



## Influence of Entrepreneurship on Librarians for Self Reliance Towards Economic Development of Nigeria.

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### ABSTRACT

This study investigated influence of entrepreneurship on librarians for self reliance towards economic development of Nigeria. The study used descriptive survey research design to investigate the subject matters and the population of the study comprised 265 participants (graduates of library and information science) drawn from three owned Kebbi State tertiary institution i.e Kebbi State polytechnic Dakingari, Kebbi State college of Nursing Science and Adamu Augie College of Education, Argungu, Kebbi State. The study selected 132 out of 265 participants using Research Advisor (2006) table to determining sample size and the study used convenient and purposive sampling techniques. The study used researcher-designed questionnaire titled: Entrepreneurship Programs and Graduates of Library and Information Science Questionnaire (EPGLISQ) to collect data. The questionnaire had sections 'A' which dealt with the background information of the participants. Section 'B' contained 18 items constructed based on research questions. The study used five Rating Scale (5) such as Very High Level (VHL)=5, High Level (HL)=4, Moderate Level (ML)=3, Low Level (LL)=2 and Very Low Level (VLL)=1 respectively to measure the responses of the participants. The content and construct validity of the research instrument was done by experts in business administration and other experts in entrepreneurship and the study obtained 0.90 reliability index. The study used descriptive statistics to answer the research questions while corresponding hypotheses were tested using independent T-test at 0.05 level of significance. The study found among others that entrepreneurship education is a useful tool in inculcating creativity and innovative business ideas for job creation among graduates of library and information science significantly. The study concluded that entrepreneurship education has significantly contributed in inculcating creativity, innovative and widening business ideas for job creation among graduates of library and information science for self-reliance. Based on findings and conclusion, the study recommended among others that the graduates of library and information science should continue to be expose to entrepreneurship education which has significantly contributed in inculcating creativity, innovative, and widening their business ideas for job creation.

**Keywords:** Graduates, Library and Information Science, Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurship Empowerment, Entrepreneurship Mentoring.

### Introduction

Entrepreneurship programmes is the totality of all the training processes designed to equip its youth and unemployed graduates with necessary skills, values, experience and orientations needed to be self-reliant and contribute to a nation's development. Akinboye (2015) sees entrepreneurship programmes as efforts by the government to inject values of creativity, innovation, entrepreneurship, emotion, character, needed skills, competence, knowledge, attitude and heart. According to Tamuno and Ogiji (2019) entrepreneurship programmes are the efforts of government that has the capability and ability to impact on the growth and development of an enterprise through technical and vocational training. Ratten (2019) sees entrepreneurship programmes as the government programmes which equips an individual and creates in the person the mindset to undertake the risk of venturing into something new by applying the knowledge and skills acquired in school. One salient point noticeably present in the definitions given so far is empowerment, in other words, entrepreneurship education empowers the recipients with skills and abilities for self-development and contribution to the nation's general development.

Entrepreneurship as a concept has been widely discussed in academic and industrial especially when issues that bothered on a developing economy are mentioned. Therefore, much attention has been paid to the idea of sustainable development especially with increase in the constant changing of Information and Communication Technology (ICTs). The present revolution of technology- driven society has made the user of technology in every sphere of life necessary for sustainable development. According Emir and Emojorho (2020), real development involves the creative capacity of individual to put goods and services through the imagination and practical application of their creative talents and productive labour force into use. Hence, Entrepreneurship in library and information science (LIS) is the bedrock of personal and national development.

Library and information science profession has never been operated with the economic objectives of marketing its products and services for monetary gain in order to become economically viable; hence there is need to introduce entrepreneurship into its academic programmes to train creative men and

women of outstanding competencies for the profession. In the light of this, and the face of dwindling funding, the library and information profession in the contemporary Nigeria society requires creative men and women with a broad understanding of the institution or corporation's internal and external environment as Pascal and Shin (2015) call it.

Entrepreneurship in library and information science is, no doubt, a recent development and it is envisioned to equip practitioners to take charge of their economic destinies rather than depend on government or private organizations for employment, most notably with no school libraries, dwindling absorbing capacity of our public libraries among other things (Tamuno, & Ogiji, 2019). Entrepreneurship seeks to provide graduates of library and information science with knowledge, skills and innovation to encourage Entrepreneurial success in a variety of setting (Jalali, 2012).

