enable a person to identify hidden business opportunities along with the capacity to organize needed resources with which to profitably take advantage of such opportunities in the face of calculated risk and uncertainty (Essien, 2006). The prosperity and progress of a nation depends on the quality of its people. If they are enterprising, ambitious and courageous enough to bear the risk, the society will develop quickly. Such people are identified as entrepreneurs and their character reflects entrepreneurship (Adeyemi, 2013).

Osemeke (2012) states that entrepreneurship development refers to the process of enhancing entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through structured training and institution-building programmes. Entrepreneurship development aims to enlarge the base of entrepreneurs in order to hasten the pace at which new ventures are created. This accelerates employment generations and economic development. Entrepreneurial development focuses on the individual who wishes to start or expand a business. Moreover, entrepreneurship development in Nigeria concentrates more on growth potential and innovation.

Essentially this means the acquisition of skills that will enable an entrepreneur to function appropriately and adequately in terms of turning the perceived challenges into opportunities.

Statement of problem

Nigeria is naturally endowed with entrepreneurship opportunities; however, the realization of the full potential of these opportunities has been dampened by some challenges (Ebiringa, 2012). It has however been worrisome that despite the accessibility of technology and government contributions towards entrepreneurship development, entrepreneurship in Nigeria has not performed creditably well and hence the expected vital and vibrant role Entrepreneurship will play in the economic growth and development in Nigeria has been constrained by the challenges entrepreneurs face in Nigeria such as lack of knowledge of technology, unfair competition, multiple taxes, unfavorable monetary policies, uneasy access to funding, inadequate market research, unfavorable fiscal policies, poor policy implementation, which has constrained the development of entrepreneurship in Nigeria. The study focuses on assessing the prospects and problems of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Objectives of the study

The study has the following specific objectives

1. To ascertain the challenges of Entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.
2. To determine the extent to which technology enhances entrepreneurship development.

3. To determine the contributions of government towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Research questions

These research questions were proposed for the study

1. What are the challenges towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?
2. To what extent does technology enhance entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?
3. What are the contributions of government towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?

Research hypotheses

These hypotheses were proposed for the study

1. Multiple taxes and levies, lack of knowledge of technology and unfair competition are the challenges of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.
2. Technology always enhances entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.
3. Provision of technical support and research center are the contributions of government towards entrepreneurial development in Nigeria.

Materials and Methods

The study was carried out primarily through the survey method and interview of entrepreneurs in Nigerian Agricultural sector.

Secondary data were obtained through books, journals, and internet. A sample size of 208 was obtained from the Population of

686 at 5% error tolerance and 95% level of confidence using Yamane's statistical formula.

The questionnaire was designed in Likert scale format. The researcher conducted a pre-test on the Questionnaire to ensure the validity of the instrument. Data collected were presented in frequency tables. Chi-Square statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses using SPSS.

Literature review

Conceptual framework

Entrepreneurship is the most effective method for creating new enterprises, and bringing new products and services to the market. These entrepreneurial activities significantly affect the economy of a society by building the economic base and providing job opportunities. To be enterprising is to keep your eyes open and your mind active. It is to be skilled enough, confident enough, creative enough, and disciplined enough to seize opportunities that present themselves regardless of the environmental influence (Nwafor, 2007).

Soyibo (2006) sees entrepreneurship as the process of identifying an opportunity related to needs- satisfaction and converting it to a product or service of value. It can also be conceptualize to mean the process and activities undertaken by entrepreneurs directed at capturing value associated with business opportunities. It can be seen as a process driven by the desire to innovate; that is producing new things (goods and services) or improving on existing ones, and profiting from it. Entrepreneurship is concerned with wealth creation through the creation of value. It involves the destruction of existing market structures by the creation of new markets (otherwise reduction in market shares of current dominating

competitors) through improvement of existing products or the development of entirely new products. This is what Schumpeter cited in Soyibo (2006), called creative destruction.

Duru (2011) stresses that many people have the wrong assumption that anyone who manages a large company is an entrepreneur. It should be noted that many managers of big companies carry out decisions made by higher-ranking executives. These managers are not entrepreneurs because they do not have final control over the company and they do not make decisions that involve risking the company's resources. Entrepreneurship is not just about establishing a business or doing business; it is not just about making money; It is about having the ability and willingness to take risks and to combine factors of production in order to produce goods and services that can satisfy human wants and create wealth.

