

## **Determinants of Accounting Structure in Small and Medium Enterprises: Empirical Evidence from Bauchi State**

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### **Abstract**

**A**ccounting is an information infrastructure. Business performance is based on the quality of accounting information which is used to facilitate decision making in the allocation of economic resources. It is also used to reduced agency cost and lower cost of capital, thus, insuring business growth and performance efficiency. This study examined empirically the relationship between accounting structure and small and medium enterprises performance in Bauchi State. Data was collected through primary sources i.e interviews and questionnaires administered on small and medium entrepreneurs in Bauchi State. Information and record keeping, recognition and measurement, internal control, laws and regulations compliance and decision making are the exogenous variables and performance is the endogenous. Regression analysis was utilized and adopted as tools of analysis. The results show that information and record, recognition and measurement, internal control, laws and regulations compliance are all positively and significantly related to small and medium enterprises performance in the state with coefficient of determination  $R^2$  of 71%, F.Stat. 10.00 and F.sig 0.0000. It was concluded that sound accounting structure is very important factor in the over role performance of small and medium enterprises. Inadequate accounting structure leads to poor performance which will result to business bankruptcy and failure. In line with the findings and conclusions of the study, it is recommended that small and medium enterprises should be subjected to accounting structure appreciation training across all the twenty local governments. In addition, the state government and SMEDEN should organize workshops regularly of accounting structure and business performance. This will ensure sustainable growth and development as an evidence of democratic governance delivery and poverty reduction in Nigeria. The study also has contributed to the literature by validating economic resources base theory with respect to Nigerian data by using effect of accounting structure on Bauchi state small and medium entrepreneur's performance.

**Keywords:** *Information and record keeping, Recognition and measurement, Internal control, Decision making*

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### **Background of the Study**

Accounting information is meant to facilitate efficient allocation of capital in the economy. An important aspect of this role is to improve firm's investment decisions. The primary focus of financial reporting is information about earnings and its components. Earnings information is the single most important summary measure about firms' performance among all information disseminated through corporate disclosure procedures. The quality of earnings has an important influence on the overall information regarding firm's performance and thus may have a role in mitigating information asymmetry (Aderemi, Ilori, Siyanbola, Adegbite, Abereijo, 2008 & Nichter, Goldmark, 2009).

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) are considered as one of the most important factors contributing to the economic development of the society. Entrepreneurs have been considered instrumental in initiating and sustaining socio-economic development. Entrepreneur is the key factor of entrepreneurship and now men, women and youths have been recognized. Entrepreneurial activity has been rising continuously over the past two decades of the twentieth century. On a global basis, the sheer volume of 'business start-ups' has been enormous, and the number of new entrepreneurs entering every facet of the commercial market unparalleled in documented history. Entrepreneurship is a rapidly rising concern of a modern competitive economy and its contribution in an economy is viably recognized worldwide. Nigeria being a developing country is still on its way to understand the need of self-employed people who can serve the nation rather than being served by it. In the last decade the idea of self-employment has really increased up and many SME have emerged in Nigeria and contributing to its economic growth & development. This process of development requires equal participation of all citizens regardless of gender. But the matter to ponder is, entrepreneurship is viewed as a male-gendered concept in Nigeria.

Women constitute more than 50% of the total population of Nigeria and this huge portion of population if provided with the proper training and education can play an overwhelming role in growth of the overall economy of Nigeria. But unfortunately only 16% of more than 50% of the population is involved in activities aiming at increasing the revenue of the country. About 60% of the women entrepreneurs in the country choose traditional businesses like Beauty parlors, bakeries, handicrafts and boutiques etc. All these businesses, their survival and growth depend on a sound accounting system put in place which is the motivation of this study. Accounting Structure which comprises of information and record keeping, recognition and measurement, internal control, decision making, laws and regulations compliance, Odoemene, (2003, Jensen, (2003) & Jaya, Mohd, & Azwadi, (2012) are all about keeping proper records and internal control mechanisms in order to sub guard the assets and avoid wastages and loses thus enhancing business efficiency. The concept of small and medium enterprises performance is all about keeping the enterprises in business, growth, self employment, financial independence and socio-economic impact in the society by reducing poverty, security problems, and employment etc. all these have positive impact on economic and development of the country. In view of the above, accounting structure mechanisms plays an important role in the performance of small and medium enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out an empirical study connecting accounting structure determinants and small and medium enterprises performance in Bauchi State of Nigeria.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Many studies have been conducted on the influence of accounting structure determinants on performance of SME. However, most of the studies are foreign based and inconclusive such as Kenyon, and Tilton, (2006) & Kinney, (2000) & Kumar, and Sharma, (2005), & Leung, Coram, and Copper, (2007) as documented. Only few studies were conducted in Nigeria. Even the few Nigerian-based studies were mostly concerned with firm characteristics and management (Onu, 2007 & Okike, 2007). Few other studies in advance economies such as Levitt (1998), and Jiang, Lee, and Anandarajan (2008) associated accounting structure with SMEs performance with only one variable which means recognition and measurement. Thus, while empirical studies on accounting structure using Nigerian data exist, none of the studies combine accounting determinants and their impact on SME performance.