Library and information science profession have some forms of innovation and efficiency waiting to be developed through entrepreneurship education and training. In other words, entrepreneurship seeks to develop the intrinsic qualities of library and information science practitioners by empowering them to give definite expression to their potentials in the establishment and management of small and new businesses in an attempt to match societal demand with information products and services (Mamman & Ugwoke, 2021). Entrepreneurship in library and information science would continue to shape the future career of graduates of library and information science and in the long run, save them from the trauma associated with unemployment, dependency syndromes, prostitutions and armed robbery and other social vices in the country. If the requisites Information and Communication Technology (ITCs) facilities, learning apparatus, qualified staff and congenial learning environment are provided in school library, there is no doubt that the prospects of entrepreneurship in library and information science would be bright and more graduates of library and information science would be self-reliant. It is in view of the above background that this study deemed it necessary to investigate the influence of entrepreneurship on librarians for self reliance towards economic development of Nigeria.

### ***Statement of the Problem***

The Nigeria economy is predominantly driven by white collar jobs, not by self-employment. Yet, some of the fastest growing and most popular enterprises in Nigeria are small and medium enterprises. There is no gainsaying the fact that for quite some time now, Nigeria has been facing the worst situation of unemployment. The worrisome aspect of the phenomenon is that it is not only common among illiterate and poor background. It is common among graduates of various tertiary institutions including the graduates of library and information sciences who are roaming about the street searching for jobs that is not even forthcoming. Unemployment remains one of the biggest challenges confronting parents and government at all levels. It is however observed that the employment opportunities created and available space filled was either for the highest bidder or hijacked by politicians for their cronies thereby denying majority of graduates who are seeking for job and beneficiaries' access; and therefore, contributing insignificantly to employment generation quota needed to create impact to the state economy. The study contends therefore that, if the current spate of unemployment continues unabated, many graduates in Nigeria may eventually be recruited into the rank of oil theft syndicates, armed robbers, kidnappers, militants and insurgents; while their female counterparts will resort to more anti-social behaviours.

### ***Research Questions***

This study was guided by the following research questions

1. What is the extent of entrepreneurship traits on graduates of library and information science graduates in Kebbi state Nigeria?
2. What is the extent of entrepreneurship empowerment on graduates of library and information science graduates in Kebbi state Nigeria?
3. what is the extent of entrepreneurial mentoring on graduates of library and information science graduates in Kebbi state Nigeria?

### ***Objectives of the Study***

The objectives of this study are to find out;

1. The extent of entrepreneurship education on graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria.
2. The extent of entrepreneurship empowerment on graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria.
3. The extent of entrepreneurial mentoring on graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria.

### ***Research Hypotheses***

This study formulated and tested the following hypotheses at 0.05 levels of significances.

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant difference between entrepreneurship education and graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significance difference between entrepreneurship empowerment and graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria.

**H<sub>03</sub>:** There is no significance difference between entrepreneurial mentoring and graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria.

