

**Sustainable Development Conference on
Entrepreneurship, Technology &
Management Techniques**



Entrepreneurship Awards



Theme:

**RESEARCH IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP:
Bridging Theory and Practice**

Date

September 10-11, 2015

Venue

Federal University of Technology
Akure, Ondo State - Nigeria.

***Book of Abstracts/
Proceedings***



**Sustainable Development Conference on
Entrepreneurship, Technology & Management Techniques**

CONFERENCE THEME

Research in Entrepreneurship: bridging theory and practice

CONFERENCE SECRETARIATS

Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research

Nigerian Project Office

Suite 208, Victory Plaza

No. 8 Ndidem Usang Iso Road

Calabar, Cross River State-Nigeria

Centre for Entrepreneurship Research,

Business School, University of Endinburgh

ULC Anderson School of Management

The Said Business School

University of Oxford

Secretariat: +234 (0) 8172715059, + 234 (0) 8174380445

CONFERENCE LOC

Taiwo Ayedun

Department of Entrepreneurship,

School of Management Technology

Federal University of Technology, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria

Email: sustainabledevelopment3@gmail.com

Website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

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Sustainable Development Conference on Entrepreneurship, Technology & Management Techniques

Theme

Research in Entrepreneurship: bridging theory and practice

Objective

The Centre for Entrepreneurship Research, Business School, University of Edinburgh, UCLA Anderson School of Management, the Said Business School at Oxford University and Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research, in research league, invites researchers and practitioners to submit research papers for presentation at the 2nd Sustainable Development Conference on Entrepreneurship, Technology and Management Techniques to be held in Nigeria, West Africa. It provides a platform for policy makers, entrepreneurs, industry bodies, researchers and academicians to share ideas on the best practices in entrepreneurship promotion through education and training.

The conference adopts a Multi-Sectoral/Multi-disciplinary Approach; there are no specific binding sub-themes. Broad issues within the various sectors of the conference will include three keynote addresses, a round table discussion as well as parallel and poster sessions related to the conference theme. Papers presented in the conference will be featured in special issues of the International Journal of Entrepreneurship, Education, Science and Technology, Economic and Strategic Management.

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

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Vice Chancellor,
Federal University of Technology (FUTA)
Akure, Ondo State - Nigeria

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. E. E. Okoko

Ag. Dean, School of Mgt. Technology, FUTA

Engr. Dr. Diji Chukwuemeka

Department of Mechanical Engineering
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Prof. Dana T. Redford

President of the Portugal
Entrepreneurship Education Platform (PEEP)

Sergio Arzeni

Director - Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs and
Local Development, OECD

SPECIAL GUESTS

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Registrar, FUTA

Prof. M.O. Ilori

Head of Department
Entrepreneurship Mgt. Technology, FUTA

Dr. O. Adebayo

Former Head of Department,
Entrepreneurship Mgt. Technology, FUTA

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Department of Business Administration
Babcock University, Nigeria
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Department of Science and Technology Education,
University of Lagos, Akoka Lagos, Nigeria.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2015

(Pre-Conference) Arrival of Conferees/ Delegates

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2015

Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions

- ◆ 9:00-10:00am: Conference Registration
- ◆ 10:00-10:15am: Introduction of Guest/Prayer/Anthem
- ◆ 10:15-10:30am: Welcome Remark by the LOC
- ◆ 10:30-10:45am: Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark
- ◆ 10:45-12Noon: Lead Discussant/Keynote Speakers
- ◆ 12Noon-1:00pm: Goodwill Messages
- ◆ 1:00- 2:00pm: Entrepreneurship Awards
- ◆ 2:00-3:00pm: Launch Break & Group Photograph
- ◆ 3:00 -4:30pm: Entrepreneurship Tour
- ◆ 4:30- 5:00pm: Policy Review/Closing

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2015

Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué

- ◆ 9:00 -10:00am: Conference Brief
- ◆ 10:00 -1:00pm: Plenary Session
- ◆ 1:00- 2:00pm: Entrepreneurship Workshop
- ◆ 1:00 4:00pm: Launch Break
- ◆ 4:00- 5:00pm: Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony
- ◆ 8:00- 9:00pm: Conference Dinner

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Since incorporated, the Institute has pursued its mandate of being a leading international research and publishing institution by organizing International Research Conferences and Seminars and publishing findings in International Journals. Other publications (released and expected) include,

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- ◆ Achieving Development Goals in Africa: Inclusive & Integrated Strategies,
- ◆ Strategic Framework for Local Government Performance,
- ◆ Nigeria's Development Profile in Time Perspective,
- ◆ Executive Economic Reviews,
- ◆ Standards for Writing Research, etc

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- i. Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies
- ii. Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research
- iii. Centre for Quality & Analytical Research

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The Institute currently operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with other International Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations not minding where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced International acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance. For details, please see the website, www.internationalpolicybrief.org

**WELCOME ADDRESS BY MR. TAIWO AYEDUN, CONFERENCE
MANAGER, PRESENTED AT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
CONFERENCE ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP, TECHNOLOGY &
MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES HELD AT THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY
OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE, SEPTEMBER 10TH TO 11TH, 2015.**

The Vice Chancellor FUTA,
Conference Chairman, Professor Adebisi Daramola, *fnaae*
Our special Guests of Honour,
Gentlemen of the Press,
Distinguished ladies and gentlemen,

Entrepreneurship and Technology have been the two most significant factors responsible for the growth of the global economy especially in the last half century. In particular, the evolution of the personal computer since the late 1970s, and the birth and growth of the Internet since the 1990s, have revolutionized business models in various national economies and largely influenced the ways and manners in which international business is done. The Internet, in particular, has enabled a vast number of small and medium scale enterprises all around the world to engage in direct business interaction with consumers and other businesses across international borders. This form of international trade was previously accessible only to the large multinational companies.

In the distant past, the process of launching a new business enterprise with an innovative product or service, and projecting such a product or service to international limelight was tortuous and unpredictable. Today, start-up companies complete the cycle of growth from inception to global dominance in only a few years or even months. For example, the international social networking service company, Facebook, was founded in February, 2004 by a second-year University student. In only 11 years, Facebook has grown to become one of the largest businesses in the United States with more than 10,000 employees and assets in excess of forty billion US dollars (US\$40 billion). Another start-up social networking service, Whatsapp, was founded in 2009. In less than five years, it became a global brand. It was acquired by the Facebook company 2014 at a price of US\$19 billion, of which \$4 billion was paid in cash besides \$15 billion is shares and stocks.

Traditionally, economists and academics in other fields of the Social Sciences and Management studies have studied the growth of business enterprises and developed theories and models which are adaptable and provide planning guidance to policy makers. Although, modern start-up enterprises develop rapidly and bear their distinct peculiarities, it is possible to develop scientific models for evaluating and predicting the prospects of start-up businesses in the today's world.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have come from various institutions and corporations at this time to share ideas and research findings on modern trends in entrepreneurship. Our theme is “Research in Entrepreneurship: Bridging Theory and Practice”. Our goal is to brew a blend of theories and models that are adaptable through education and training for best practices in entrepreneurship promotion. Our conclusions at the end of this conference must be amenable to adaption by economic planners and policy makers in our various nations and organizations. The conclusions must also become intellectual feedstock for further research in entrepreneurship management.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honour to welcome you collectively and individually to the beautiful campus of our host institution, the Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA). I can assure you that you shall find your brief stay on this campus a rich and worthwhile experience. FUTA has been severally identified by the National Universities Commission (NUC) of Nigeria as the best of the specialised Universities of Technology in Nigeria and it is, arguably, the most beautiful campus among these Universities. It is noteworthy that FUTA also has a nascent but vibrant Department of Entrepreneurship Management Technology and a specialized Centre for Entrepreneurship Management Technology (CENT) which provides unique entrepreneurial trainings.

