

## The Need for Entrepreneurship Development in Industrial and Technology Education in Nigeria.

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### Abstract

*The paper explained the concept of entrepreneur and entrepreneurship. It discussed areas of specialization in industrial and technology education. The need for entrepreneurship development in industrial and technology education in Nigeria was discussed. The paper pointed out the rewards' of entrepreneurship in industrial and technology education. Factors constituting impediment to entrepreneurship development in Nigeria was highlighted. Recommendations that would aid entrepreneurship development in Nigeria was made. This includes encouraging graduates of industrial and technology education by wealthy individuals and parents to establish small scale enterprise in their areas of specialization. This can be done by assisting them financially. The government should strive to improve on power supply as it affects the economy of the country and many small scale enterprises are closing down due to high cost of diesel.*

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship development, Industrial and Technology Education, Need, Reward.

### Introduction

Entrepreneurship development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is very essential in any society since it boosts the economy of a country and aids in reducing unemployment problem. Entrepreneurship development in the area of industrial and technology education is necessary as it creates employment opportunity for the graduates in that area of knowledge. The areas of industrial and technology education include automobile technology, Building technology, Electrical/Electronics technology, Metalwork Technology; Woodwork technology, computer technology education etc. Entrepreneurship development in industrial and technology education enhances social economic development of the country. Entrepreneurship is the act of being enterprising. Entrepreneurship is the process that involves the actions undertaking by entrepreneur to establish an enterprise based on his ideas and run it successfully. We can't talk about entrepreneurship without mentioning entrepreneur. Entrepreneur is a person that nurtures the idea of a business, takes risk to start the business and make sure it succeeds. He strives to ensure that the business doesn't fail and his target is how to generate profit. He works tirelessly to sustain the business. Singal and Singal (2012) defined entrepreneur as a risk taker, a resource assembler, an organization builder, an innovator e.t.c. While the authors explained entrepreneurship as the process that involves all actions an entrepreneur undertake to establish an enterprise to give reality to his ideas. Koso and Stevenson in Singal and Singal (2012) disclosed that entrepreneurship is the attempt to create value through recognition of business opportunity, the management of risk taking appropriate to the opportunity and through the communicative and management skills to mobilize human and material resources necessary to bring a project to fruition. Entrepreneurship is the systematic innovation which consists of purposeful and organized search for changes and in a systematic analysis of the opportunities that such changes might offer for economic and social innovation (Druker in Singal and Singal (2012). Entrepreneurship brings about economic transformation, mobility of labour and social innovation.

### The Need for Entrepreneurship Development in Industrial and Technology Education in Nigeria.

The need for entrepreneurship development in industrial and technology education fields in Nigeria cannot be over emphasized. When there are many small scale industries in industrial and technology education fields, employment opportunities will be available for the citizens in those areas. It brings

about development of rural and urban areas when small scale industries are established in industrial and technology education (ITE) fields in these areas. It minimizes the migration of youths to urban areas. The growth of workers in the rural and urban areas is evident as there will be mobility of labour and diversification of management. When there is industrial growth and export of goods and services, industrial culture of the country is improved. The improved culture of high technology and innovation can bring about the involvement of many number of technical and professional personnel which resulting in job creation in the area of experts (Singal and Singal, 2012). When entrepreneurship is well developed in ITE, students in these areas can be engaged to work in these industries during vocation. It brings about self-employment as some will develop the interest of setting up their own businesses as they learn from their friends that owns either small or large enterprise. Similarly, our young undergraduates can easily get a place for their industrial training when industries are many in both rural and urban areas. The economy of the country is enhanced as these industries pay their taxes. The issue of theft or robbery will be reduced as many youths in these fields are engaged or employed in these industries. Price of items in those fields may be affordable since there is no monopoly of market rather competition among the producers. Government can as well provide social amenities to the public as a result of tax collected from the industries such as education tax, VAT etc.

### **Rewards of Entrepreneurship in Industrial and Technology Education**

There are so many rewards accrued to entrepreneurship in industrial and technology education. The following are the rewards:

1. The person that owns the enterprise is always occupied to make sure the business succeeds. Therefore, there is no issue of idleness since an idle mind is a workshop for devil to be used for planning evil.
2. The entrepreneur develops self fulfilment or self esteem as the owner of the enterprise. This gives joy to the owner.
3. The enterprise or company's name promotes the name of the family in order words popularize the name of the family.
4. The owner of the enterprise is always respected when he is in the midst of people or when invited to an occasion.
5. He has prepared for his retirement. When the entrepreneur is old he can always feed from the enterprise through his savings and profit generated from the enterprise at end of day's work.
6. He leaves legacy or asset for his children in case of death. In some families when the head of the family dies, the children become nuisance to the society but in this case, he has left asset for the family for their sustenance i.e., for paying school fees, feeding and so on.
7. Most of the entrepreneurs in these areas can construct and maintain their household items so no need paying others to do it for them.

