

STUDENT'S PERCEPTION ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOKOTO METROPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

The Nigerian Education System needs to be Restructure for better Economic Development. This Can only be achieved' through Entrepreneurship Education, the Entrepreneurship is Very important for national development. This paper investigates students' perception of entrepreneurship education in Secondary Schools within Sokoto metropolis for economic development. The study employed a descriptive survey design. The sample size of 350 respondents was selected, representing the total population of 786 Students with Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table of selecting Samples from population. Close-ended Questionnaires' were used to collect data from the respondents. The data collected were analyzed using frequency and percentage with the help of SPSS version 20. The research findings show that the Students had Key interest in entrepreneurship education. Therefore, it was recommended that the government give priority to entrepreneurship education for our students to be job providers rather than job seekers. Entrepreneurship education should be encouraged at all levels of Education for Economic Development.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Economic Development

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria has numerous natural resources of different kinds ranging from materials and human resources, yet our economy is not doing well due to economic instability and entrepreneurship development. The economy is stagnant, resulting in the people's ability to get involved in entrepreneurship activities that will make them self-reliant and dependent. According to Ogundele, (2006) entrepreneurship can be explained as the process of emergence Behavior and Performance of Entrepreneur through acquiring skills. He noted that a focus on entrepreneur focuses on the processes involved in the initiation of new organization, the behavior of such organization and its performance in terms of profit making. in line with the statement made by Osuagwu, (2002) entrepreneurship is a catalyst to increase the rate of economic growth creating Jobs opportunities and reduce the dependence on the import of manufactured. The entrepreneurship is a process under taking by government to reduce the level of poverty in the society. It also consists of creating and innovating new ideas to promote new sets of attitudes and culture for the Attainment of future challenge (Arogundade, 2011).



The multilateral agencies and industrialized countries perceived entrepreneurship and MSMES as offering Africa the golden opportunities of engendering socio-economic transformation. To be sure, most African Scholars and Policy Makers have embraced the idea that entrepreneurship and MSMES would accelerate economic growth. This would help to achieve the broader policy objectives of expanded economic opportunities, job creation and poverty alleviation in the region (Aladekomo, 2004; Chukwuemeka, 2011).

The writers, look at the above statement made by the scholars and opined that entrepreneur education aim at the process of enhancing entrepreneurial, skills and knowledge through structured training and institutional building programs focused on Adult learners who wishes to start or expand a business, in the other side Benzin (2009) looked at entrepreneurship education as an involvement of the three (3) types of related Activities that stimulate, support and sustainable the practice of entrepreneurship. In line with the statement made by sahlman & Stevenson (1991) entrepreneurship is a way of managing all that involves pursuing opportunities without resources currently controlled. Entrepreneurship in mind of learners' right from secondary level, unfortunately many adult learners are still attached to the traditional belief of Education for government work, the same mentality that misled millions of Nigerians to jobless cadre. The consequences of this ugly situation would only result to over dependent on little available opportunities, high unemployment rate, social crimes, over-dependant on foreign products, stagnant economic growth, and low standard of living and lack of economic stability the country. It was against this background that the researchers investigated on the adult learners' perception on entrepreneurship in adult literacy centers in Sokoto Metropolis.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This research was build based on the following theories that are more relevant to the perception of adult learners on entrepreneurship education, the theory of achievement is one of the most applied on entrepreneurship, it was initiated by Mc Clelland (1961) individuals with strong need for achievement demonstration of higher performance in challenging task and innovation, it looks for better way to improve their higher performances. Littunen (2000) Utsch & Ferreirra (2008). Mc Clelland theory stated that a business required people who took moderate risks, assumed personnel responsibilities, new products or services, people with high needs for achievement and motivation were found with those related feature' (Raposo, and Ferreira 2008) Therefore McClellands theory depicted an ideal type of entrepreneurial personality which included the needs of achievement affiliation power.