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## Conceptual Framework

This section presented Conceptual Framework

Entrepreneurship has been defined by various authors to mean many things since the middle age (Igbo, 2006). The entrepreneur has been seen as an actor, innovator or a developer of technology. However, the summary of what entrepreneurship means will reflect the individual definer's point of view Akanwa and Akpanabia (2012), entrepreneurship is the willingness and ability of an individual to seek out investment opportunities, establish and run an enterprise successfully. Esomomu (2018) defined entrepreneurship as the effective manipulation of human intelligence, as demonstrated in a creative and innovative performance. Onyebueke and Ochnongo (2002) sees entrepreneurship to be an art which involves recognizing a business opportunity, mobilizing resources and persisting to exploit that opportunity. Tijani Alawiye (2004), defines entrepreneurship as the process of adding to the stock of existing small, medium and big enterprises available to a country by creating and promoting many capable entrepreneurs who can successfully run innovative enterprises, nurture them to grow and sustain them, with a view to achieving board socio-economic development goals. It is also the process of bringing together creative and innovative ideas and copying them with management and organizational skill in order to combine people, money and resources to meet an identified need and thereby creating wealth. Akanwa and Akpanabia, (2012) Observe that entrepreneurship development is the ability to envision and chart a course for a new business venture by combining information from the functional disciplines and from the external environment in the context of the extraordinary uncertainty and ambiguity which faces a new business venture. Entrepreneurial development has been found to be capable of making positive impacts on the economy of a nation and the quality of life of the people (Adejumo, 2000). However, it has to be noted that only business that have been able to adopt and actually practice the principles of creativity and innovation are positively impacting the economy and add value to the life of the people. The only thing that is constant in this world is change. So, if one wants to meet his or her steps with the rest of the world then in this scenario it is imperative for him or her to adopt new phenomenon, new methodologies and new technology. In this regard, the phenomenon of innovation and creativity is very important. Nowadays, businesses, entrepreneurs and individuals, are adopting the concepts of innovation and creativity. These concepts of innovation and creativity are becoming the central part of the strategies of the business and individuals (Uru & Yozgat 2009).

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## Human Capital Theory

This study anchored on human capital theory by Becker (1994) who propounded human capital theory as a theory of earnings and one of the major determinants of poverty. This theory explains both individuals' decisions to invest in human capital (education and training) and the pattern of individuals' lifetime earnings. Individuals' different levels of investment in education and training are explained in terms of their expected returns from the investment. Investments in education and training entail costs both in the form of direct expenses (e.g., tuition) and foregone earnings during the investment period, so only those individuals who will be compensated by sufficiently higher lifetime earnings will choose to invest. Becker (1994) suggested that skills and training tend to improve individual's chance of employment, thereby contributing to their individual ability to cater for their welfare. Summary of human capital development to include human capital investment in the future, more training leads to better skills acquisitions, educational institutions play a significant role in the development of human capital and training enhances employability. The human capital theory predicts the investment in human capital based on knowledge and skill acquisition (Bruce, Emeh and ukahi, 2013; Garba, Djafar & Mansor, 2013). Human capital entails level of education, employee experience and entrepreneurial characteristics. Hahn, Minola, Bosio and Cassia (2019) enumerated various ways individuals can attain entrepreneurship information to include individual skills, information technology skills, self-acquire skills, occupational skills and continuous learning. There are several criticisms of Human Capital Theory. One of such criticisms is that the theory lacks evidence and is often untestable or based on circular reasoning (Ibrahim, A.U. & Umar, 2020.). Jalali (2012) also observed that the understanding and measurement of human capital is overly simplistic, as it goes beyond just counting training initiatives. In addition, human capital theory has also been criticized that it does not provide a proper relationship between the individual and their capital, as it analyses economic significance in isolation from the whole structure of human activity (Pascal & Shin, 2015).). In spite the criticisms, Human Capital Theory serves as a tool for organizing and synthesizing the ideas that shaped the research inquiries on how unemployed graduates in library and information science in Kebbi State, Nigeria in the North West geo political zone could attain entrepreneurial characteristics to become self-employed and earn income after learning in tertiary institutions. Human capital is important in realizing and producing entrepreneurial opportunity, and this implies that the realization of these opportunities will enhance entrepreneurial motivation for graduate to start –up business and acquisition of standard entrepreneurial education which is one of the main constructs of HCT knowledge. However, based on the theoretical submission, this study employed human capital theory in order to set the context for the study and prepare the ground for discussions on entrepreneurship programs, which emphasizes the identification and assessment of skills, knowledge and experience that are essential for the graduates of library and information science needed to equip them to be self- reliance in Kebbi State Nigeria.