Thus, gaps in the literature exist in term of both depth of variables coverage and period of analysis in Nigeria. In view of the fact that today, SME performance and accounting quality can be regarded as two of the most striking and challenging issues in studies related to Accounting and finance (European Commission, 2008). There is a need to conduct a study that will extend its scope to both accounting and SMEs performance, and period beyond 2015. Furthermore, the peculiar and sensitive nature of the SME industry as well as the reforms it has continued to undergo the need for special attention. So far, the sector has attracted little or no research effort with respect to accounting determinants and performance. This study therefore is set to fill these gaps that have been identified by using Bauchi State of Nigeria as domain of the study.

### **Objective of the Study**

The primary objective of this study is to examine the relationship between accounting structure determinants and SME performance in Bauchi State.

### **Research Question of the Study**

To what extent does accounting structure determinants has an effect on SME performance in Bauchi State?

### **Hypotheses of the Study**

The study hypotheses are stated in a null form that, accounting structure determinants have no significant effect on SME performance in Bauchi State.

### **Significance of the Study**

The study has significant contribution to the SME by bringing out the importance of accounting structure determinants in business. It will also provide Bauchi State Government policy formulation and review on SME performance in the state. In addition to that Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN), and Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) will also find the study useful by providing the effect of sound accounting structure in entrepreneur survival and growth in Nigeria. To the academics, analyst, educators, investors and researchers, the study provides additional knowledge on theory and practice of SME performance and accounting structure determinants and provide suggestions for future research.

### **Scope of the Study**

This study examined the relationship between accounting structure determinants and SME performance in Bauchi State of Nigeria. The period of study is ten years with effect from 1st

August, 2008 to 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2017. Relevant data was collected from SME in Bauchi State and State Government Office of Statistics.

## **Literature Review**

### **The Concept of Accounting Structure Determinants**

Accounting Ugwudioha (2017) is the process of collecting, analyzing, classifying, recording, and summarizing financial information and interpreting such information to help in organizational decisions. The users of accounting information are classified into two broad headings which are internal and external. The internal users are owners, management, employees and trade unions. While the external users creditors, potential investors, customers, government, financial analyst and researchers. The purpose of accounting is to provide evaluation of performance/profitability, management decision making, ascertaining financial position, planning purposes, record of transactions, reduction of fraud, losses and wastages, monitor organization progress, determinant asset and liabilities and liquidity (Ugwudioha, 2017). The most common and notable objective of business organization is profit maximization. Accounting has a major voice in any organizational decision, plays a key role in the realization of this objective. Some of the goals of accounting are owner's wealth maximization, profit maximization, non financial goals such as growth, diversification, and survival; improve productivity and control of market share (Mahmoud, 2016). It also provides information on acquisition utilization and distribution of financial resources (Adebisi, 2014). The accounting structure determinants which are information and record keeping, recognition and measurement, internal control, decision making, laws and regulations compliance are to provide businesses to control resources and ensure survival and profitability. Determinants of accounting structure are the independent variable.