According to Duru (2011), some basic characteristics of entrepreneurs include: Ambition; Optimism; Achievement orientation; Independent mindedness; Goal orientation; Individualism; Self-confidence; Open-mindedness and Tolerance for ambiguity. Schumpeter introduced the concept of innovation and power.

He believes that an entrepreneur brings about change through the introduction of new technological processes or products. Schumpeter argues that only certain extraordinary people have the ability to be entrepreneurs and they bring about extraordinary events.

Theoretical framework

In the study of factors that influence entrepreneurship growth and development,

several theories have been developed from different authors. However, for this study emphasis will be laid on four of such theories, namely resource-based entrepreneurship theory, anthropological entrepreneurship theory, the neo-classic theory of entrepreneurship as well as Innovative Theory of Entrepreneurship.

According to Alvarez and Busenitz (2001), the Resource-based theory of entrepreneurship argues that access to resources by a would-be entrepreneur is an important factor that influence new venture development. The theory highlights the significance of financial, social and human resources towards enhancing the entrepreneurial ability to detect and act upon discovered opportunities. Financial, social and human capital represents three classes of theories under the resource – based entrepreneurship theories (Davidson and Honing, 2003).

According to Anietie (2012) the anthropological entrepreneurship theory says that for someone to successfully initiate a venture the social and cultural contexts should be examined or considered. This means that cultural heritage of the society influence the way such people carry out their business.

The Neo-Classic Theory of Entrepreneurship: This is one of the famous theories of entrepreneurship advanced by Marshall in 1948; the theory stipulates that there is no exploitation on the business platform. The theory is of the view that the effort an entrepreneur put in a particular business will determine the profit margin that will be returned on the business. On the other hand the theory also views the level of knowledge as well as the business information acquired by an entrepreneur as an important factor that will determine the

level of profit and success accrue to an entrepreneur, in the course of carrying out business activities.

Innovative Theory of Entrepreneurship

Schumpeter (1991) notes that creativity as well as innovation is the key factor in any entrepreneur's effectiveness and efficiency. However, Schumpeter viewed innovation along with knowledge as the main catalysts of successful entrepreneurship. He believed that creativity is necessary if an entrepreneur is determining break even in a stiff competitive market.

Empirical studies

Anietie (2012) investigated the issues and challenges to the growth of entrepreneurship in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Based on the findings, Anietie concludes that entrepreneurship in the Niger Delta region is at its lowest ebb. In other words, a number of practicing and the "would be" entrepreneurs are faced with great difficulties in their entrepreneurial pursuit. These difficulties are occasioned by poor state of infrastructure, difficulty in accessing finance, socio-cultural factors such as superstitious beliefs and ignorance.

Anietie then recommends that a rural-development programme such as Entrepreneurial Skills Development (ESD) and institutions such as Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) should be established to educate villagers/Niger Deltans on the need for and advantages of innovations in their economically productive activities such as entrepreneurship while government is advised to shift its efforts and policies toward addressing these impediments especially the inadequate and deteriorated state of infrastructural facilities which are at the cradle of any meaningful advancement in entrepreneurship.

Duru (2011) examines Entrepreneurship opportunities and challenges in Nigeria. The paper sees entrepreneurship as the process of creating something new with value by devoting the necessary time and effort, with the accompanying financial and social risks, and receiving in return monetary rewards and personal satisfaction and independence.

Duru finds out that there is increasing interest on Entrepreneurship by consumers, business people and government officials which is manifested in increasing research on the subject and the realization that it quickens the process of industrialization, employment creation and poverty reduction. The analytical tool adopted for this paper is descriptive method, which centered on looking at the different theories of entrepreneurship and drawing inferences from them. The paper identified three main ingredients that can facilitate entrepreneurship opportunities in Nigeria. It include: Creating a Vision, Leveraging Your Strength, and Figuring out What the Market's Needs.

Duru concludes that entrepreneurship is essential for rapid and sustained economic growth and development. It creates the required Man power and skills necessary for accelerated growth, reduce unemployment and poverty. It is therefore strategic and wise for Nigeria to assign a significant and increasing role to entrepreneurship in their effort to revamp the economy.