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## Methodology

This study employed descriptive survey research design and the population of the study comprised 265 participants (graduates of library and information science) The study selected 132 out of 265 participants using Research Advisor (2006) table to determining sample size and the study used convenient and purposive sampling techniques The study used researcher-designed questionnaire titled: Entrepreneurship Programs and Graduates of Library and Information Science Questionnaire (EPGLISQ) to collect data. The questionnaire had sections 'A' which dealt with the background information of the participants. Section 'B' contained 18 items constructed based on research questions. The study used five Rating Scale (5) such as Very High Level (VHL)=5, High Level (HL)=4, Moderate Level (ML)=3, Low Level (LL)=2 and Very Low Level (VLL)=1 respectively to measure the responses of the participants. The copies of the questionnaires were given to the experts in Business Administration, as well as, experts in Entrepreneurship in Federal

University Birnin-Kebbi for validation and the study made necessary corrections and adjustments based on their comments and suggestions, the corrected version of the research instruments was adjudged to have content and construct validity and the instrument was adopted for the study to collect data from the participants. To determine reliability of the research instrument, a pilot study was conducted in which the questionnaires were administered to the participants that were not part of sampled participants and after an interval of four (4) weeks, the questionnaires were read ministered using test-retest method of stability. The results of Test-retest were computed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMC) Statistical formula, which yielded a reliability index of 0.90 and this shows that the instrument was reliable for data collection. The study used descriptive statistics to answer research questions, while T-test was used to test the null hypotheses at the 0.05 level of significance.

## Analysis and Results

This section tested the hypotheses at 0.05 levels of significance using statistical package for social science (SPSS).

### Hypothesis One

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant difference between entrepreneurship education and graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria. This hypothesis was tested by subjecting the entrepreneurship traits and graduates of library and information science scores to independent T-test analysis as shown in Table 1

**Table 1: Showing t-test Analyses of entrepreneurship education and graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria**

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Error	T	P-value	Decision
EE	130	19.98	0.20	5.447	0.000	Significant
GLIS	130	21.71	0.25			

EE= Entrepreneurship Education

GLIS=Graduates of Library and Information Science

Table 1 indicated the descriptive statistics and t-test analyses of entrepreneurship education and Graduates of Library and Information Science. The results indicated that Entrepreneurship education has mean of 19.98 with standard error of 0.20 while Graduates of Library and Information Science has mean of 21.71 with standard error of 0.25. The results of the t-test ( $t = 5.447$ ,  $P\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) revealed that there is significant difference in the scores of entrepreneurship education and Graduates of Library and Information Science. These results imply that entrepreneurship education scores is statistically significant on average higher than that of Graduates of Library and Information Science. This means that entrepreneurship education inculcating creativity and innovative business ideas for job creation among Graduates of Library and Information Science in Kebbi state Nigeria.

### Hypothesis Two

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant difference between entrepreneurship empowerment and graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria. This hypothesis was tested by subjecting the entrepreneurship empowerment and graduates of library information science scores to independent T-test analysis as shown in Table 2

**Table 2: Showing t-test Analyses of entrepreneurship empowerment and graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria**

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Error	t	P-value	Decision
EE	130	19.98	0.20	7.644	0.000	Significant
GLIS	130	22.31	0.23			

EE= Entrepreneurship Empowerment

GLIS=Graduates of Library and Information Science

Table 2 indicated the descriptive statistics and t-test analyses of Entrepreneurship Empowerment

and Graduates of Library and Information Science. The results indicated that Entrepreneurship Empowerment has mean of 19.98 with standard error of 0.20 while Graduates of Library and Information Science has mean of 22.31 with standard error of 0.23. The results of the t-test ( $t = 7.644$ ,  $P\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) revealed that there is significant difference in the scores of Entrepreneurship Empowerment and Graduates of Library and Information Science. These results imply that Entrepreneurship Empowerment scores is statistically significant on average higher than that of Graduates of Library and Information Science. This means that Entrepreneurship Empowerment was found to be source of equipping and furnishing graduates of library and information science to be business oriented and utilize business opportunity significantly.