### **The Concept of Small and Medium Enterprises Performance**

On view of the world, 1.4 billion poor people 50% are anticipated to be SME businesses. In the last few decades SME had started to realize the value of self-employment and they are now utilizing their capabilities in entrepreneurial activities. And it is noted that there has been a rapid upsurge in self-employed citizens in the developed nations. In USA, 25% of the total business is owned by citizens and almost same patterns are being identified in Canada and France where one-third and one-fifth small businesses are owned by women respectively. Whereas in Asia, SME comprises 40% of the total workforce. However, in China women are dominating the men at least by two fold and similar inclinations are observed in Japan (Adebayo, 2015). And it is the scarceness of employment opportunities that end to raise neologism i.e. "Entrepreneurship Mentality" (Richardson, Rhona, and Finnegan, 2010). Citizens can either be self or paid employed. But both of the employments are prone to risks and problems (Singh, Simpson, Mordi, and Okrfore, 2011). Researchers claim that family issues such as giving proper time and fulfilling family culpabilities are the chief issues confronted by them (Adebayo, 2015). Another inquiry supported the findings that citizens are mainly impelled to be the home makers Kadiri, (2012). Whereas Richardson, Rhona, and Finnegan (2010) & Aderemi, Ilori, Siyanbola, Adegbite, & Abereijo (2012) highlighted that male dominance in culture creates problems for female entrepreneurs in terms of limiting their mobility, business participation and market interactions.

The further arguments of the research revealed that SME entrepreneurs of Nigeria have to face both environments; traditional and contemporary in order to run their enterprises. Traditional category includes socio cultural and religious elements while contemporary

category is a sub category of above mentioned factors and includes constitutional structure, policy making and other institutional mechanism. Furthermore, they recognized poor economy and stereotyped society as other factors liable of causing glitches for SME entrepreneurs' performance. The following are the performance indicators for SME entrepreneur: Self fulfillment, financial independence and socio-economic impact on country. SME performance is the dependent variable this study.

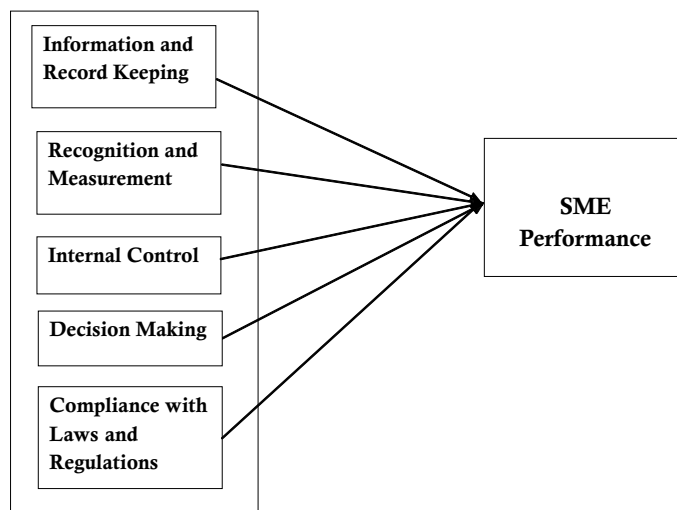
### **Determinant of Accounting Structure and SME Performance**

Accounting structure are measures that organizations institute with the aim of ensuring that the objectives, goals, and mission of the organization are met (Vijayakumar, & Jayachitra, 2013). They refer to set of organizational policies and procedures that ensure any transaction is processed in the appropriate way to avoid waste, theft and misuse of organization resources. Through accounting systems, organizations achieve performance and organizational goals, prevent loss of resources, enable production of reliable reports and ensure compliance with laws and regulations. Thus accounting structure is established by the organizational management to ensure that the business of enterprise is carried out in an orderly and efficient manner. This further ensures adherence to management policies safeguard the assets and secure the completeness and accuracy of the records. Organizations are constantly and extensively working to improve their accounting systems so as to increase revenue inflow, survive in the rapidly changing economic and competitive environments, and adapt to the shifting customer demands and priorities (Okafor, & Amalu, 2010). Internal control consists of five interrelated components which are derived from the way management runs a business, and are integrated with the management process: control environment; risk assessment; control activities; information and communication; and monitoring (Oke, 2013).). According to Akpor-Robaro (2012), under the current operations of organizations in general, the importance of internal control can be divided into six major categories; detecting error and fraudulence, decreasing illegal conduct, improving the competence of the business entity, improving the quality of data, helping to create the business infrastructure, and decreasing auditors' fee (World Bank Enterprise Survey, 2012).

Accounting structure is an important issue in accounting and finance. . It is fundamental aspect of management stewardship responsibility to provide interested parties with reasonable assurance that their organisation is effectively controlled and that the information they receive are accurate and dependable. Developing a strong system of accounting systems provides this assurance. Carter, & Shaw, (2006). highlighted that the heightened interest in internal controls is, in part, as a result of significant losses incurred by several organizations. He explained that, an analysis of the problems related to losses indicated that they could probably have been avoided had the organizations maintained effective internal control systems. Such systems would have prevented or enabled earlier detection of problems that led to losses in the banking industry, thereby limiting damage to the organization. This same idea is reflected in Yan Wen-Thornton, (2013), that, poor standards of corporate governance had led to insufficient controls being in place to prevent wrong doing in the United States in the 1990s, as demonstrated by the collapse of Enron and WorldCom.