Duru recommends that for entrepreneurs to be effective in creating wealth and employment opportunities. The government needs to create an investor-friendly environment encompassing stable macro-economic policies. Government need to address urgently the dilapidated infrastructural facilities in the country,

starting with the power sector, roads and railways, provide adequate security and give every citizen the sense of belonging.

The educational sector needs to be revamped with emphasis on science and technology. There is need to change the mind set of young people to embrace self employment rather than waiting for non-existing government job. Lastly, there is the need to ensure that those with innovative ideas are provided with the financial support to translate such ideas into reality.

Challenges affecting entrepreneurial development in Nigeria

Entrepreneurial development takes place within a framework of forces that constitute the system environment, which are either external or internal. A critical issue in the entrepreneurial development and growth is firms' ability to adapt to its strategies to a rapidly changing system environment, to which the entrepreneurs' role is critical to the success or failure of such an enterprise (Amadasun, 2003).

Onugu (2005) postulates that entrepreneurship has played and continues to play significant roles in the growth, development and industrialization of many economies the world over. In the case of Nigeria, Small and Medium Enterprises have performed below expectation due to a combination of problems which ranges from attitude and habits of entrepreneurs themselves through environmental related factors, instability of governments and frequent government policy changes.

Onugu states the top ten problem areas of Entrepreneurs in Nigeria such as management, access to finance, infrastructure, Lack of Strong Patent Law, High Cost of doing Business in Nigeria,

multiple taxes and levies, Lack of knowledge in the Basic Sciences and Technology, unfair competition, Inadequate access to market information and non - availability of raw materials locally.

Lack of knowledge in the basic sciences and technology

In spite of the importance of investment and innovation in the economic development of the society, there is still a lack of understanding of the product-evolution process. This is the process through which innovation develops and commercializes through entrepreneurial activity, which in turn stimulates economic growth. The critical point in the product–evolution process is the intersection of knowledge and a recognized social need, which begins the product development phase. This point, called iterative synthesis, often fails to evolve into marketable innovation and is where the entrepreneur needs to concentrate his or her efforts.

The lack of expertise in this area – matching the technology with the appropriate market and making the needed adjustments – is a fundamental challenge of entrepreneurship in Nigeria.

Lack of strong patent law

A serious challenge that entrepreneurs face in Nigeria is the level of competition from foreign producers. The local entrepreneurs are not protected, the situation is worsened by the apparent lack of faith in the Nigerian Patent Law which many entrepreneurs feel offers them little protection against piracy.

High cost of doing business in Nigeria

Entrepreneurs are in business because they want to make profit. Where the expected

return from a venture is lower than the opportunity costs, it will act as a disincentive for the entrepreneur. Due to collapsed infrastructural facilities and unbridled corruption, where entrepreneurs have to spend huge sums to provide some basic infrastructure and bribe government officials, it makes the costs of doing business in the country to be too high with adverse implication for profitability.

Inadequate access to market information

Osemeke (2012) one of the greatest problems is lack of information base, and this makes researching ideas difficult and cumbersome. Consequently, majority of entrepreneurial activities in Nigeria are based mostly on intuition and hope, rather than moved by research results of market needs (Oshionya, 2008).

In addition Mambula (2002) states that the key problem facing entrepreneurs. In Nigeria is lack of finance in new or an already existing business. In his view Banks especially commercial banks which are expected to launch platform for financing development of entrepreneurship or small and medium scale industries has failed to support the entrepreneurs adequately. He also wrote that the stiff Collateral security demanded by the bank often means entrepreneurs loses the chances of obtaining the loans because they are unable to meet up the demand by the bank which worth more than the amount they want to borrow from the bank. He added that high interest rate charges on loans by banks scares off potential small and medium scale entrepreneurs.

Government efforts towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria

According to Lemo (2013), economic growth rates are often attributed to the role

of the duo of government and entrepreneurs which is complementary and not mutually exclusive. In Nigeria, like some other economies, the government helps to encourage entrepreneurship development. Furthermore the government provides security to safeguard life and property; maintaining law and order and the freedom to do business.