### **Constraints to Entrepreneurship Development in Industrial and Technology Education in Nigeria.**

There are some of the problems militating against the development of entrepreneurship in industrial and technology education in Nigeria. These include:

- a. **Lack of capital:** Many have business ideas in industrial technology education but do not have the capital to start the business. The most painful aspect is that financial institutions are available for lending money for such purpose but the conditions attach to it, is so stringent that entrepreneur find it difficult to access the loan. Bashir (2012) disclosed that after the preliminaries of enterprise formation, the entrepreneur is faced with the task of raising enough fund to start the business. In the same opinion, Egbefo (2014) supported that lack of finance is the major constraint to entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.
- b. **Business location especially in urban area:** Business location is very essential in sitting a business. Most locations in the city that are accessible or suitable for business have been taken over by other entrepreneurs. In some cases, residential buildings were built in such land and the owners do not like to sell it in a search for money. Therefore, some individuals that have the money to establish a business in a city where they are interested find it difficult to get suitable land or location and even if found it is expensive.
- c. **Government Policy:** Government policies affect the development of entrepreneurship in Nigeria. Government sometimes increase tax or change price of commodities without long notice which affects entrepreneurs seriously. This is very common to prices of petroleum

products which invariably affects transport fare. Shu'aibu (2012) pointed out that in a modern society, all business enterprises are expected to pay tax to appropriate government agencies and these taxes change from time to time or when another government takes over the power. Kurfi in Shu'aibu (2012) listed taxes and levies approved by government Act of 1998. These taxes and levies approved by Federal Government are as follows:

- (i) Companies income tax
  - (ii) Withholding tax on companies, resident in the federal capital territory, Abuja and non-residential individuals,
  - (iii) Petroleum profit tax
  - (iv) Value added tax
  - (v) Education tax
  - (vi) Capital gains tax on residents of the federal capital territory, Abuja, corporate and non-residential individuals.
- d. **Problem of taking Risks:** It is obvious that many have the money to start a business but do not want to embark on it because of the fear of not succeeding. Risk taken is very essential in business. Anyone with fible mind can't establish a business enterprise. Wale-Awe (2010) pointed out that people do not want to establish a business enterprise because of attendant risks in the Nigerian environment. These could be supply risks, production risks, demand risks, collection risks, financial risks, exchange risk and personal risks.
- e. **Generating Business Idea:** One of the constraints to entrepreneurship development in Nigeria in this 21<sup>st</sup> century is that some individuals have the capital but do not know how to generate business ideas. It is not an overstatement to say that some politicians who looted money from government treasury kept it in their houses and farms instead of utilizing it to establish business for the benefit of youths and adults in terms of job creation. Another example is that some deposited the money in foreign account or fix deposit account in Nigeria.
- f. **Corruption:** It is evident the Mohammed Buhari lead administration is dealing with those that are corrupt or were corrupt. There are financial institutions saddled with the responsibility of giving loans to entrepreneurs or to those interested in establishing small-scale enterprise but these institutions put serious bottleneck that make it difficult for applicants to access the loan. Some of these institutions officers use their relations' passports and collateral to collect the loan meant for the public. This affects entrepreneurship development in any society.
- g. **Raw Materials:** Raw material is very essential for industrial use. It is processed to bring out products. Some raw materials need to be imported. Because of the high exchange rate many entrepreneurs find it difficult to afford the cost thereby bringing about the closure of many manufacturing companies.
- h. **Electricity Supply:** Power supply in Nigeria since the previous government of Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan to date has been terrible. Both small, medium and large scale enterprises rely on power supply which is unavailable and the cost of diesel is high. Many large enterprise find it difficult to afford the diesel for large scale production and this affects their profit and payment of salary thereby resulting to closure of the enterprise. Those that insist to continue with the production are forced to increase selling price of the products which affect the number of customers that patronize their businesses and this leads to closure of some of these businesses.

### Conclusion:

Entrepreneurship development is very important for the development of any nation. It reduces unemployment problem and it boosts the economy of the country. The obstacles to entrepreneurship development can be attributed to lack of capital, absence of power supply, inability to take risk, lack of raw material etc. Despite the above obstacles, it is vital to be self enterprising since it has its own rewards such as preparing for retirement, leaving a good legacy and asset for the siblings when death occurs.

### Recommendation

The following are recommended based on the content of this paper.

1. The graduates of industrial and technology education should be encouraged by assisting them financially to set up their own businesses in their areas of specialization. The assistance can be given by wealthy individuals or parents.
2. The government should strive to improve on power supply as it affects the economy of the country and many small and medium scale enterprise (SMS) are closing down.

3. The undergraduates should be encouraged to think creatively by reading different textbooks in entrepreneurship and books in their area of specialization in order to generate business ideas. They can as well shear their ideas with experienced entrepreneurs.
4. It is essential to establish business requiring raw materials that are available in Nigeria due to high exchange rate.
5. In establishing a business, the location should be accessible and area selected should be good to avoid business failure.
6. It is essential to take a reasonable risk where the possibility of succeeding is greater than failure when setting up a business.

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