**Determinants of Accounting Structure  
Independent Variables**

**SME Performance  
Dependent Variable**



**Source:** Author (2017) Synthesis of Accounting Structure Determinants and SME Performance

**Small and Medium Enterprises in Bauchi State**

Bauchi State has population of about 5 million people according to 2006 National Census. It is one of the less industrialize state in Nigeria. Majority business community are engaged SME. For the purpose of efficiency of their business operation, it is necessary to have accounting structure in place.

**Empirical Review of Determinants of Accounting Structure and SME Performance**

**Information and Record Keeping and SME Performance**

Accessing financial capital for start-up and business growth provide problems for all entrepreneurs and especially for women entrepreneurs, regardless of the size or the type of industry in which the business operates. There is no doubt that having access to financial capital, whether through loans, revolving credit, lines of credit or overdraft accounts, is a major concern for SEM who starts their own business. Several studies such as Alam & Hossan (2003) & Acs & Phillips (2002) have documented that information and record keeping has positive relation with SME performance.

**Recognition and Measurement and SME Performance**

Regarding the attitudes of people toward entrepreneurial failure in Nigeria, there is a belief that it is natural and unavoidable since there are a great many storms in the market ocean and it is impossible to avoid drinking ocean water occasionally (Amutha, 2011). Therefore, when someone has failed in their business, while he /she does up the seaboard, friends and family are often supportive and hope that he/she will be able to re-launch the enterprise in the future. This has make SME owners Acs & Phillip (2002) & Ang (2009) not to be mindful about recognition and measurement of business transaction such that they don't know the difference between total revenue and net profit.

### **Internal Control and SME Performance**

Zaleski (2013), carried out a study to establish the impact of internal control design on entrepreneur's " ability to investigate staff fraud and staff life style and fraud detection in Nigeria. Data were collected from 13 Nigerian entrepreneurs using a Four Point Likert Scale questionnaire and analysed using percentages and ratios. The study found that Internal control design influences staff attitude towards fraud such that a strong internal control mechanism is deterrence to staff fraud while a weak one exposes the system to fraud and creates opportunity for staff to commit fraud. In addition, most Nigerian entrepreneurs do not pay serious attention to the life style of their staff members and that most staff members are of the view that effective and efficient internal control design could detect employee fraud schemes in the banking sector. The study concluded that effective and efficient internal control system is necessary to stem the malaise in the SME sector. The study therefore recommended that entrepreneurs in Nigeria should upgrade their internal control designs and pay serious attention to the life style of their staff members as this could be a red flag to identifying frauds. The study established that there are deficiencies in the systems of internal controls, with the degree of deficiencies varying from one enterprise to another. The components of internal control Ann (2003) & Babalola (2009) that were missing in most businesses surveyed were: firstly, risk analysis, and secondly lack of proper flow of information. In addition, the study established that the sample population had limited awareness of what constituted an effective system of internal control. The study also found that there is a negative relationship between the age of an enterprise and the effectiveness of its system of internal control while a negative correlation between the resources held by an enterprise and its internal control system weaknesses exists. The recommended that these was need to enlighten the operators of small business of what constitutes an efficient and effective system of internal control through forums and seminars.

### **Decision Making and SME Performance**

Research has highlighted that although women and men's motivations for business initiation are quite similar, men often cite economic reasons and generally see entrepreneurship as a business decision, whereas women often cite family needs and view the business mostly as a life choice and a way of integrating family and career needs (Brush, Carter, Greene, Hart, Gatewood, 2002). Therefore, entrepreneurs Baharun (2004) & Barabasch, Huang & Lawson, (2009) have to assume multiple roles and this often gives rise to family and business conflict, which can become an obstacle in managing their business. From the research on women entrepreneurs and their family life, it appears there are many negative issues to counter the positive ones. Furthermore do successful women entrepreneurs experience more family and work conflict than their male counterparts?