Currently there has been an increased commitment of government to entrepreneurship development in Nigeria especially after the introduction of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) in 1986. Added to this, is the establishment of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE), National Open Apprenticeship Scheme (NOAS) and, the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Association of Nigeria (SMEDAN).

Fundamentally the Nigerian government promotes entrepreneurial culture through initiatives that build business confidence, positive attitude, pride in success, support and encouragement of new ideas, social responsibility, providing technological supports, encouraging inter-firm linkages and promotion of research and development.

In the early 2000s, entrepreneurship studies were introduced into the Nigerian educational system especially in higher institutions as a mandatory course. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED), which has the objective of teaching and encouraging students of higher institutions (especially in science, engineering and technological (SET)) to acquire entrepreneurial, innovative, and management skills, was established. The Centre's goal is to make the graduates self-employed, create job opportunities for others and to generate wealth for themselves and for the country.

In the last decade and a half, various efforts had been initiated by government and other stakeholders to provide employment for the youths in Nigeria. They include the programmes on Universal Basic Education, Poverty Eradication, Agricultural Development, Economic Empowerment & Development, Commodity Marketing & Development, as well as Presidential Initiatives on such vital commodities as cassava, rice, cocoa, vegetable Oil, livestock and fisheries.

In 2012, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) set up a N200 billion Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development Fund to provide cheap and long-term financial resources for the development of the MSMEs sector in Nigeria. 60% of the Fund will be targeted at women entrepreneurs, and the key elements include credit, insurance, capacity building and interest draw-back.

The National Directorate of Employment (NDE) grooms unemployed youths and retired persons in vocational skills, entrepreneurship/business development, labour-based works, rural employment promotion and job placement guidance and counseling. The Federal Government earmarked N100 billion Textile Revival Fund for the Cotton, Textile and Garment Industries, which used to be among the largest employers of labour in the country.

The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) was established to promote the development of the MSMEs sector of the Nigeria economy. Tremendous outcomes have been recorded from its various programmes, including the Entrepreneurship Development Programme.

The Public Works and Women/Youth Empowerment Scheme (PW/WYE) was launched by the Federal Government to create immediate employment opportunities for women and youths in labour-intensive public works. To be implemented in partnership with the state & local governments and the private sector, the scheme is expected to generate 50,000 skilled jobs and 320,000 unskilled job opportunities. It is a component of the Subsidy Re-investment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P).

The Youth Enterprise with Innovation in Nigeria (You WIN) programme is a collaboration of the Federal Ministries of Finance, Communication Technology and Youth Development to organize an annual Business Plan Competition (BPC) for aspiring young entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The programme will provide a one-time Equity Grant of 1 million—N10 million to 1,200 selected aspiring entrepreneurs to start/expand their business concepts and mitigate start up risks; and to further generate some 80,000--110,000 new jobs for unemployed Nigerian youths over a three-year period.

The Niger Delta Amnesty Training Programme has been engaged in the training of youths at various institutes in Ghana, South Africa, the Philippines, Russia, Ukraine, India and elsewhere. Also, more than 5,000 youths have been enrolled in formal educational institutions and vocational centers within and outside the country. To date, over 5,000 beneficiaries have graduated in such skill fields as welding & fabrication, entrepreneurship, pipe-fitting, carpentry & plumbing, oil drilling, electrical installation, ICT, and marine-related vocations.

The Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF) was established to promote and upgrade petroleum technology and manpower development through research and training of Nigerians as graduates, professionals, technicians and craftsmen in the fields of engineering, geology, geo-sciences, management, economics and relevant fields in the petroleum and solid minerals sectors, within Nigeria and abroad.

There are various Micro-Finance Schemes providing financial services to entrepreneurs who are traditionally not served by conventional financial institutions. Currently, there are 873 Micro-Finance banks (MFBs) in Nigeria, employing more than 12,000 Nigerians. Their combined portfolios include 905,099 and 8,241,706 borrowers and depositors respectively. The NYSC Venture Price Competition was introduced by the CBN to sensitize and create awareness in Nigerian youths, awaken their entrepreneurship expertise, and orientate serving youth corps members towards seeking alternative employment options, in particular, self-employment.

