Globalizing Social Entrepreneurship for Self Reliance and Societal Change for Curriculum Development in Education System in Nigeria

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A b s t r a c t

There is no doubt that the 21st century has brought about a paradigm shift in all aspects of human life and social change. One of such is globalization which has reshaped the socio-economic pattern of all nations. Applicability of globalization to social entrepreneurship is hinged on the significant role it plays in poverty alleviation and socio-political transformation the world over. Socio entrepreneurship is concern with bringing about social impact and social change through innovative thinking. In view of this, this paper discussed globalizing social entrepreneurship for self reliance and social change in Nigeria. The paper concludes with the following recommendations such as a call on the government to provide infrastructure such as good road networking, effective transportation system and electricity to attract investors and allow the linkages of the rural dwellers with the western world. Modern equipment and facilities such as computers should also be provided in tertiary institution by the government to facilitate effective teaching and learning of social entrepreneurship.

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Background to the Study
Education is the key to social, economic and political transformation in the world over. It is a veritable tool for civilization and a potent instrument for poverty alleviation. It is based on this that quality education at all levels became a fundamental right of the citizen. In view of this importance of education in the world economy order, declaration of education for all (EFA) in 1990 became a renewed global concerned geared towards widening people access to education. In the light of this, Jide and Tijani (2012) reflected that any nation that plays with the education of her teeming population is directly or indirectly breeding hunger, disease and social political instability.

The whole world has turned to a global village which demands a paradigm shift in all facet of the economy towards knowledge driving powered by entrepreneurship development. In the context, Tessema (2007) believed that the quest for entrepreneurship is on the increase because with entrepreneurship, people can be self-employed and that improved the economic power of the individual as well as the nation. Following this though pattern therefore, any nation that wants to be relevant in the business of a modern world should globalize his education for efficiency, effectiveness and changes to meet the challenges of our time. In view of the above exposition, this paper is focused on globalizing social entrepreneurship to engender self-reliance and societal change in the 21st century Nigerian society.

Concept of globalization
The whole world has become a global village in the 21st century era of computer. Thus, there is demand for global economic competiveness among nations in all facet of human engagement through removal of certain social economic and cultural barriers as hindrance to accelerated growth and sustainable development. The concept of globalization has no universally acceptable definition. Rather, it depends on who defines and from which angle it is defined. Yaduma (2013) simply perceived it as "Global village" where everything is within the reach from anywhere. Ogakwu and Isife (2013) visualize globalization as:

> *The increase of national economy, the removal of barriers to free trade in such a way that people in different part of the world are being connected to each other like never before, that what happen to people in one part of the world will have direct consequences to others in a completely different and the decision by and the interest of some in one country may impact on the live of many in other countries.*

According to Nyeke (2004) opines that globalization is the trans-boundary movement of capital, people, good, information and culture. Oleforo (2013) referred globalization as a country tracing of expansion of human population and the growth of civilization that has accelerated dramatically in the past fifty years.

The above perception of globalization underscores absolute lack of consensus among scholars on the concept. However, the central focus of globalization as perceives in this study is interaction, interconnectivity, interdependency and partnership manifesting in

poly-socio-economy, educational, cultural, recreational and institutional cooperation among nations of the world. In other world, globalization is a universal framework of transformation that is devoid of language, ethnic and territorial barriers. It is the unification of mankind across the globe that is geared towards unprecedented growth and development.

Self Reliance and Societal Change
Part of the key philosophy of the Nigerian society is the utilization of education to become a self reliance nation a dynamic economy. In line with this, the Federal Republic of Nigeria state the acquisition of appropriate skills and the development of mental, physical and social abilities and competencies as equipment for the individual to live in and contributes to the development of the society.

Otaobasi (2009) saw self reliance as the ability to do or decide things by oneself rather than depending on other people for help. In the same vein, Olabosu in Agu (2009) opine that self reliance is the act of making use of one's' own resources to bring about improve and accelerated social political and economic development. Similarly, Gandu in Agu (2009) expressed self reliance as a development strategy aimed at looking inward creatively and providing solution to nation socio-economic and entrepreneur problems through its own pace and its own valuation constitute with its own long term interest.