### **Compliance with Laws and Regulations and SME Performance**

Governments in general at a national level have played a key role in the development of entrepreneurship and strongly effect SME owner's decisions on whether or not to become entrepreneurs. In some countries flexible government support encourages SME's involvement in the challenges of business start-up. Scholars have paid much attention to the policies of governments and carried out research in different countries around the world because of its effect on SME performance especially in Nigeria (Bello, 2005 & Amutha, 2011). In both studies even though conducted at different time, compliance with Laws and Regulations was found significantly and positively related with SME performance in Nigeria. They all explained that majority of Nigerian SME are not complying with laws and regulations of their different businesses.

### **Theoretical Framework**

There are many theories that link determinants of accounting structure and SME performance. In view of the above, the economic resources base theory was used in this study to underpin it. The theory is concerned about efficiency of scarce economic resources employment and deployment and its interactions with accountability, control, acquisition, utilization and distribution of the resources. This theory is enough to explain the impact of determinants of accounting structure on SME performance especially in Nigeria today.

### **Methodology**

This study utilizes a qualitative, survey, descriptive and correlation approach. A qualitative approach is considered suitable as the purpose of the study is to examine the relationship between determinants of accounting structure on SME performance in Bauchi State. The population for this study is made up of twenty local government councils of Bauchi state in each local government thirty entrepreneurs were selected using purposive sampling. Primary Data was used in this study. The data was collected using questionnaires from entrepreneurs across the twenty local governments and interview was conducted where there is difficulty in filling the questionnaire. Their perceptions were sorted out from the questions asked in the questionnaires. A total of five hundred questionnaires were return which is 83% from the respondents across the 20 local governments in the state. The questionnaires were found adequate for this study, since evaluation of the SME performance with regards to accounting structure facilitate quick response. Five (5) structured questions using a 5 point Likert scale ranging from 5 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree) were developed for each of the five determinants of Accounting Structure. The research instrument developed by (Aupperle, Carroll, & Hatfield, 1985), are adapted in this study. The data collected were first analyzed using descriptive statistics. This presents the mean, standard deviations, minimum point and maximum point. To be able to compare the views of the SME entrepreneurs on each component of accounting structure determinants, regression analysis was employed in order to determine the degree of significant attached to each of the components of accounting structure determinants (Gujarati, 1999). The following the model was adapted in the study in line with the works of Kenyon, and Tilton, (2006) & Kinney, (2000) & Kumar, and Sharma, (2005), & Leung, Coram, and Copper, (2007), earlier done.

The researcher reviewed the appropriate statistical data analysis tools namely descriptive, inferential and test statistics before analyzing the data. Collected raw data was cleaned and edited for completeness and consistency. It then systematically organized to confirm if it represents the target population and to facilitate objective analysis at a later stage. The responses were also screened for correctness and accuracy and then they were assigned numerical values which was representing various attributes being measured. Data was analyzed by use of the linear regression model below:

$$FP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IRK + \beta_2 RMT + \beta_3 INC + \beta_4 DMG + \beta_5 CLR + \epsilon \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where:

**FP** is the financial performance

**$\beta_0$ - $\beta_5$**  are coefficients.

**IRK** is information and record keeping. It was measured by the level of accounting record keeping by SME businesses

**RMT** is recognition and measurement and was measured by level of accounting record quality.



**INC** is internal control and was measured by the level of compliance and implementation of the internal control system

**DMG** is decision making and was measured by creating conducive business atmosphere and efficient allocation of resources.

**CLR** is compliance with laws and regulation and was measured by the level of compliance with law, laws and regulations governing SME business.

$\epsilon$  is the error term for the model

E-views Software is used to aid in quantitative data analysis in this study. The results were presented in tables. Qualitative data from the open-ended questions was analysed through content analysis. The output for this study was presented using descriptive statistics like the mean score, standard deviation, correlation matrix, and regression results.

## Result and Discussions

### Regression Analysis

As shown in Table 1, the five independent variables that were studied explain 71% of the SME performance as represented by the  $R^2$ . This therefore means that other factors not studied in this research contribute 29% of the SME performance. Therefore, further research should be conducted to investigate the other factors (29%) that affect revenue generation.

**Table 1: ANOVA**

MODEL	R	R <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig. F Change (P-value)
1	0.958 <sup>a</sup>	0.712	0.590	0.498	0.000

**Source:** Author Research Data (2017) Eview Result

The P -value of 0.000 (Less than 0.05) implies that the model of SME performance is significant at the 5 percent significance. As illustrated in the table, the significance value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05 thus the model is statistically significance.