The N200 billion Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS) finances large ticket projects along the agricultural value chain, in addition to the older Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS). To date, the CACS has disbursed N158.39 billion for 203 projects owned by 175 private promoters and 27 state governments & the FCTA, with 5,910 jobs created. The Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL) is a partnership of the CBN, UNIDO and Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. It was developed to boost access to bank financing for agriculture by de-risking the agricultural and financial value chains through the adoption of risk-sharing approaches.

The N200 billion Refinancing/Restructuring of SME/Manufacturing Fund is to enable banks refinance and restructure their existing loan portfolios to SMEs and manufacturing firms. So far, the scheme has improved staff strengths, capacity utilization and turn-over of 499 benefiting companies. The Power & Aviation Intervention Fund (PAIF) has disbursed some N144.60 billion to Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) for 10 power and 11 aviation projects as well as generated numerous jobs. The N200 billion Small & Medium Scale Enterprises Guarantee Scheme (SMECGS) of the CBN promotes further SME access to credit. In barely two years, the scheme has disbursed over N1 billion to 20 qualified applicants, with the attendant boosts in their businesses and employment generation.

The Entrepreneurship Development Centers (EDCs) were set up in the six geo-political zones to bridge gaps in various elements of youth entrepreneurship development. To date, over 102,000 youths have benefited from the initiative. Since government cannot solely create for all youths and others, there are imperatives for private sector-driven entrepreneurial development. These include reduction in crime and social vices, improving economic conditions for business viability, guaranteed future for the country and improved self-worth of Nigerian Youths (Lemo, 2013).

The role of technology in entrepreneurship development

Technology entrepreneurship has a great impact on developed countries and receives a special interest from developing ones like Nigeria. Successful entrepreneurs leverage technology in order to help them achieve their goals more quickly (George, 2012).

Technology entrepreneurship involves specialized human resources, tapping into their skills and ability to explore scientific and technological change (Tony, 2012).

Information technology

Information technology refers the technologies and applications which combine the data processing and storage powers of computers. Information technology and applications have increased in accuracy, reliability alongside increased capacity over the past few decades. More so information technologies have facilitated entrepreneurs to make significant improvement in their operations and competitive advantage.

- a) Customer Relations. Technology affects the way enterprises communicate and establish relations with their clients. In a fast moving and business environment, it is vital for them to interact with clients regularly and quickly to gain their trust and to obtain customer loyalty (Minton, 2003).
- b) Security. Modern security equipment enables companies to protect their financial data, confidential business information and decisions.
- c) Research Opportunities. It provides a venue to conduct studies to keep themselves ahead of competitors. It allows entrepreneurs to adapt unknown markets.
- d) Industrial Productivity. Through the use of business software programs or software packages, it automated traditional manufacturing process, reduces labor costs and enhances manufacturing productivity. It enables

companies to increase efficiency and production output.

- e) Business mobility. Technological innovations improved companies' sales reduce lead time on receiving and delivering goods and services. Enables them to penetrate multiple markets at least costs (Mihane, 2009).
- f) Research capacity. It enables them to conduct studies on various companies to gain knowledge on the new trends in the market and way on avoiding them (Mihane, 2009).

Results and Discussion

This section presents the analysis of data collected in the course of this study. Data were presented in tables for analysis. Hypotheses were tested by chi- square test statistics using SPSS.

Table 2 is the output of the computed Chi-Square values from the cross tabulation statistics of observed and expected frequencies with the response options of agree and disagree based on the responses of the research subjects. Pearson. Chi-Square computed value ($X_2^c=94.438$) is greater than the Chi –Square tabulated value ($X_2^t =5.99$) with 4 degrees of freedom (df) at 0.05 level of alpha ($X_2^c =94.438, p < 0.05$).

Decision rule

The decision rule is to accept the alternate hypothesis if the computed Chi- Square value is greater than tabulated Chi-Square value otherwise reject the null hypothesis.

Since the Pearson Chi- Square computed $X_2^c= 94.438$ is greater than Chi- Square table value $X_2^t =5.99$, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Thus, we conclude that multiple taxes and levies, Lack of knowledge of technology and unfair competition are the challenges of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria *

Table 4 is the output of the computed Chi-Square values from the cross tabulation statistics of observed and expected frequencies with the response options of agree and disagree based on the responses of the research subjects. Pearson Chi-Square computed value ($X_2^c=87.454$) is greater than the Chi –Square tabulated value ($X_2^t= 5.99$) with 4 degrees of freedom (df) at 0.05 level of alpha ($X_2^c =94.438, p < 0.05$).

