AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CHALLENGES OF ESTABLISHING OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (EDCS) IN NIGERIAN POLYTECHNICS

Ibrahim Umar Sarkin-Aski,[1]
Department of Business Administration and Management, School of Business and Management Science. Federal Polytechnic, Dura
08033072094
Dr. Ismail Olaoye Kayode[2]
Department of Business Administration and Management School of Business and Management Sciences. Federal Polytechnic Daura
Yusuf Ahmed Tijjani[3]
Department of Business Administration, College of Business and Management Studies, Kaduna Polytechnic

Correspondingemail: askeeib@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT
Entrepreneurship development centres are a source of creative self-employment aimed at economic growth in a rapidly globalizing world, this helps research investigate the challenges of establishing entrepreneurship development centre in Nigeria. The study population includes 140 of both Academic, and non-Academic, which is within the range of 20-65 years and the sample size 103. The study employed simple random sampling also Primary data and Questionnaire was adopted as Source and Method of Data Collection, The study utilised partial least square structural equation modelling to process data. The study shows that the R^2 *value is 0.670, which means Establishment Challenges; explain 67% variance in Entrepreneurship development. The study also shows the effect size of Financial Challenges and Managerial Challenges are small. However, Government Interference and Policy Issues are moderate on the establishment of Entrepreneurship development centre in Nigeria. As can be seen, all the variables have small effect size. The findings discovered that Managerial Challenges and financial challenges have negative impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. However, Policy issues and Government interference have significant impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship development centre in Nigerian Polytechnics. The study therefore recommends that Government should provide more funds especially for the establishment of entrepreneurship centres in Polytechnic where there is none. Management of Polytechnic should make sure effective and efficient Utilisation of funds appropriate for the establishment of entrepreneurship centres in Polytechnic in Nigeria.*

KEYWORDS: Entrepreneurship Development Centre, Managerial Challenges, Financial Challenges, Policy Issues, Government Interference.

INTRODUCTION
According to National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) the essence of entrepreneurship education in post-secondary institutions is to produce competent graduates who will acquire the necessary skills academically and economically to become self-employed and ultimately labour employers. Therefore, through the establishment of an entrepreneurship development centre, vigorously carry out entrepreneurship education in science and engineering, simplex, and engineering colleges to

stimulate entrepreneurial motivation (Afolabi, Kareem, Okubanjo, Ogunbanjo, &Aninkan, 2017).

The incorporation of entrepreneurship into the curriculum of Nigerian higher education institutions is not limited to polytechnics but also universities. As of 2012, eight years after the Federal Government wanted to incorporate entrepreneurship into Nigerian university curricula, the most coordinated entrepreneurship education in Nigeria's public universities appears to be at the University of Lagos and the University of Ibadan, respectively. In Lagos and Ibadan, the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme started in 2003 and 2004 with the organization of two workshops, which were eventually transformed into Entrepreneurship and Innovation Centre's (Amadi and Amakodi, 2019).

Entrepreneurship is the ability to utilize the appropriate quantity, quality and combination of resources, Consistent with profitability under risk and uncertainty. Essien states entrepreneurship as the totality of self-assertive attributes that enable a person to identify a potential business opportunity, and the ability to organize the required resources to utilize them profitably(.Essien 2014 it is also an Entrepreneurship education is a lifelong process; starting at the elementary school and continuing through all levels of education, including adults educate(Essien, 2014).

Entrepreneurship education focuses on developing the understanding and ability to pursue entrepreneurial behaviors, skills and attributes in a wide variety of contexts. It can be described as open to all. The tendency for entrepreneurial behavior is not limited to certain individuals. Different individuals have different combinations of abilities in demonstrating and acquiring entrepreneurial behaviors, skills, and attributes. These behaviors can be practiced, developed, and learned; therefore, it is important that all students receive entrepreneurship education (Ayatse, 2013).

Education and training are the keys to a thriving entrepreneurial culture in Africa, and it is up to all stakeholders, countries, educators, and learners to make this happen. Schools are the places most likely to have an overall far-reaching impact, in addition to educational influence youngpeople (Njoroge, & Gathungu, 2013). The goal of entrepreneurship education is to prepare students for careers in business and culture (Akpomi, 2009). Business Education is regarded as one of the most essential factors influencing students' job choices (Lee, & Wong, 2005). The case for entrepreneurship education school is made by the fact that self-employment helps to grow the economy.