**Table 2: Model Summary: Coefficient of Determination**

MODEL	Summary	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	7.691	6	3.859	10.00	0.0000 <sup>a</sup>
Residual	22.799	24	1.466		
Total	30.490	30			

**Source:** Author Research Data (2017) E-view

Result shows a summary of the analysis of the model. The F critical at 1% level of significance was 27.711. Since F calculated is greater than the F critical (value = 10.00), this shows that the overall model was significant.

**Table 3: Coefficient of Determination**

MODEL	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Std
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	3.52	0.59		4.99	0.00
Information and Record Keeping	0.32	0.17	0.312	1.99	0.05
Recognition and Measurement	0.06	0.81	0.051	0.33	0.06
Internal Control	0.26	0.60	0.315	1.78	0.05
Decision Making	0.14	0.14	0.217	0.87	0.00
Laws and Regulations Compliance	0.01	0.16	0.013	0.14	0.01

**Source:** Research Data (2017) Eview Result.

Table 3 illustrates results of a linear regression analysis determining the effect of the independent variables (information and record keeping, recognition and measurement, internal control, decision making, laws and regulations compliance) on the dependent variable (revenue generation). Using the results, we have the regression equation as:

$$Y = 3.52 + 0.32IRK + 0.06RMG + 0.26INC + 0.14DMG + 0.01LRC \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Where:

- Y** is the dependent variable (SME Performance),
- IRK** is information and record Keeping,
- RMG** is recognition and measurement,
- INC** is internal control,
- DMG** is decision making,
- LRC** is laws and regulation compliance.

According to the regression equation established, taking all factors into account with constant at zero showed that the model is stabilized. This indicating that the independent variables were well selected, combined and utilized to explain the dependent variable. The result is robust for policy making.

SME performance play a number of roles in supporting the accounting systems by ensuring all documents are authentic, correct and confirm that the internal control system is working. According to Hayes et al. (2005), internal control comprises five components; the control environment, the entity's risk assessment process, the information and communication systems, control activities and the monitoring of controls which helps in improving performance as stabilizing accounting structure.

Weaknesses identified within the system are addressed through relevant recommendations made. Systems of internal control were weak functioning as per the intended plan thus enhancing efficiency and accurate data capturing to also be weak. Internal controls are essential to corporate success and survival because they provide reasonable assurance on the achievement of objective in a number of categories including: effectiveness and efficiency of operations; reliability in financial reporting; and compliance with applicable laws and regulations (Chambers, 2009). Numerous audits need to be conducted in line with technological changes to ensure the systems' sustainability. This enhances easy detection of few errors that have occurred. Frequent audits have helped in evaluating and improving the effectiveness of the systems. Checks and balances of the organizational form a basis for the authority functions to minimize the potential losses due to fraud, abuse and mismanagement (Sarens and De Beelde, 2006).

### **Conclusion**

The study revealed that SME performance depends on the accounting structure put in place by the entrepreneurs. It will enhance business performance, growth, survival and productivity. Accounting structure plays a number of roles in supporting the systems by ensuring all documents are authentic, correct and confirm that the relevant staffs have signed all documents before processing to prevent misappropriation of sales revenues. Timely bank reconciliation, customer records reconciliation and report accurately on sales revenue collections are undertaken. There was existence of loopholes through which revenue is lost. The study concluded that systems of internal control were not functioning as per the intended plan thus enhancing inefficiency and inaccurate data capturing.

### **Recommendations to Policy and Practice**

The study recommends SME to cultivate integrity and ethical values among its owners, employees and management (where applicable). Effective board of directors, management, and audit division should be established in SME. Qualified and effective internal auditor should be hired in SME. Internal and external auditor should be encouraged to interact well. A culture should be developed in SME for good attitude and its policies of management in regard to the importance of internal controls in sales revenue generation. SME should determine the level of risk carefully to be accepted, and try to maintain such risk within determined levels. SME should design accounting structure to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, reliability of financial reporting as well as compliance with laws and regulations. This can be achieved by periodic performance review and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the controls designed by the internal auditor department. SME entrepreneurs should be subjected to accounting structure appreciation training. State government, SMEDAN and Federal Government as well as nongovernmental organizations to organize a training workshop on value relevance of accounting structure for SME effective and efficient performance. Further research is recommended in accounting structure and other areas of capacity of governance that can ensure economic growth and development.

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