### Hypothesis Three

**H<sub>03</sub>:** There is no significant difference between entrepreneurship mentoring and graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria. This hypothesis was tested by subjecting the entrepreneurship mentoring and graduates of library and information science scores to independent T-test analysis as shown in Table 3

**Table3: Showing t-test Analyses of entrepreneurship mentoring and graduates of library and information science in Kebbi state Nigeria**

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Error	T	P-value	Decision
EM	130	19.98	0.20	5.463	0.000	Significant
GLIS	130	21.45	0.18			

EM= Entrepreneurship Mentoring

GLIS=Graduates of Library and Information Science

Table 3 indicated the descriptive statistics and t-test analyses of Entrepreneurship Mentoring and Graduates of Library and Information Science. The results indicated that Entrepreneurship Mentoring has mean of 19.98 with standard error of 0.20 while Graduates of Library and Information Science has mean of 21.45 with standard error of 0.18. The results of the t-test ( $t= 5.463$ ,  $P\text{-value}=0.000<0.05$ ) revealed that there is significant difference in the scores of Entrepreneurship Mentoring and Graduates of Library and Information Science. These results imply that Entrepreneurship mentoring scores is statistically significant on average higher than that of Graduates of Library and Information Science. This means that Entrepreneurship Mentoring provides sense of proper business guiding and directing as well as, basic knowledge and skills for the Graduates of Library and Information Science significantly.

## Summary of the Major Findings

The following are the summary of the major findings emanated from this study

1. The study found that entrepreneurship education inculcating creativity and innovative business ideas for job creation among graduates of library and information science significantly.
2. The study found that entrepreneurship empowerment was mainly to equipping and furnishing graduates of library and information science to be business oriented and utilize business opportunity significantly.
3. The study found that entrepreneurship mentoring provides sense of proper business counselling, basic knowledge and skills for job creation among graduates of library and information science significantly.

## Discussion of the Major Findings

This section further discussed major findings of this study

First finding indicated that entrepreneurship education inculcating creativity and innovative business ideas for job creation among graduates of library and information science significantly. This finding agreed with Igbo (2016) who found that entrepreneurship education enhances sense of business direction and innovation to all prospective business men and women who are willing to exploit business opportunities in their locality. The finding was also in consonance with Akanwa, and Akpanabia (2012) who found that entrepreneurship education provides basic knowledge and skills that would enhance people's ability to utilize business opportunity in their local environment to be self-employed

Second finding indicated that entrepreneurship empowerment was mainly to equipping and furnishing graduates of library and information science to be business oriented and utilize business opportunity significantly. This finding was in tandem with Ogbo, and Nwachukwu (2012) who found that entrepreneurship empowerment was mainly to equip and facilitate capacity of entrepreneurs to start their businesses through provision of working tools for self-employment. The study also corroborated with Ibrahim and Umar (2020) who found that the primary aim of entrepreneurship empowerment was mainly to assist entrepreneurs through provision of credit facilities to purchase working tools to start their businesses for self-reliance.

Third finding indicated that entrepreneurship mentoring provides sense of proper business counselling, basic knowledge and skills for job creation among graduates of library and information science significantly. This finding agreed with Tamuno, and Ogiji (2019) who found that entrepreneurial mentoring can promote greater retention of graduate job seeker which is a key component of effective employment generation. Similarly, the finding agreed with Adejumo, (2020) who opined that entrepreneurial mentorship has positive influence on the attitude of higher institutions graduate on their career preparation.

## Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the study concluded that,

1. Entrepreneurship education has significantly contributed in inculcating creativity, innovative and widening business ideas for job creation among graduates of library and information science for self-reliance.

2. It is imperative to enhance and empower graduates of library and information science through provision of credit facilities mainly to equipping, furnishing and supporting them in realizing and utilizing their business opportunity significantly.
3. Entrepreneurship mentoring provides sense of proper business counselling, basic knowledge and skills for job creation among graduates of library and information science significantly for self-employment

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## Recommendations

The following are the recommendations of this study

1. The graduates of library and information science should be expose to entrepreneurship education which has significantly contributed in inculcating creativity, innovative, and widening their business ideas for job creation towards becoming self-reliance.
2. There is need to continue enhancing and empowering graduates of library and information science through provision of credit facilities for equipping, furnishing and supporting them in realizing and utilizing their business opportunity significantly for self-employment
3. The graduates of library and information science should be expose continually to entrepreneurship mentoring for proper business counselling, basic knowledge and skills to increases chance of job creation significantly and self-employment.

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