To make Nigerian graduates more resourceful and self-reliant, the Federal Ministry of Education Integrated entrepreneurship education into curricula at universities, polytechnics and colleges of Education through its regulatory bodies, the National University Commission (NUC), National Board of Technical Education (NBTE) and National Council of Colleges of Education (NCCE) respectively. This becomes expedient in order to provide a realistic solution to the widespread unemployment problem face the nation. Therefore, entrepreneurial development has become a compulsory course for all students among the three levels of higher education, regardless of the student's field of expertise (Mani, 2013).

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Nigeria is placing great emphasis on entrepreneurship education in higher institutions of leaning The reasons for these are of course obvious, the graduates of the Nigerian education system are approximately from instead of preparing our graduates to be self-reliant, 150 universities and 50 polytechnics and simplex completely

rely on white-collar jobs to make ends meet. As a result, there are several graduates from Nigeria Colleges today don't get paid. In addition to the book knowledge they acquire, there are no necessary skills to make them self-reliant. Therefore, it is necessary to make those more than 60% of the population engages meaningfully to avoid unhealthy choices for this group of people.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 2010 Global Monitoring Report (GMR) Organization (UNESCO) revealed that around 92% of Nigeria's population survives on less than $2 every day, and about 71% of people live on less than $1 a day — a situation that many describe as this is unforgivable judging by the abundant natural deposits and large population at the country's disposal with an estimated population of about 167 million (2011), crude oil sells for as much as $104 per dollar As of July 24, 2012, per barrel of oil on the global market, poverty is higher than wealth The resources available in Nigeria are very limited. Therefore, there is an urgent need for government and Individuals create more employment opportunities for team youth. Employment of Nigerian graduates is believed to be part-time, full-time or even underemployed Nigerian youth, which is said to have one of the highest percentages of youth, is said to have shunned Unemployment in the no industrialized world. Full-time unemployment among youth despite strong economic growth Nigeria's rate from 2006 to 2008 was 55.9%, while countries such as Japan, China, India, and South Korea have joined the Community of Industrialized Countries by strengthening its small-scale industries. Nigeria has yet to understand relevance of this sub-sector.

Nigeria is naturally endowed with entrepreneurship opportunities; however, the realization of the full potential of these opportunities has been dampened by some challenges(Ebiringa, 2012) It has however been worrisome that despite the accessibility of technology and government contributions towards entrepreneurship development, entrepreneurship in Nigeria has not performed creditably well and hence the expected vital and vibrant role Entrepreneurship will play in the economic growth and development in Nigeria has been constrained by the challenges entrepreneurs face in Nigeria such as lack of knowledge of technology, unfair competition, multiple taxes, unfavourable monetary policies, uneasy access to funding, inadequate market research, unfavourable fiscal policies, poor policy implementation, which has constrained the development of entrepreneurship in Nigeria.

Despite the growing recognition that entrepreneurship development centres are a source of self-employment in a rapidly globalizing world, initiatives, regional development and economic dynamism. Therefore, this study intent to investigate the challenges faces by Polytechnics in establishing entrepreneurship development centers in most Polytechnics.

However, this helps research investigate the challenges of establishing entrepreneurship development centre in Nigeria. This will serve as an important foundation for the establishment of new centres of entrepreneurship development in Federal Polytechnic Daura as new established Polytechnic so that to contribute not only to the students but to the host community at large.