I must specially welcome participants for which this conference provides the opportunity of a first-time visit to the City of Akure, the Ondo State capital. Ondo State, Nigeria's “Sunshine State,” is one of the most peaceful states in the country. You will certainly enjoy your time here.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee for this conference, and the Management and entire members of the University Community here, I welcome you all most sincerely and wish us a fruitful deliberation as we proceed to main businesses of our conference.

Thank you very much indeed.

INSTITUTIONAL POLICY DIRECTION ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP, TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

Entrepreneurship is an important factor in the development of any nation. Entrepreneurs are responsible for taking calculated risks that open up doors to progressively higher levels of economic growth. If it were not for them, the world would never have known such marvels as the wheel, electricity or the Internet, to name just a few.

Entrepreneurs are the veritable backbone on which the world and modern ideas continue to develop. The magnitude and reach of their contributions, however, extend much beyond the world of business and economy, and to them goes irrefutable credit for the growth and evolution of societies at large. Developed nations across the world owe their current prosperity to the collective effort of intrepid entrepreneurs, on whose innovation also rests the future prosperity of much of the developing world.

The larger rewards of risk taking, starting an enterprise and developing it into a successful business venture extend well past its immediate beneficiaries. The scope of financial freedom and flexibility that entrepreneurialism allows is a means to simultaneous individual and national prosperity. If this holds true for economies around the world, it has especially relevance for Nigeria, which is at the cusp of a new era of progress.

Nigeria is home to people of the Ibo culture, an extremely resourceful ethnic group that is known for its traditional entrepreneurial prowess. Consequently, this well endowed sub Saharan nation has a strong undercurrent of enterprise running through its veins, which has helped it survive and emerge out a long and difficult history. Inheriting a fortune in oil and gas reserves after ceding from British colonial rule in 1960, Nigeria as early regimes banked heavily on non-renewable resources to generate rich returns. The oil boom of the 70s marked a period of tremendous national profit – an aggregate of more than \$600 billion over four decades. However, civil strife and political uncertainty spawned an atmosphere of disregard for inclusive growth, eventually bringing about a steady decline of agriculture and traditional industries. The outcome was the creation of the Nigerian Paradox, a situation of huge economic disparities that drove most of this resource abundant country's population into desperate poverty.

Traditional Nigerian entrepreneurship began in a climate of economic stagnation and as a purely survivalist endeavour. Dismal human development indices, unemployment and infrastructure deficits resulted in the evolution of a massive informal economy that depended almost exclusively on personal initiative and hazardous risk taking capacity. This vast, unorganised sector, covering a wide range of products and services, quickly filled the gap left by subsequent decades of misrule and failed economic policies.

It is ironic, to say the least, that the Nigerian informal economy has now grown to a stage where it contributes over 65% of Gross National Product, and by the governments own admission, accounts for 90% of all new jobs in the country. The return of democracy in 1999 ushered in a period of economic reforms and a renewed focus on enterprise development as the only viable means to sustainable growth. Nigerian leaders initiated a massive programme of disinvestment and financial deregulation aimed at boosting business development across the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) space. Progress has been hampered by institutional deficiencies and widespread bureaucratic and political corruption, although it is still too early to comment on the long term accomplishments of Abuja's renewed efforts at jumpstarting the economy.

One of the primary reasons why the country struggles to keep up with the developed world despite its considerable human and natural resources is a lack of progressive and holistic policies. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the case of education. Despite recent achievements that prove Nigeria's potential for entrepreneurial triumph, there is little doubt about the severity of constraint on the road ahead.

One of the principal problems is very simply the fact that Nigeria is not perceived as a promising business destination. The high cost of doing business, corruption and systemic flaws in the country's economic policies have cumulatively succeeded in keeping off potential investors. Massive infrastructural deficits, particularly with regards to roads and electricity, are further turn offs. The most significant aspect of the problem, however, is Nigeria's nascent and shaky polity, constantly under threat from civil intolerance and rising religious extremism.

Social problems, growing out of deplorable human development indicators in the absence of inclusive growth, form the second significant obstacle for Nigeria. The status of women and their traditionally limited involvement in entrepreneurial activities is a significant drawback from the perspective of rapid social and economic growth. The issue is further compounded by a catastrophic divide in the condition of rural and urban populations.

Entrepreneurship is the foundations of any developed nation. For Nigeria to reap the full benefits of a dynamic and evolving economy however requires the overcoming of entrenched social, financial and political hurdles. Informed government policy, education and international participation are crucial for Nigeria to shake off its third world heritage and achieve the full breadth of its economic potential.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AWARDS



The distinguished African Entrepreneurship & Academic Excellent Honours Awards honours individuals who have made outstanding contributions in the development of the African Economy. The award is bestowed by the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies in research league with The Centre for Entrepreneurship Research, Business School, University of Edinburgh, UCLA Anderson School of Management, the Said Business School at Oxford University and Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research. Special recognition is given to the following,

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2. PROF. A. G. OKOKO
Ag. Dean, School of Management Technology
Federal University of Technology (FUTA) Akure, Ondo State

Category 2: African Entrepreneurship Honours Awards

3. MRS. OMOTOLA OMOWUNMI ADEGBENRO
ED, AGE Consults Ltd
4. DR DEJI FASUYI
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Category 3: African Entrepreneurship Honours Awards

6. DR. MRS. MODUPE O. AJAYI
Registrar, Federal University of Technology (FUTA) Akure, Ondo State

Signed,

Dr. Basse Anam
Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research (CAEDR)

Professor Dana T. Redford
President of the Portugal Entrepreneurship Education Platform (PEEP)

Sergio Arzeni
Director - Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs and Local Development, OECD

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Entrepreneurship, Innovation & Management Techniques

Deadline for submission of Chapters October 25th, 2015

Book Chapter email: library@internationalpolicybrief.org

Entrepreneurship, innovation and enterprise dynamics are at the core of technology development and growth. Comparative evidence on key drivers, patterns and trends, as well as framework conditions, and the way these shape entrepreneurship, innovation and enterprise dynamics is critical for the design of effective policies in support of employment and inclusive economic growth.

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) in research league with The Centre for Entrepreneurship Research, Business School, University of Edinburgh, UCLA Anderson School of Management, the Said Business School at Oxford University and Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research with the European Commission Joint Research Centre “Institute for Prospective Technological Studies” (JRC- IPTS) invite well research contributions to the reading on Entrepreneurship, Innovation & Management Techniques.

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Dr. Bassegy Anam
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2. Correction on manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submissions must be made to: **sustainabledevelopment3@gmail.com**
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4. Letters of Paper Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
 - a) After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
 - b) Secondly, papers with 51-80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the Institute.
 - c) Finally, papers with 81-95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the Institute.
5. On acceptance of paper for publication, authors will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google scholar and other online research directory.