Another theory that best backed the entrepreneurship intention of the people are been formed by (Shapero 1982; Krueger 1993) called theory of planned behavior and achievement, the theory stated that entrepreneurial intention stemmed from the perception of feasibility and desirability of a person and this path was affected by the cultural and social context. This has shows attitudes towards behavior and perceived behavior control, which are effected by subjective norms and resulted in social pressure to perform the behavior (Tukur, 2009)

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Ninety percent of Nigerians believed in white collar job rather than been job creators or becoming independents and contribute to national development. despite sensitizations from government and nongovernmental organizations, Nigerians expectation had being what Nation upper for them not what they can upper to the Nation in terms of (GDP) Gross Development products or Any meaningful development in the country. The current higher rates of unemployment and survival of the fittest in the country have stated changing many adult-learners' thinking on entrepreneurship education. However, it was against this background that the researchers investigated the willingness of adult-learners to participate in entrepreneurship after completion of their Programmes.

Therefore, adult learners' thinking has to be shape in order for more economic problems not to be occurred in the future Hence, the above theories categorically explained how real-life situations currently affect these adult learners concerning entrepreneurship.

Objective of the Study

- 1) To examine the attitudes of Students on entrepreneurship Education

Research Questions

- 1) What are the attitudes of Students on Entrepreneurship?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research adopt descriptive survey design in order together information from various respondents and various Schools in Sokoto Metropolis the choice of this research design was suitable and consider appropriate because of its advantages of ascertaining the attributes of a large population from a group of individuals. As far as this research is concerned, the entire adult literacy centers form the study population regardless of level.

Population of the Study

The study population is relatively large in size since it consists of all final year students of four different Adult Literacy centers in Tudun Wada, Gidan Haki, Women Center for Continue Education and Prison Center for Continue Education with total number of about 700 Adult Learners.

Sample Size

A sample of the study consisted of all the four Adult literacy centers in sokoto metropolis. The sample size of the study was determined based on Morgan and kreycie (1970). Adult Learners (700) the participants selected were better positioned to describe the perception of Adult Learners on Entrepreneurship education in Adult Literacy Centers in Sokoto Metropolis. From Adult Learners population of 700 only 264 were selected in number the selection was based from the 4 Literacy Centers listed above.

Therefore, the total numbers of the population were 700 and sample size was 264, from the whole number of the population. Simple random sampling was used to select the participants from these particular Four Centers to give equal opportunity to participation participation. The summary was given below. For simple random sampling, the researcher wrote names of Adult Learners in their respective Centers on pieces of paper, folded, put in a box and mixed. A paper was picked randomly by selected AdultLerner's without replacement until the required number was reached.

Table 1.1 Population, sample size and sample Technique

Category of participant	Population	Sample size	Sample techniques
Adult Learners	786	350	Simple random sampling
Total	786	350	

Source: field study (2020)

Data Collection Instrument and Method

Closed ended Questionnaires were used to gather information from the schools' selected sample, which helped the researchers analyze the data and made generalizations. The instrument (Questionnaires') items were adequately checked and validated by the experts in Department of Educational foundation Curriculum and Department of Psychology to ensure Content Validity. the content validity index (CVI) was computed as below.

CVI = n/N ; where n is the number of items declared relevant; N is the total number of items in the instrument.

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Agreed items by judges as suitable}}{\text{Total number of items being judge}} = \frac{38}{41} = .92$$

For the instrument to be accepted as valid, average index should be 0.7 or above (Amin, 2005). Therefore, since computed values was . 92 which was greater than 0.7, the instrument was considered valid.

Reliability The Reliability determines whether the research instrument is reliable and consistence. Therefore, it can be adopted for collection of data (Kaplan & saccuzo, 1999). A pilot test was conducted where a tenth of the questionnaires were given to some Students, who are not part of this study's participants. The data collected was tested by the used of split half reliability method, the researcher gave 22 copies of the instrument within the population which will not be put on the final sample. After the administering, the researchers divides the instrument into two equal halve



of odd and even numbers this was correlated using Cronbach alpha in the SPSS soft ware version 20. The result was presented in tabular format.