RESEARCH QUESTION

The aim of the proposed study is to investigate the challenges faces by Centers of Entrepreneurship Development of Polytechnic in Nigeria. Other objectives of this study are;

i. To find-out managerial challenges of establishing Centre of

Entrepreneurship Development in the selected Polytechnics.

ii. To evaluate financial challenges in establishing Centre of Entrepreneurship Development in some selected Polytechnic in Nigeria.

iii. To examine the Policy issues by the other Polytechnic after establishing of the Centre of Entrepreneurship Development.

iv. To evaluate the Government interference in establishing a unique Centre of Entrepreneurship Development different from all other centers in Nigeria.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of the proposed study is to investigate the challenges faces by Centers of Entrepreneurship Development of Polytechnic in Nigeria. Other objectives of this study are;

i. To find-out managerial challenges of establishing Centre of Entrepreneurship Development in the selected Polytechnics

ii. To evaluate financial challenges in establishing Centre of Entrepreneurship Development in some selected Polytechnic in Nigeria

iii. To examine the Policy issues by the other Polytechnic after establishing of the Centre of Entrepreneurship Development.

iv. To evaluate the Government interference in establishing a unique Centre of Entrepreneurship Development different from all other centers in Nigeria.

Research Hypothesis

The following hypotheses are stated below:

i. Managerial challenges do not have significant impact on establishmentof Centre of Entrepreneurship Development in the selected Polytechnics in Nigeria.

ii. Financial challenges do not have significant impact on establishmentof Centre of Entrepreneurship Development in some selected Polytechnics in Nigeria.

iii. Policy issues do not have significant impact on the establishment of Centre of Entrepreneurship Development in some selected Polytechnics in Nigeria.

iv. Government interference does not have significant impact on establishment of Centre of Entrepreneurship Development in some selected Polytechnics in Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW

OVERVIEW OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The concept of entrepreneurship is not new in the contemporary world, it's about being enterprise in any venture. The future of any nation depends on the entrepreneurial ventures founded by creative individuals. These are inspired people, risk takers who seized the available opportunities to harness and optimally use resources in an unusual manner to bring about a visible change. Entrepreneurship is the dynamic process of creating incremental wealth by individuals who assume the major risks in terms of equity, time, and/or career commitment of providing value for some product or service. The service or product invented by the entrepreneur may or may not be new or unique but the entrepreneur infuses them with value.

Entrepreneurship is the willingness and ability of an individual to seek for investment opportunities, to establish and run an enterprise successfully.Entrepreneurship is the process of identifying an opportunity related to needs satisfaction and converting it to a product or service of value. It can also be conceptualized to mean the process and activities undertaken by entrepreneurs directed at capturing

value associated with business opportunities Soyibo, (2006).

Unachukwu, 2009) States that Entrepreneurship developments were spurred by the realization of the extent to which the phenomenon serves as a key factor in economic development. Ogbo &Agu, 2012) on the other hand consider the roles of entrepreneurship as catalyst for social-economic and there are major reasons for the global campaign towards entrepreneurship development for economic and growth.

Entrepreneurships in Nigeria have a lot of problems. Entrepreneurship is faced with several constraints, which limit its development. Some of the challenges are: Inadequate capital: inadequate capital is one of the problems encountered by Nigeria Entrepreneurs. As a result of insufficient capital, entrepreneurs are not able to carry out all the beautiful project/ideas that they may have formulated. Borrowing from banks and other financial institutions has not been very easy as very stringent conditions are required for the entrepreneurs. This has greatly affected business development. Government Policies: Most time government came up with certain policies that may not be in the interest of the entrepreneurs. This could either be in form of restriction on certain key raw materials or outright ban, withdrawal of subsidies, increase in taxes etc. These policies can affect business operation. Lack of awareness of business opportunities: Sometimes, entrepreneurs are not aware of business opportunities available to them, this on their intuition and what is obtained within their immediate environment, which may not be enough. Management Control: The employment of incompetent and low quality staff can affect the features of a business. When a worker is incompetent, his output would surely be poor. Most entrepreneurs have no effective control over their workers due to the fact that most of the employees are well known to them. Production of substandard goods: It has been noticed that most entrepreneurs are in the habit of producing substandard goods. This is because they may not have the technical knowhow or the resources to make better products. These problems possess a lot of setbacks to the entrepreneurs owing to the fact that they will not be able to compete with their foreign competitors. Falling economic trends: The prevailing economic situation in Nigeria have the potentials of affecting business activities. These include price change, market demand, inflation etc. An increase or decrease in each of these variables can affect business operations as well as the fortunes of the entrepreneurs. Lack of adequate infrastructural facilities like electricity, water supply, good road etc. that will ensure smooth operation of the entrepreneur's business activities. Lack of strong patent law: A serious challenge that entrepreneurs face in Nigeria is the level of competition from foreign producers. The local entrepreneurs are not protected, the situation is worsened by the apparent lack of faith in the Nigeria patent law which many entrepreneurs feel offer them little protection against piracy Ogbo, & Agu, 2012,; Hassan,,2013).