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Abstracts Proceedings



NIGERIA'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP/ENTREPRENEURS PREDICAMENTS: BANE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, SECURITY AND STABILITY

¹A'ishatu Ahmed Aliyu & ²Mohammed Isah Shehu

^{1&2}Department of General Studies,

Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi, Bauchi State - Nigeria

Abstract

The importance of entrepreneurship to any state and its socio-political, economic, societal thrive and stability cannot be over emphasized. Entrepreneurship is therefore, a major segment in every state's socio-economic and sustainable development which provides substantial employment, growth and development to the economy, socio-economic stability of a state and enhances proper exploitation/harnessing of both human and material resources. States with less or poor entrepreneurship drives and harnessing are likely to have poor economic performance and also encounter more socio-economic, political turbulences. Nigeria, whose economy is developing, is in shackles of poor entrepreneurial drives, harnessing and performance due to several institutional and other factors. This study explores these predicaments which have over the years negatively affected the performance of entrepreneurship in the Nigerian economy as well as impacting negatively on Nigeria's strive to curb unemployment and trigger socio-economic development. The study used secondary sources to gather data. It is found that states and economies only succeed in overcoming unemployment when entrepreneurship opportunities are optimally explored and harnessed, unsustainability of most entrepreneurial establishments and policies, poor government and private entrepreneurial policies and shortage of or poor funding are the banes of Nigeria's and Nigerians' entrepreneurial drives over the years. The study recommended among others comprehensive design and implementation of entrepreneurship policies and programmes in both public and private sectors, qualitative and sustained entrepreneurial education, inculcation of entrepreneurship practical skills, adequate provision and proper channeling of funds in both public and private sectors towards entrepreneurial establishments, supports and sustainance, filling the major gap existent between theory and practice of entrepreneurship in Nigeria especially in the educational institutions, institutional minimization of risks involved in entrepreneurship drives, optimum exploitation of initiatives especially among the youth and proper orientation to students on the significance of entrepreneurship drives to economic and socio-political stability, adequate and balanced distribution of socio-economic and infrastructural facilities among the citizenry and various parts of Nigeria..

Key Words: *Development, Economy, Employment, Entrepreneurship, Policies, Resources and Youth.*



ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

¹Aigbedion Isibor Marvelous, ²Prof. Sarah, O, Anyanwu &

³Prof. Elizabeth O. Adebayo

^{1&2}*Department of Economics,*

University of Abuja, P.M.B 114 Abuja

³*Department of Agric. Economics,*

MAUTECH, Yola.

Abstract

This paper is an attempt to empirically investigate entrepreneurial education and inclusive growth in Nigeria. The study adopted secondary time series data and the study used econometrics tools (unit root test, causality test, co-integration analysis and error correction model analysis) to estimate the data. From the findings, entrepreneurial education has a strong and positive relationship with inclusive growth in Nigeria and entrepreneurial education is a catalyst for inclusive growth through job creation, poverty reduction and wealth creation in Nigeria. From the results, there are some challenges of entrepreneurial education in Nigeria among them are the issues inconsistent policies, funding, human resources and programmes of entrepreneurial education in Nigeria. Empirically, entrepreneurial education determinants namely (primary education, secondary education, tertiary education and educational expenditure) for inclusive growth in Nigeria have less impact, especially the primary education in Nigeria has not made the desired impact on inclusive growth. This may be due to fact that the primary education has less entrepreneurship internship programmes and lack of funds, and also the primary school pupils are not economically active in Nigeria. The paper recommends that government and its agencies should design a proper and consistent entrepreneurial education programmes at all levels of educational system in Nigeria and make funds available for these programmes. Finally, at all levels of education system, curricula should be reviewed for inclusive growth in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial, Inclusive, Education, Entrepreneurship and Growth*



EVALUATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN SELECTED NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

¹A. I. Oyebola, ²I. A. Irefin & ³T. O. Olaposi

^{1,2&3}*African Institute for Science Policy and Innovation (AISPI)
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Osun State. Nigeria.*

Abstract

The Nigerian universities have been teaching entrepreneurship courses with a view to imparting skills that will bring about creation of new ventures. In this study, we evaluated the adequacy of entrepreneurship education given to Nigerian undergraduates to create and manage a new venture. Also, we examined the impact of entrepreneurship education on venture creation. Primary data were collected through the use of questionnaire and oral interview methods. One hundred and twenty science and engineering students and One hundred and twenty science and engineering graduates from twelve universities (four federal universities, four state universities and four private universities) in Nigeria were purposively selected as respondents for the study. Findings show that the content of the entrepreneurship education is adequate for venture creation. Results of correlation analysis show that factors such as: relevance of entrepreneurship lectures; full knowledge of the entrepreneurship courses; adequacy of course duration and feasibility of the principles learned have significant and positive relationship with number of business opportunities identified by the graduates. There was no significant relationship between venture creation and content of entrepreneurship lectures given. We found that venture creation requires some other factors beside entrepreneurship education.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Education, Nigeria, Students, Venture Creation*



WOMEN IN PURDAH AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT: A MODELING APPROACH TO POVERTY REDUCTION

'Oladejo Lukman Gbolagade, PhD & 'Ahmed Halima Ibrahim

^{1&2}Department of Business Management

Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State

Abstract

The importance of Entrepreneurship to economic development and growth of a nation cannot be over emphasized. Gender and cultural beliefs have indeed continued to hamper development and growth of women entrepreneurs in developing nation. This paper focused women in Purdah and entrepreneurship development with a view of developing a suitable business organization model for women in purdah entrepreneurs. A descriptive cross-sectional survey research design is adopted for the study. Primary data was collected from 356 women in purdah through a structured questionnaire in Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area of Katsina state. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages, while content analysis was used for qualitative data. It was found that most of the women were not orientated towards entrepreneurship development and the majority of those that participate in the entrepreneurial activities do so at old age, and most of these women preferred indoor business to open market place operations etc. The study recommends that the religious leaders be charged with the responsibility of organizing public campaign on the importance of women entrepreneurship and the need for male brothers to engage their wives in productive business activities; Government should mandate basic entrepreneurship education programme for every female child before engaging in marriage; there should be periodic business orientation programmes that will improve women participation in business activities; and Government and Non-Governmental organizations should provide special seed capital for women entrepreneurs.

Keywords: *Women in Purdah, Entrepreneurship Development and Poverty Reduction*



IMPACTS OF FAVOURABLE ECONOMIC POLICES IN NIGERIAN BUSINESS CIRCLES: A PARADIGM SHIFT

¹Ven. Egesi Jonathan C, ²Alaneme Justina C, ³Egesi Juliet A.,

⁴Dr. Mrs Nwebo Ezechukwunyere & ⁵Dr. Mrs Apakama Lucy Ijeoma

^{1,2&3}Department of General Studies

Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo – Ohaji

P.M.B 1472 Owerri–Nigeria

^{4&5}Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education

Abstract

Businesses thrive where there are friendly or favourable economic atmosphere and polices on ground. It is one thing to have business acumen but another and more important aspect is to conduct or run businesses where we have rebate taxes, and favourable policies not akin to the growth to such business. Nigerian setting over the years have run free enterprise economy but there is still cause for alarm, the major cause or reason for fear becomes since people tend to do well in their different private ventures as we take them to be, what factors still inhibit their growth. The Nigerian economic circle or sector is one full of harsh and unwholesome kind of conditions that make the success and expansion of such businesses a mirage. The incidence of tax is just like burden. The tax rates paid by private enterprises to the government offers is so laddering that it prevents the growth of such business. Often times our leaders are biased when it comes to policies especially as it concerns economic. They seem to favour policies that encourage the growth of their personal businesses, or their friends' and at the same time does not export policies that go against their businesses. The work adopted certain techniques in the conduct of its research which included oral interviews (random sampling) the use of questionnaires among others not leaving out the documented or secondary sources of data. The paper concluded with the researchers suggesting possible ways private investors could be encouraged to promote their businesses among other things.