On the other hand, societal change as the change that affect the social structure of a society. Social change refers to the change that is observed in our day to day activities, in the ways of doing things. It connotes a process whereby things change from their original form to another. For instance, events, ideas, information and culture can experience change. Social change can also be defined as the process by which different aspect of a society and its components part are affected or modified in the course of time. It could be described as a change noticeable in our ways of life, alteration in our cultural patterns; changes in the social, economic, political and cultural live of the society. In Nigeria, social change could be observed in our feeding habits, housing patterns, transportation and communication system, dressing, religious beliefs, marriage system, agricultural practices, health, government, education, children upbringing, burial practices etc. Thus, this is a change that affects the institution, the norms and values of society and in the society (Adedigba 2004). Societies and their constituent part such as institution, norms and values are appropriately characterized both as static and dynamic entities. This is because every society or institution needs a particular amount of persistence in some of its features in order for its to realize itself and in-fact to project itself well enough as to have it regarded for what really is. For example, a society needs to provide a continuous mode of carrying out socio-economic and political functions, including preservations of the identity and integrity of self and of keeping members under control and providing the means of life. This is to Adediran (2011) that these institutions or societies are static or have considerable stable existence.

Generally, the era of economic boom means higher rate of social change, there was increase in the imputation as a consequence of higher taste for foreign goods. Both science and technology according to Adediran (2011) has helped tremendously to influence social change. They promote communication, transportation, improved medical services which in turn influence societal changes. From the above analysis, it is deduced that self reliance is self efficiency, self dependency, self sustainability and the realization of self goal target using available resources for the progressive improvement of mankind quantifiable in social economic term. It is equally obvious that the concept of social entrepreneurship is indeed of economic origin. However, it is applicable to societal change that calls for economic growth of a nation. Social change has brought tremendous economic changes to the society. Nigeria as a nation has witness series of economic changes. For instance, in the 1970's during the era of oil boom in Nigeria, there was there was an increase in the importation as a consequence of higher taste for foreign goods. The oil boom aborted to a lot of development in physical infrastructure and industrial prospects. However, at the early 1980's the fortune of oil boom dwindled leading to an oil glut as a result of which so many prospects were abandoned? This structure led to the introduction of structural adjustment programme (SAP) (Adediran, 2011) this and many other societal changes affected Nigeria economic negatively. People embarking on social entrepreneurship for self reliance will enable individual to be self employed.

Globalizing Social Entrepreneurship
Social entrepreneurship refer to innovative activity with a social objective in either for-profit sector, such as in social purpose commercial ventures (Dees and Anderson, 2006), or in corporate social entrepreneurship or in the non profit sector, or across sector, such as hybrid structures forms which mix for profit and non-profit approaches (Dees, 1998). Social entrepreneurship typically refers to the phenomenon of applying business expertise and market based skills in the non-profit sector such as when non-profit organization develops innovative approaches to earn income (Thomson, 2002).

Social entrepreneurship is the fact that the underlying drive for social entrepreneurship is to create social value, rather than personal and shear holder wealth, and that the activity is characterized by innovation or the creation of something new rather than simply the replication of existing enterprises or practices. The central drive for social entrepreneurship is the social problem being addressed and the particular organization form a social enterprise that should be a decision based on which format most effectively mobile the resources needed to address that problem. However, most definitions of social entrepreneurship in popular discourse, as well as in the academic literature, focus primarily on social entrepreneurship within and across the non-profit and the business sector. It seems as though the language of entrepreneurship has been appropriated by economic and business. However, entrepreneur activity can be found in many areas including in the social sector (Thomson, 2008, Edward, 2008). As Drucker (1985) noted:

> Hence entrepreneurship is by no means limited to the economic sphere although the term originated there. It pertains to all activities of human being other than those one might term a existential" rather than "social" And we now know that there is little difference between entrepreneurship whatever the sphere".

Again the key to defining entrepreneurial behavior is the idea of seizing opportunities that increase efficiency or impact, relentless pursuit of a goal and steadfastness in the face of resource constraint clearly these are not the exclusive domain of business. Many people who live in poverty exhibit this type of ingenuity, resourcefulness and alertness. Moreover, leaders of social movement and non-profits may exhibit exactly the same characteristics (Edward, 2008).

Globalizing social entrepreneurship connotes making entrepreneurship to be in line with "global best practice" which according to UNESCO in Yaduma (2013) was originally borrowed from the profession of Medicine, Law and Architecture where "good practice or bests practice are everyday phrases used to describe solid, reputable, state of the art work in a field. The term "best practice" is a short-hand emblem of serious, thoughtful, informed responsible, state of the art teaching. Taking about best practice in education generally, Yaduma (2013) reflected that virtually all the authoritative voices and document in every teaching field are calling for schools that are more students centered, active, experiential, authentic, democratic, collaborative, rigorous and challenging. According to this author students learn best when faced with genue challenges, stresses and responsibility in their own learning.