Decision rule

The decision rule is to accept the alternate hypothesis if the computed Chi- Square value is greater than tabulated Chi-Square value otherwise reject the null hypothesis.

Since the Pearson Chi- Square computed $X_2^c= 94.438$ is greater than Chi- Square table value $X_2^t =5.99$, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Thus, we conclude that multiple taxes and levies, lack of knowledge of technology and unfair competition are the challenges of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria

Table 6 is the output of the computed Chi-Square values from the cross tabulation statistics of observed and expected frequencies with the response options of agree and disagree based on the responses of the research subjects. Pearson Chi-Square computed value ($X_2^c=62.704$) is greater than the Chi –Square tabulated value ($X_2^t =5.99$) with 4 degrees of freedom (df) at 0.05 level of alpha ($X_2^c =62.704, p < 0.05$)

Decision rule

The decision rule is to accept the alternate hypothesis if the computed Chi- Square

value is greater than tabulated Chi-Square value otherwise reject the null hypothesis.

Since the Pearson Chi- Square computed $X_2^c= 62.704$ is greater than Chi- Square table value $X_2^t =5.99$, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Thus, we conclude that provision of technical support, and research centres are the contributions of government towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria

Summary of findings

1. Multiple taxes and levies, lack of knowledge of technology and unfair competition are the challenges of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria ($X_2^c=94.438>X_2^t=5.99$; p 0.05)
2. Technology always enhances entrepreneurship development in Nigeria ($X_2^c=94.438>X_2^t=5.99$; p 0.05).
3. Provision of technical support and research center are the contributions of government towards entrepreneurial development in Nigeria ($X_2^c=94.438>X_2^t=5.99$; p 0.05)

Conclusion

Technology presents a critical factor of entrepreneurship development which can be put in place by entrepreneurs in Nigeria as a powerful tool to obtain competitive advantage.

The mortality rate among entrepreneurs in Nigeria is high as a result of the challenges faced by the entrepreneurs such as intense and unfair competition from foreign enterprise, Lack of knowledge of technology, multiple taxes and levies. These challenges may impede entrepreneur's survival in the global competitive market.

However Government has provided opportunities which Nigerian entrepreneurs

can leverage on for their development such as technical support and research centers which would create awareness for Entrepreneurs to access both local and international markets; another contribution

is the provision of trade protection which favours reduction in the importation of goods that Nigeria entrepreneurs have comparative advantage.

Table.1 What are the challenges towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?

S/N		Agreement	Disagreement	Total
1	Multiple taxes and levies impede Entrepreneurship development.	172 (162)	36 (46)	208
2	Lack of knowledge of technology is a Challenge towards Entrepreneurship development.	187 (162)	21 (46)	208
3	Unfair competitions hinder entrepreneurship development.	128 (162)	80 (46)	208
Total		487	137	624

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table.2 Chi-square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	94.438(a)	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	76.803	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.983	1	.084
N of Valid Cases	624		

Source: SPSS

Table.3 To What extent does technology enhance entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?

S/N		Agreement	Disagreement	Total
1	Technology enhances faster communication with clients.	133 (135)	75 (73)	208
2	Technology enhances quality control.	119 (135)	89 (73)	208
3	Technology accelerates production process.	152 (135)	56 (73)	208
Total		404	220	624

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table.4 Chi-square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	87.454(a)	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	82.979	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.885	1	.347
N of Valid Cases	624		

Source: SPSS

Table.5 What are the contributions of government towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria?

S/N		Agreement	Disagreement	Total
1	Government has Provided technical support.	142 (134)	66 (73)	208
2	Government has made available research centers.	118 (134)	90 (73)	208
3	Provision of trade protection.	143 (134)	65 (73)	208
Total		403	221	624

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table.6 Chi-square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	62.704(a)	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	64.755	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.036	1	.849
N of Valid Cases	624		

Source: SPSS

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