Keywords: *Favourable, Economics, Policies, Paradigm shift*



DISCOURAGING IDLENESS AND PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH SKILLS ACQUISITION PROGRAMMES IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIAN SOCIETY.

¹Ven. Egesi Jonathan C, ²Alaneme Justina C, ³Egesi Juliet A. (Mrs),
⁴Dr (Mrs) Nwebo Ezechunyere Ijeoma & ⁵Dr. (Mrs) Apakama Lucy

Department of General Studies

Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo – Ohaji

P.M.B 1472, Owerri-Nigeria

^{4&5}*Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education*

Abstract

Idleness can be taken for a situation of joblessness especially when the person is fit, capable and able to have taken up a paid job. In a developing country like ours not everybody can be employed in the civil service. Even, the civil service cannot provide individuals the necessary (basic) needs of life except services. Therefore, skills acquisition like craft making, carpentry motor mechanics, among a million others becomes a necessity. Another aspect worth mentioning is that skills acquisition puts people into positions that make their services in demand. Despite, the above, since it is a form of employment opportunity, it becomes a breadwinning venture. The researchers adopted several methods in the collection of its data. Such methods is the use of questionnaires, interview method not leaving out the use of secondary sources like textbooks, journals, the internet, periodicals among others. The work is sub-divided into introduction, the definition of key concepts, the body of the work, summary, conclusion not leaving out making of a few recommendations. The work concluded with the researchers calling on the different levels of governments to provide skills acquisition support fund among others to enable individuals venture into skills acquisition programmes to enable them earn their living.

Keywords: *Discouraging Idleness, Employment, Skills Acquisition Programmes, Contemporary*



AN ANALYTICAL ANALYSIS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS IN SOME SELECTED SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES IN THE SOUTHERN REGION OF NIGERIA

Anifowose Oladotun Larry

*Department of Entrepreneurship Management of Technology
Federal University of technology, Akure, Ondo State*

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to investigate entrepreneurship skill development through the apprenticeship scheme in some selected small scale business in the Southern region of Nigeria. The paper describes entrepreneurship skills development and also analysis the apprenticeship scheme in Southern region of Nigeria. In order to achieve the objectives, a well-structured sampling technique was employed. A total of number of 112 questionnaires were administrated to the selected small scale business owners in the southern region states which were all properly completed and analyzed using simple percentage. The results obtained revealed that there is low level of education among the majority of the selected small scale businesses in the Southern region of Nigeria. And majority acquired their skills through the apprenticeship. The sources of apprenticeship recruitment are mainly friends and associates. The paper therefore recommends that attention there is need for regular seminars, conferences and workshops for the owners of the small scale business among the Igbo community in order for the region to experience rapid and sustainable economic transformation desired.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial Skill Development, Small Scale Business, Southern Region*



THE PLACE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Emediegwu, Lotanna E.

*Department of Economics and Statistics
University of Benin*

Abstract

In recent times, the fortune of entrepreneurs and SMEs has attracted the attention of government worldwide and consequently, has generated enormous interest and research especially in developing countries like Nigeria. The importance of entrepreneurship cannot be over emphasized as they constitute a whole virile vehicle for the generation job creation, thus reducing unemployment and poverty. They also act as catalyst for restructuring and diversifying the productive base of an economy and for the industrial and economic takeoff and growth of such an economy. This paper considers the various roles entrepreneurship plays in bringing about sustainable development. For this to be achieved, this paper recommends that several educational programmes and financial policies have to be developed in order to boost entrepreneurship while simultaneously forming economic policies that create an environment sufficiently attractive for investment technology transfer to begin taking place.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Development, Capacity building,
Millennium Development Goals*



SYNERGY OF RESEARCH PROGRESSIONS, TECHNOPRENEURSHIP AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Dada A.D.

*Department of Entrepreneurship Management Technology,
Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria.*

Abstract

Through adequate research and development (R&D) funding, more than 50% of wealth created in developed and emerging nations is derived from product of R&D and innovations. However, Nigeria accounts for an average of 0.2% of gross domestic expenditure on R&D since 2007 with Global Competitiveness Index ranking of 94 of 134 nations. There has also been a weak collaboration between knowledge institutions and industrial sector with respect to research and innovation in Nigeria. This paper situates research innovations and technological entrepreneurship within the context of economic development in Nigeria. The paper maintains that there cannot be evocative development in the economy without adequate research translation to innovations through techno-entrepreneurship activities within functional innovation systems and implementations of relevant policies.

Key words: *Research and development, Innovations, Technopreneurship, Economic development, Policy, National innovation systems.*



ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

¹Fagbamila, David Olumide & ²Ahmadu, Muyideen Isiaka

^{1&2}Department of Sociology,

University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

Abstract

It is no longer a gainsaying that Nigeria is the most populous country among black race world over, dominated majorly by youths who are energetic and willing to work. However, the intensity of unemployment in Nigeria has become worrisome and a concern to Government and other stakeholders in the country. One of the reasons for this ever-increasing unemployment rate is a result of over dependence on white collar jobs which are scanty in the country in comparison to the high number of job seekers. Thus, the need for entrepreneurship education. Including entrepreneurship education in the school curriculum will assist in enabling youths to be self -creative and independent in terms of acquisition of vocational skills that will enable to shy away from white collar jobs. This therefore will enhance national development in general. This paper thus examined factors affecting entrepreneurship education in Nigeria and its implications for national development. It also examined factors affecting entrepreneurial development generally in Nigeria. It recommends that tertiary institutions should embrace and include entrepreneurship education in their curriculum and intensify efforts towards making it more effective, thereby bringing solution to the problem of unemployment in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Education, Implications, Development*



THE ROLE OF CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION IN BUILDING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Diji, C.J,

*Department of Mechanical Engineering
University of Ibadan, Ibadan;*

Abstract

Business enterprises are organizations that provide society with goods and services in a profitable manner. Sustainable Business Enterprises (SBE), are enterprises that participate in environmentally friendly or green activities that ensures that all processes, products and manufacturing activities that adequately address current environmental concerns while making a profit. Thus, social, environmental and economic demands are the three major pillars of SBE. This study examines the connection and critical roles of creativity and innovation in the conceptualization and operational practices of SBE. It discusses the positive impact and role that creativity and innovation can make in assisting traditional business organizations to transit to SBE. It also examines how the twin concept of creativity and innovation can create new production systems and new business organizations that can provide economically viable and environmentally friendly practices which will ensure health economic growth in developing countries particularly in Africa. The study proposes two models. The first model deals with the setting up of SBE in Africa and the second model presents a plan of action to assist traditional business organizations to transit to SBE.