Yaduma (2013) opine that global best practice is required to make entrepreneurship response to several major issues and problems which have hindered the progress in Nigeria. In this regard, the unemployment problems, lack of good standard of living and other economic issue may reduce if social entrepreneurship is being globalized in Nigeria and other part of the world. From the forgoing, globalizing social entrepreneurship require best practice in the nation where formulation of formidable policies and effective implementation strategies are put in place. In addition, globalization of social entrepreneurship demands qualified personnel who can drive home the modality and strategies that may enhance the programme.

The overall concept of social entrepreneurship can according to Dees (2007) and Light (2009) trace it origin back to the 1980's where it emerged from the people like Bill, Drayton at Ashoka, whose philosophy is to use to promote positive social change through investment in social entrepreneurs Ashoka (2011) and Ed-skloot at new ventures who was helping non-profit explore new sources of income. Although, social entrepreneurship is, as stated earlier, a relatively new concept, it has gained increasingly acknowledgement during the past decade at an international level with international organization world class, universities, government, public agencies, private corporation and entrepreneurial forms paying attention to and allocating resources to social entrepreneurship (Dees, 2007, Chell, Nicolopoalon and Karatas, Ozkan, 2010). Due to this increase acknowledgement, social entrepreneurship has now evolved into a global phenomenon (Nicholls, 2008, Jiao, 2011). Four key factors as to why social entrepreneurship has become a global phenomenon are being summarized by Zahra et al (2008).

Global Wealth Disparity: This covers the uneven distribution in the world economy. Globalization has increased the awareness about the social problems in the developing countries and therefore also the opportunities for improvement in this countries.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Movement: Concern over this economic inequality has focused attention on the role of large and powerful Multinational Corporation and their role in distributing the world's wealth and resources. In response to this, Multinational Corporation have been forced to consider their responsibilities by stakeholders and activist. CSR is now thought as a firms responsibility to those who are harmed or helped by the corporation as well as those group whose right are impacted through corporate actions and decision.

Market, Institutional and State Failure: Although the growing attention to CSR firms tends to focus on issue directly related to performance, leaving many serious social problems for society. Traditional market solutions to persistent social problems are usually impractical, costly, complicated and unprofitable and along side institutional failures, where policy makers do not have the will, power or means to address persistent social problems, have created a void that can be attended by social entrepreneurs.

Technological Advancing and Shared Responsibility: This covers the advances made in communication technologies where everybody's access to information as provided knowledge individual can apply to exploit social opportunities. Interaction between the developed and developing world and exposure to social problems in the developing world has encouraged the founding of many social ventures.

Jiao (2011) also recognized these four points but adds more points as to why social entrepreneurship has become a global phenomenon. First, Jiao states that social entrepreneurship helps non-profit organization to operate in an innovative way. With traditional resources reduce, rising cost, competition for fewer grants and donations and increased rivalry from far-profit companies entering the social sector, social entrepreneurs understand that they must employ business practices to ensure renewed sources of funding for their work (Dees, 1998, Jiao, 2011). Secondly, Jiao states that actual conditions call for an alliance between corporate organizations in society to make steps towards curing social problems. All these boil down to a professional, innovative and sustainable approach to systematic change that resolves social market failures and groups opportunities. In a nutshell, Fowler (2000) state that social entrepreneurship therefore is the creation of viable socio economic structures, Relation institution, organizations and practices that yield and sustain social benefits.

Conclusion and Recommendations
Globalizing social entrepreneurship will make provision for alternative possibility for the era of world economic order, therefore, attempt by any country not align its self with different means of boosting its economic power through global demands, its tantamount to socio-economic backwardness in the 21st century and beyond. Socio entrepreneurship

is a process of creating value by combing resources in new ways, intended primarily to explore and exploit opportunities to create social value by stimulating social change or meeting social needs. It is also the process of using entrepreneurial and business skills to create innovative approaches to social problems. These non profit and for profit ventures pursue the double bottom line of social impact and financial self-sustainability or profitability. Nigeria as a developing country needs global partnership in technology to develop her economy for human resource, food security, create job opportunities, advancement in infrastructure and social stability.

In realizing the above, the following suggestions are made:

1   Government should make provision for the development of rural areas through the provision of infrastructure such as good road network, effective transportation system and electricity to attract investors and allow the linkages of the rural dwellers with the western world.

2   Education sector should be well funded. Therefore, the Nigerian Government should comply with 26% budget of allocation to education since it is the back bone of national economy and development.

3   Government should make fund available for anybody who has the mind for the setting up a venture that may bring possible societal changes to nation.

4   Government should encourage individuals that have innovative ideas which may call for self reliance and economy sustainability to the nation.

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