Table 2.1: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.93	41

Source: Result of Analysis (2020)

For the instrument to be accepted as reliable, average index should be 0.7 or above Amin (2005), Therefore, since computed values were greater than 0.7 i.e. 0.93, the instrument was considered reliable. For the analysis of data collected, Frequencies and Percentage were used to answer research questions with the help of SPSS Package Version 20.

RESULT

What is the Attitudes of Students in Secondary Schools on Entrepreneur education?

Table 3.1: Attitudes of Students on Entrepreneurships

S/n	Items	Agree (F / %)	Disagree (F/ %)
1.	I prepare those that succeed in running their own Business	303/86	47/14
2.	Entrepreneurs are Naturally Born not Made	180/ 51	170/49
3.	Entrepreneurship is a best way of becoming Rich ready to take risk as an Entrepreneur	264/75 321/92	86/25I'm 29/8
4.	Entrepreneurship is the best career for every one	335/96	15/4
5.	I prepare to be job creator than depend on gov't	345/99	5/ 1
6.	I will Start Business upon completion of my program	320/91	30/9
7.	If my career is self employed I have chance to become Rich	330/94	20/6
8.	People who made it in life are self - employed	309/88	41/12
9.	I have bigger income as self employed than paid by employer	317/91	33/9

Sources: Field data 2020

Table 3.1 Indicate that Students positive Attitude towards entrepreneurship after completing their Programs, Considering the Result of the items analyses using frequencies and percentage. For instance, Entrepreneurship is a best career choice, shows that 247 respondent which amounted to 92 % agree with the item out of 264 returned scales. I prepare to be self-employed and depend on gov't. It shows that 239 respondents were with the item, which amounted to 91 %, and only 25 respondents disagree with the statement, which amounted to only 9% I will start business upon completion my program. The Result revealed that 210 respondents agree with the statement that constitutes 79 % similar percentage from item 4 and 9; I'm ready to take risk as an entrepreneur and most people who made it in life are self-employed.



Moreover, 217 respondents believed that they have bigger income as self-reliant than been paid by employer at item 10 with about 83 % against 17 % disagreement with the item. Therefore, the above analyzed items signified that Adult learners Shows their Willingness of shift from idea of dependent to self-reliance, which will bring about sustainability in life.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULT

From the analysis of the data generated in this study, it was confirmed that Adult Learners in Literacy Centers in Sokoto Metropolis have positive entrepreneurship Ideas. This positive Idea helps in Selecting and Concentrating on Courses that will match to their entrepreneur. The finding is in line with that of Jumaat, Ishak and Salehuddin (2001). They conducted Research at a local youth skills Development institute and found that, there are a strong positive relationship between the types of Entrepreneurial Courses and entrepreneurial interest. the result of item no-6 where Adult Learners prepare to be job creators has concord with the research outcomes of utara university Malaysia on entrepreneurship and Education, the result shows that 75 % has desire of becoming self-employed Lope pihie and sana (2009) while the finding on item no-3 shows Entrepreneur is the best way of becoming Rich it was in line with the study conducted by Rangia (2003) the study was empirical which revealed that individuals who are ready and willing to be independents, takes Risk of Business are ready to becomes Entrepreneurs.

CONCLUSION

Although, many research was conducted all over the world by educational researchers and other educational Institutions in viewed to bring out the useful result or information that would assist our teeming youth and students to possess basic knowledge, skills and attitudes for Economic stability and Entrepreneurship Development. This research also comes up with different recommendations therefore, given the results as obtained, analyzed and interpreted, the researchers concludes that: Adult Learners in Literacy Centers in Sokoto Metropolis have key Interest on Entrepreneurship skills which would Leads to Job creation, Independency, Self-Employment and development in Economic stability.

RECOMMENDATION

- I. Entrepreneurship education should be encouraged to enable adult learners identify more functional aspect of their curricular and have more positive attitudes on entrepreneurship Education.
- II. Government should encourage Entrepreneurship Programs in Adults Literacy Centers in the State at large.
- III. Educational policy Makers Should ensure Entrepreneur ship Education are Included in Educational Curriculums right from Primary Schools up to Tertiary Institutions.



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