Key words: *Creativity, Innovation, Business Enterprises, Africa.*



THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOYA BEAN PRODUCTION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN POST-COLONIAL TIVLAND

Agba Terna Paise, PhD

Department of History and Diplomatic Studies,
Federal University, Kashere, Gombe, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper which is both empirical and theoretical has historicized the origin, growth and development of entrepreneurship owing to soyabean production in Tivland in the Post-Colonial era. The basis of the paper is anchored on the fact that entrepreneurship is a sure opportunity towards achieving sustainable development. The paper has demonstrated that entrepreneurship which emerged courtesy of soyabean production in Tivland predates the post-colonial period. However, *real* entrepreneurship in the soyabean economy emerged in the 1980s and has since then continues to develop. The paper interrogated soyabean prompted entrepreneurship and examines the nature of the entrepreneurship, its prospects/opportunities for sustainable development, and challenges. Consequently, the paper identified the major soyabean based enterprises in Tivland to include Taraku Oil Mills; Hule and Sons (Nig.) Ltd; Tisab Company (Nig.) Ltd; and Serath Nigeria Ltd. It investigated the challenges of the enterprises and identified some militating factors against the optimal functioning of these enterprises in spurring sustainable development. These include corruption, problem of energy, government's inability to protect local enterprises, high cost of labor, technology associated problems, problem of funds, and, high exchange rate among others. Towards meeting these challenges in order to sustain entrepreneurship for sustainable development the paper suggests that government at the various levels in Nigeria, and other relevant development administration bodies (both local and international) should develop appropriate means that would guarantee sustainable entrepreneurship in Tivland and Nigeria at large. Information and data for the essay was obtained through oral and written sources as well as internet sources. The enterprises and the entrepreneurs as well as other relevant stakeholders were located and interviewed where they revealed their experiences on the subject matter of the paper.

Key Words: *Soyabean Production, Entrepreneurship, Sustainable development, Post-Colonial, Tivland*



FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS ON ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM SMES IN LAGOS STATE NIGERIA.

¹Ayedun, Taiwo A., ²Prof. Asikhia, O. U. & ³Dr. Akinsunmi S.

*¹Department of Entrepreneurship Management Technology,
School of Management Technology, Federal University of Technology,
P.M.B. 704, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria*

*^{2&3}Department of Business Administration and Marketing
Babcock Business School, Babcock University Ilishan Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria*

Abstract

Adequate financial support is required by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for entrepreneurial growth and to achieve sustainable development in a developing economy such as Nigeria. SMEs usually rely on commercial banks and other micro credit institutions as well as government sponsored financial schemes to render financial assistance in order to meet the financial needs of their businesses. This paper seeks to find out the level of financial obligations of commercial banks on entrepreneurial growth in Nigeria with the aims of assessing the capital base of commercial banks for them to be able to render financial support to entrepreneurs, the loan administration procedures and the number of entrepreneurs that could assess the loan, interest paid on loans by those who benefitted from financial supports from commercial banks. Primary source of data was adopted for the collection of data through administration of structured questionnaires of a total sample size of one hundred and eighty five (185) of SMEs in Lagos Nigeria. The study also utilise secondary sources that include journals, magazines and relevant books. Descriptive statistics analysis was employed to analyse the demographic characteristics of the respondents, the nature, age and status of their businesses, while correlation coefficient was calculated to establish a relationship between the financial obligations of commercial banks and entrepreneurial growth. The result indicated a positive correlation of 0.702 between the independent and dependent variables. Regression analysis was also carried out with analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test the significant level of the hypothesis. The R² value of 0.259 was gotten from the model which revealed that 25.9% of the variation in entrepreneurial growth of SMEs is explained by variation in financial support from commercial banks. Furthermore, there is a positive and significant relationship between entrepreneurial growth of SMEs and interest paid on loans, access to finance and number of beneficiaries from financial supports by commercial banks in Nigeria.

Recommendations such as the need for financial institutions to improve on their capital base, downward review of interest charged on loans and easy access to financial support emanated from the research.

Keywords: *Commercial banks, Entrepreneurial Growth, Sustainability, SMEs, Nigeria.*



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EVALUATION OF FUNAAB ZOO PARK AS A TOURIST ATTRACTION IN ABEOKUTA.

'Adedipe, A & 'Akindele, O. J

*Department of Hospitality and Tourism,
Federal University of Agriculture,
Abeokuta, Nigeria.*

Abstract

Basically, attractions are the most important element of tourist destinations as they provide the main reason or motivation for tourists to visit a destination. The study was conducted to evaluate the FUNAAB Zoo Park as a tourist attraction in Abeokuta. In carrying out the study, a survey structured questionnaire was designed and administered. A total number of 242 respondents were sampled using a purposive sampling method. However, only 228 respondents properly completed and returned the questionnaire. The data gathered was analyzed and the hypotheses were tested using chi square statistical method. The findings revealed that there was a significant difference ($X^2=32.75$, $P=0.67$) between the FUNAAB Zoo Park and the level of awareness of the park. The result further revealed that there was significant difference ($X^2=21.00$, $P=0.56$) between the available facilities and the level of patronage of FUNAAB Zoo Park. It was however, recommended that the management of the park should intensify more efforts by providing additional facilities and also embarks on aggressive publicity to create more awareness for better patronage of the park.

Keywords: *FUNAAB Zoo Park, Tourist attraction, Abeokuta.*



EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COST OVERRUN AS AN ELEMENT OF RISK IN PUBLIC SECTOR HOUSING.

D. O. Mac-barango

*Department of Quantity Surveying,
Rivers State University of Science and Technology,
Port Harcourt, Nigeria.*

Abstract

Housing projects are highly susceptible to inherent risk arising due to cost overrun. The research using 20 No. public sector housing projects in Port Harcourt metropolis, situate in Niger Delta Region of Nigeria, and the statistical tool of regression (both simple and multiple) analyzed the elements of risk that contributed to cost overrun. Research findings established as follows: (i) The parameters of fluctuation costs, variation costs, loss and expense claims, impacted significantly on cost overrun, recording R-Square values of 94%, 97% and 26% respectively. (ii) The combined influence of fluctuation cost, variation cost loss and expense claims also impacted significantly on cost overrun, indicating R-square value of almost 100%. The research concludes that due to the prevalence of cost overrun, necessitated by the elements of variations, fluctuation and loss and expense claims, housing projects are highly volatile and susceptible to inherent risk. The research recommends that the appraisals of risk elements necessitated by the observed parameters should be an integral part of risk management programme, which explores the benefits of alternative procurement options, adequate and realistic brief during early project phases.

Keywords: *Risk concept, Cost overrun as element of risk, Risk management
Allocation of risk*



ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF SPATIAL DISPARITY ON THE PRICE OF SANDCRETE BLOCKS.

¹D. O. Mac-barango & ²Iminabo Lawson

*¹Department of Quantity Surveying,
Rivers State University of Science and Technology,
Port Harcourt, Nigeria*

*²Department of Architecture,
Rivers State University of Science and Technology,
Port Harcourt, Nigeria*

Abstract

Spatial disparity between points of demand and supply of economic commodities and services constitute a potential source of price differential. The research presents the results of an empirical study that examined the relationship between distance, some demographic variables and the prices of sandcrete blocks. The research obtains raw data on the variables from Port Harcourt metropolis (an administrative capital city) and 22 other locations (the local government administrative headquarters) in Rivers State of Nigeria. The research employs the statistical tool of regression for analysis of data set at 5% percent significance level. The research findings, establishes that the variables of distance and demographic variables of geographical size, population and population densities recorded the following values: (16.8% - 3.90%), (0.85 - 0.953), (4.32) and (0.340 - 0.773) for R-square, Fcal, Ftab and P values respectively. The tested parameters did not significantly impact on the prices of sandcrete blocks within the research location. The research, concludes spatial disparity, in terms of the tested parameters is not a potent factor that explains differentials in price of sandcrete block. This forms a basis for an exploratory study of the impact of other economic factors macro-economic variables on prices of sandcrete blocks in the research location.

Keywords: *Spatial disparity, Sandcrete block, Demographics and price,
Economic variables and price*



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ATTRACTION AND RETENTION IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS

¹Lawal, Abdul-Azeez Abioye, PhD & ²Awoyemi, Abiodun Thomas
Lagos State Polytechnic, Ikorodu, Nigeria.

Abstract

The ability of a HLI to attract and retain intellectual capital is a function of sound governance practices hence this study was conducted to examine the relationship between corporate governance and IC attraction and retention in HLI. It also examined academic staff perception on IC management including the factors that determine IC attraction and retention. Questionnaires were distributed to a sample of 200 academic staff of the polytechnic under study intended to elicit responses on issues of importance of CG, factors responsible for the attraction and retention of IC and their perception of IC management in the polytechnic. Analysis revealed that the polytechnic's competitive position improves with increase in its IC while 81 percent of the respondents agreed that they joined the polytechnic because of its value-added advantage. Not less than 70 percent agreed that the polytechnic is a well-governed HLI and about 80 percent agreed to the fact that their intellectual contributions improved at the polytechnic. Finally, the findings revealed that there is a positive correlation between sound CG and IC retention because about 90 percent agreed that they are encouraged to take part in the decision making process.

Keywords: *Intellectual capital, Corporate governance, Attraction, Retention, Higher learning institution, Management*



RISK MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AMONG NURTW SAKI CHAPTER OKE-OGUN OYO STATE

¹Ajiboye Lawrence Oluwasanmi, ²Oladeji, W. S. &

³ogundiran Boluwaji Peter

¹Department of Insurance

Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki Formerly Polytechnic, Ibadan Saki Campus

²Department of Accountancy

Polytechnic, Ibadan

³Department of Insurance

Polytechnic, Ibadan

Abstract

Risk management is an increasingly important business driver as stakeholders have become much more concerned about risk. Risk may be a driver of strategic decisions, it may be a cause of uncertainty in the organization, or it may simply be embedded in the activities of the organization. This paper discusses on the techniques of managing risk which include avoidance of risks; minimizing the negative effects of any risk; accepting part of the risk effects or transferring the risk to insurance company. The method of data collection that was majorly used is interview. 105 respondents were contacted one on one in which motorcyclists comprise of 70 respondents and commercial vehicle drivers comprise of 35 respondents. Simple percentage was used to analyze the data. Despite the benefit of insurance, most of these road transport workers do not have insurance policy on their motorcycles and vehicles. It was concluded that most nearly all those road transport workers neither understand risk management techniques nor having authentic and original insurance policy. The study therefore recommends that the union executive members should mandated the road transport workers to buy minimum cover of Third Party Property Damage according to Section 67 of Insurance Act 2003 as well as sitting of insurance company's branch office in Saki town.

Keywords: *Insurance, Insurance Act 2003, Policy, Risk, Risk management.*



INSURGENCY AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA

¹Oladeji W. S., ²Ajiboye Lawrence Oluwasanmi & ³Ogundiran Boluwaji Peter

¹*Department of Accountancy*

The Polytechnic, Ibadan

²*Department of Insurance*

The Oke-Ogun Polytechnic Saki formerly The Polytechnic, Ibadan Saki Campus

³*Department of Insurance*

The Polytechnic, Ibadan

Abstract

The major problem confronting the establishment, management and growth of business enterprise in Nigeria is insurgency which is noted to be most agile, sophisticated form of conflict. The insurgency and conflict situation is evident in term of civilian disruption, disruption of mobility, damages of physical and financial infrastructure, and disrespect to the rules of law. Insurgency and insecurity has taken a big toll on innocent lives, public infrastructures and Nigerian economy. Concrete evidence of insurgency observed in different parts of Nigeria disturb the environments in which the business organizations operate and are having devastating effect not only on business management but also on the nation's economy as a whole. Insecurity variables ranging from kidnapping to bombings and other destructive actions are on increase side which continues to make the environment complex and unsafe for both business and its stakeholders. The role of insurgents is not an entirely novel topic but many earlier studies have approached this issue from the perspective of their effect on corporate social responsibility, human right and environmental policy. In contrast, this paper focuses explicitly on the effect of their actions on management of business enterprises in Nigeria and considers the adequacy of government efforts to curb violence and promote stability through social developments and security measures that will enhance a safe business environment for effective management of business activities and a sustainable economic development process.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Insecurity, Management, Environment, Sustainable Development.*



ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT: THE NIHERIA ESPERINECEN

¹Owolabi, A. & ²Otalu, J.a.

¹Department of Banking and Finance,

School of Business Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Ado – Bekiti

²Department of Business Administration,

School of Business Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Ado – Ekiti

Abstract

This paper underscores the importance of entrepreneurship as a realistic mechanism for sustainable economic growth in Nigeria considering the experiences of developed nations like the United States and vibrant economies like China and India. The methodology adopted in this paper is the narrative-textual case study (NTCS); it is a social science research method that relies on the information and data from several sources for problem-solving or problem-identification. The paper reveals that the right 198 Journal of Sustainable Development Studies business environment for entrepreneurship is lacking in Nigeria on account of the challenges of frequent power outages, bad roads, multiple taxes extortion of money from SMEs by government officials, lack of genuine support service for SMEs and expensive transportation/telecommunications costs have all combined to inhibit entrepreneurship and economic growth. The paper therefore recommended that government should focus on capacity building, improving infrastructure, judicious utilization of the oil wealth and enabling environment thereby leading to sustainable economic growth.

Key Words: *Entrepreneurship, Sustainable development, Right environment,
Technological innovation, Industrialization, Capacity building.*



**POLICY RESPONSE TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.**

Oluwagbohunmi Joseph Aduralere

Department of Sociology,

University of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Abstracts

Nigeria's industrial development equation remains unbalanced today because of external distortion created by Western financial institutions and failure of policy formulated to champion trajectory to entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. This paper examines both foreign-induced and home-grown policies formulated towards the revitalization of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. It argues that the high level of poverty, unemployment and importation in the country is a direct function of poor level of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Key Words: *Policy, Entrepreneurship Development,
Sustainable Development*



EVALUATION OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN NIGERIA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY OF OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

¹Sadibo O.V & ²Adetoye Adesina

Department of Project Management

Federal University of Technology Akure P.M.B 704

Abstract

The study assesses how quality management practices can be achieved in pharmaceutical industries and examines factors affecting quality management practices of the industry in Nigeria and how its relevance to the society. This study is carried out to find answers to research questions by using survey design and multi-stage sampling technique to collect data from 100 respondents with the aid of 22-item well structured questionnaire. Data from this survey will be analyzed by descriptive statistics and hypothesis were tested by chi-square (X^2) posed for the research at 0.05% with the table value of 15.51. However, the findings revealed that quality management has significant effect on production output and total quality management encourages participation amongst employees, managers and organization as a whole. The research study recommends that manufacturer should be in a position to control the sources of product quality variation, namely materials, machine, method and men and also to ensure the correct and the most appropriate manufacturing and packaging practices.

Key words: *Production, Quality management, Pharmaceutical, Packaging*



TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET) AND THE CHALLENGES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA

¹Diji, C.J & ²Adeniji, J.A

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering

University of Ibadan, Ibadan

²Lagos metropolitan Transport Agency (LAMATA)

Abstract

Youth unemployment is currently a major developmental challenge in Nigeria. It has become the source of sustained social and political instability, increased drug use and violence against women. However, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) has been identified as a major tool that can stem this ugly and dangerous trend. This study examined the link between TVET and youth unemployment in Nigeria; It assesses the current level and existing gaps between the desired and current levels of TVET in Nigeria with regards to youth unemployment and examines the specific roles that Open and Distance Learning (OPL) can play in improving the currently poor state of TVET in the country. The study concluded by proposing a TVET model that can stem youth unemployment in the country and sustain the development of TVET in the economic and social sectors of the Nigerian society.

Key words: *TVET, Youth Unemployment, Nigeria*



ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

¹Oladeji W. S., ²Ajiboye Lawrence Oluwasanmi & ³Ogundiran Boluwaji Peter

¹Department of Accountancy

The Polytechnic, Ibadan

²Department of Insurance

The Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki formerly The Polytechnic, Ibadan Saki Campus

³Department of Insurance

The Polytechnic, Ibadan

Abstract

Entrepreneurship development refers to the process of enhancing entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through structured training and institution-building programmes. It is an approach to management that can be applied in start-up situations as well as within more established businesses. It is therefore indispensable for employment generation and economic development whatever the form of economic and political set-up of the country. Global economic development is entering a phase where entrepreneurship will increasingly play a more important role as the number and competence of entrepreneurs affect the economic growth of the country. The crucial and significant role played by the entrepreneurs in the economic development of advanced countries has made the people of developing and under developed countries conscious of the importance of entrepreneurship for economic development. It is apparent that entrepreneurial activity is beneficial to the country's economic well-being both at a micro level where it assists in the provision of stable and sustainable employment for individuals and at a macro level in the urge to significantly increase the nation's Gross Domestic Product. Entrepreneurship development in Nigeria is beset with critical challenges which if remains unresolved have the potential to thwart the country's competitiveness and ability to achieve desired level of economic development. Therefore this paper aims at examining the entrepreneurship development, its challenges and contributions to broader economic development in Nigeria with greater emphasis on government needs to provide enabling environment.

Keywords: *Challenges, Economic development, Entrepreneurship development, Gross Domestic Product.*



ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF BUILDING MATERIAL RESOURCES FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING OF BUILDING TECHNOLOGY: A PANACEA FOR PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS IN BUILDING TECHNOLOGY.

'DR. Amadi S.W & 'Obed O.O

Department of Industrial Technology Education,

Faculty of Vocational/Technology Education.

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port-Harcourt Rivers State.

Abstract

The global economic pressure to compete on cost, service and quality has resulted in the agenda of the Government to re-focus the economic development processes to increase and nurture intellectual capital and entrepreneurship for economic transformation in Nigeria. This study was designed to assess the; various types of tools that can be used for teaching building technology, extents on the utilization of tools for teaching building technology in technical colleges, constraints hindering the uses of the tools used for teaching building technology and competencies required by the instructors in the utilization of the tools used for teaching building technology in technical colleges for promoting entrepreneurial skills in Rivers State. 34 items questionnaire split into three parts was used to collect data related to the four research question covered in the questionnaire. Four technical instructors, 11 teachers and 70 building technology students in Rivers State technical colleges constituted the population for the study. A questionnaire based on five point Likert-scale was the instrument used for data collection. The mean was used to answer the research questions. In conclusion, the study revealed among others that Building technology workshops are not well equipped with sufficient tools, Available tools are not well utilized for teaching building technology, Lack of maintenance plan for tools in the workshop, Incompetent teaching personals in the field, Students lack effective vocational orientation, Lack of in-training of the teaching personnel, Unsteady power supply. Based on the findings, the study therefore, recommended the following: Building technology teachers and instructors should be encouraged to carry out required technical activities in the school and tools for various trades should be supplied, installed and made available in all building technology workshops. Employment of incompetent building technology teachers and instructors to teach in any technical colleges should be discouraged and there should be proper maintenance plan for tools. In-training of technical teachers and instructors to update their skills and knowledge through the use of seminars, workshops and conferences on new innovations in the field should be encouraged. Government should ensure steady power supply to the workshops for practical and students practice and adequate and relevant supply of

teaching materials should be made, Create measures and assess the utilization of tools supplied by planned supervision or inspection and government should provide initial capital in form of soft loan with little or no interest to the prospective graduates who intends practicing entrepreneurship.

Keywords: *Building Technology, Entrepreneurial Skills, Technical Colleges, Material Resources.*



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FACTORS INFLUENCING ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIONS IN SMALLHOLDER HONEY PRODUCTION IN SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA

¹Olatubosun, T. O., ²Oluwale, B.A., & ¹Ilori, M. O.

*¹African Institute for Science Policy and Innovation,
²Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.*

Abstract

The study investigates factors influencing the adoption of production technology alternatives employed by smallholder honey producers in Southwestern Nigeria. The prevalent technologies of honey production, type and extent of innovations were also identified and examined. The study was conducted in Oyo, Ondo and Osun states using two sets of structured questionnaire as well as oral interviews to collect information. One hundred and eighty questionnaire were administered on randomly selected smallholder honey producers who were members of Beekeepers Association of Nigeria (60), FADAMA III beekeepers (60) and freelance beekeepers (60). Information elicited included socio-economic characteristics of the farmers, technologies employed in housing the bees, extraction processes, sources and basis for the choice, cost of acquisition, types and extent of innovation, cost and returns on the use of the technologies. Six technology combinations/options with distinction in the hive and extraction technologies were identified and examined. Data were analysed using descriptive, and logistic regression statistics. The result showed that Kenyan Topbar

hive was the most (72%) acceptable bee-housing technology in the study area, while the Press (Hydraulic (55%) and Screw (50%)) extraction technologies were most preferred. Stone press and floating technologies were preferred by 5.8% and 7.6% of the respondents respectively. Similarly, improvements and innovation in both hives and extraction technologies increased by 9.5% with time and more innovations were carried out than in preceding years. Minor innovations were mostly (81.5%) carried out in the study area. Ease of acquisition, ease of operation, yield, availability of spare parts, cost and quality of output of the technologies were factors that influenced the adoption of these technologies. The result further showed that ease of acquisition, yield and output quantity influenced the choice of Kenyan Topbar. Efficiency, cost and availability of spare parts influenced the choice of centrifugal extractor respectively.

Keywords: *Beekeeping, Extraction technologies, Hives technologies, Innovations, Smallholder honey production*



Abstract

The current economic climate of Nigeria's economy dictates that organizations be concerned about cutting costs and increasing profits, with the current industry challenges and attendant pressure to cut the overall cost and of building of IT infrastructure on the operating environment, decision makers and IT Managers alike have always welcome such initiatives and thinking that that can simplify IT operations through infrastructure consolidation, aggregation and unification of platforms, and ultimately, the automation of the IT infrastructure. These vast new areas open a window

for unlocking value and offer organisations a huge opportunity for cost savings and improved efficiency. But that is only one part of the equation. These solutions and technologies are also expected to be environmentally friendly and sustainable. Thus reducing, considerably, IT contribution to global carbon footprint, and also improving the profit margin of the businesses and organisations. This paper has examined the concept of the unification of IT platforms with emphasis on the Unified Data Centre, and how it can address the nagging business objective of reducing the cost of duplicating IT infrastructure and in the process save the environment. The paper also examines the current IT requirements and how this kind of solution can improve or disrupt current delivery methods and infrastructure architectures. The concept of sustainability is heavily emphasized as building sustainable data centers help save both the business and the environment at large by ensuring sustainable technologies, and practice are employed when building an IT infrastructure.

Keywords: *Building, Sustainable information technology (IT), Infrastructure*



**ENTREPRENEURSHIP: BRIDGING THEORY AND PRACTICE,
EDUCATION AND TRAINING, TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT
TECHNIQUES, TRANSPORT AS A WAY FORWARD.**

Owoputi Adetose Emmanuel,
*Department of Transport Management Technology,
School of Management Technology
Federal University of Technology Akure, Nigeria.*

Abstract

The theme of this conference is 'Entrepreneurship ; Bridging Theory and Practice: "Through Education and Training, Technology and Management Techniques : This is where the Academia are producers of Skilled, Professionals, Trained Manpower that are capable of improving raw material, developing new raw material, add value to either semi-finished or finished consumable products, industrial products, manage the processing of many different products, that the industry produce to meet the demand of the people which would generate job creation, revenue generation, consumer products and services of all other needs. This can only be done if and only if Transportation Technology can be well developed and improved, equipped as the only means of movement of both goods, services and people which are the required factor to aid Entrepreneurship in bridging Theory and Practice through Education and training which would alleviate hunger and poverty and increased business activity development. Therefore Transport and Transportation is the means of movement of goods, services and personal without which every activities will be stagnate . Even when Academia produce Skilled, Professional manpower to work and manage at all stages in every aspects of an industry productions the need to move, transfer, transport both raw materials and finished goods and products, value added to products and the workers need to be transported from various homes and locations to the industry site and to get back home, to the markets and commercial center. No alternative to transportation for now therefore the key to Entrepreneurship technological development in Nigeria is the modern transport technology development, Training, Planning, improvement of all Modes, Infrastructure, Professionals, Skilled manpower in transport that will manage, arrange, organize, operate the economic system that will assist in Entrepreneurship development and aid to alleviate hunger and poverty. Foods can be moved from

one location to another location, where it is abundant to where it is highly needed. That is how Hunger and Poverty can be Alleviated through improved Transport Technology development system which is capable of creating Million of Jobs in each of the Modes of transportation and allied services, with which Hunger and Poverty would be alleviated and increased Entrepreneurship activities all over the nation, through bridging theory and practice of Entrepreneurship, technology and management techniques by educating and training that need to be acquired by the “Transportant”, Operators, Planners and Organizations involved in Transport and Transportation Entrepreneurship and management that will aid the bridging theory and Practice of Business.

Keywords: *Transport, Entrepreneurship, Education ,
Training and Practice Techniques*



THE ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN NIGERIA

'Anifowose, O. L & ²Ladanu, W.K.

*^{1&2}Department of Entrepreneurship Management Technology
The Federal University of Technology,
Akure, Ondo state, Nigeria*

Abstract

The aim of this study is to review the role of commercial banks in agricultural growth in the period 2010 – 2014. That is the impact they played in the overall development of the agricultural sector on. In this study, the research study in a scenario has attempted to examine the role of commercial banks in agricultural growth, it is a well-known fact that agriculture constitutes a very important sector of the Nigeria economy, with this in mind has really emphasized the importance and need for the development of the agriculture sectors Due to the importance for the development in this sector, the study reviewed the work and view of eminent scholars. Their views were diverse, some share some views and some disagreed. Some scholar realized the role of the agricultural sector in economic development, but was short – sighted toward the fact that there was a great importance, about developing this sector scholars bear in mind the role, problems and importance of the sector and found it necessary to develop the agricultural sector, if it is to play its role in economic development. These scholars went further to detect importance variable or catalysts or prerequisite for the development of the sector which allows for other factors like technology and research. The study also had an overview of the impact of commercial banks, as safe – keepers and channeling of funds to needy sector like agricultural sector. In conclusion, It was discovered that the commercial banks have actively been playing quite a large role under the polices of the apex regulatory body, the central banks in financing agriculture. So as to justify the hypothesis of the study that if one of the major factors that aid the agricultural sector which finance, in form of credit service from the commercial bank, is channeled into this promising sector that the sector will develop and also increase its output and play its effectively in economic development.

Keywords: *Commercial bank, Agriculture, Economic growth, Nigeria*



IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITIES

'Hilary Joseph Watsilla & 'Hammajam Ahmed Adamu

^{1&2}Department of Information Technology,

School of Management and Information Technology

Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola, Adamawa State Nigeria.

Abstract

An academic institution is a place where knowledge creating, processing and sharing are the main objective of the organization. Nigeria as a developing nation with vast amount of resources can benefit from the intellectual capabilities available in its universities. The aim of this paper was to conduct a study on how knowledge management can be used in universities to improve learning pattern, create an environment for creating and sharing knowledge within the institutions and in the management of the organization as a whole. Several researches have shown that knowledge is the key driver of modern organization. A quantitative research method was adopted in carrying this study. Based on the research if the knowledge in the university is fully exploited, it will help in the economic development of the nation, increase innovation and reduce redundancy in knowledge creation.

Keywords: *Implementing, Knowledge management (KM)*



BRANDING AND CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR OF FMCG IN LAGOS NIGERIA

¹Dr. Kabuoh, Margret Nma & ²Dr. Egwuonwu, Thomas K

Department of Business Administration and Marketing.

Babcock University, Ilishan, Ogun State Nigeria.

Abstract

One of the most valuable assets of any organization in this era of competitiveness is her brand. Brand has a lot to say of any organization either in a positive or negative perspective, it enhances sales or image if positively perceived or de enhances same if negatively perceived. This study surveyed the relationship between branding and consumer buying behavior of fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) in Lagos Nigeria. The study adopted survey and descriptive research design. 100 respondents were contacted and administered with well-structured questionnaire from 20 local government in Lagos state, 5 were randomly choosing from each LGA. 88 responses came successfully representing 88%. The elicited data was analysed with descriptive statistics and 2 hypotheses were formulated and tested using chi-square. Result indicated $X^2_{2t}=24.996$ while $X^2_{c1}=65.54$ and $X^2_{c2}=50.77$. H_0 was rejected while H_1 was accepted in both cases. It was concluded that branding has significant relationship with consumer buying behavior. The study recommended that organisations should adopt both corporate and product branding as a top priority in pursuant of customer retention, profitability, and sustainability.

Key words: *Branding, Consumer buying behavior, FMCG, Organisations, Competition, Image.*



Note