High cost of doing business in Nigeria: Entrepreneurs are in business (take risk) because they want to make profit, where the expected returns from a venture are lower than the opportunity cost; it will act as a disincentive for the entrepreneur. Due to collapsed infrastructural facilities and unbridled corruption, where entrepreneurs have to spend huge sums to provide some basic

infrastructure and bribe government officials, it makes the cost of doing business in the country to be too high with adverse implications for profitability.

Duru (2011) investigated the issues and challenges to the growth of entrepreneurship in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Based on the findings, concludes that entrepreneurship in the Niger Delta region is at its lowest ebb. In other words, a number of practicing andthe would be entrepreneurs are faced with great difficulties in their entrepreneurial pursuit. These difficulties are occasioned by poor state of infrastructure, difficulty in accessing finance, socio-cultural factors such as superstitious believes and ignorance.

(Antai & Agness2012) examine Entrepreneurship opportunities and challenges in Nigeria. The paper sees entrepreneurship as the process of creating something new with value by devoting the necessary time and effort, with the accompanying financial and social risks, and receiving in return monetary rewards and personal satisfaction and independence. The findings states that there is increasing interest on Entrepreneurship by consumers, business people and government officials which is manifested in increasing research on the subject and the realization that it quickens the process of industrialization, employment creation and poverty reduction. The analytical tool adopted for this paper is descriptive method, which centred on looking at the different theories of entrepreneurship and drawing inferences from them. The paper identified three main ingredients that can facilitate entrepreneurship opportunities in Nigeria. It includes: Creating a Vision, Leveraging Your Strength, and Figuring out What the Market's Needs.

The Entrepreneurship Development Centers (EDCs) were set up in the six geo-political zones to bridge gaps in various elements of youth entrepreneurship development. To date, over 102,000 youths have benefited from the initiative. Since government cannot solely create for all youths and others, there are imperatives for private sector-driven entrepreneurial development. These include reduction in crime and social vices, improving economic conditions for business viability, guaranteed future for the country and improved self-worth of Nigerian Youths (Lemo, ,2013).

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY:

The study has been carried out in six selected Polytechnics across the six regions in the country. These Polytechnic include: Ramat Polytechnic Borno, Kaduna Polytechnic, federal Polytechnic Idah, The Polytechnic Ibadan, Imo Polytechnic Nekede, Akwa-Ibom State Polytechnic, with the objective of providing diverse instruction, training and research in technology, the sciences, commerce, the humanities and programmes of in-service instruction for members of the public service in Nigeria.

The study adopts Cross-Sectional Research Design, the population which refers to an entire group of people or objects of interest that a researcher intends to investigate through the use of its subset commonly known as sample (Sekaran & Bougie, 2013). According (Sugiyono, 2017) population is the number of generalization areas consisting of objects or subjects that have the qualities and characteristics set by the researcher and on which conclusions are drawn. The

Population of selected Polytechnics including both academic and non-academic the Study is expected to cover 140 Population in the Ramat Polytechnic Borno, Kaduna Polytechnic, federal Polytechnic Idah, The Polytechnic Ibadan, Imo Polytechnic Nekede, Akwa-Ibom State Polytechnic and Sample Size of the Study was103 Academic and Non-academic staff of Polytechnic age of 25-65yrs, meanwhile these exclude anyAd-hoc staff that are not among in the lists above, Any senior staff who has been on secondment, leave of absence or study leave in the last six months, Any staff employed for less than six months. However, response rate from the sample size was 97% representing approximately 100 respondants while 95 usable questionnaire representsa valid response rate of 95 per centwhom the study have gotten online via ASUP and NASUP Telegram and whatsapp group.

The study employed simple random sampling also Primary data and Questionnaire was adopted as Source and Method of Data Collection, The study utilised partial least square structural equation modelling to process data. The PLS path modeling is considered as the most suitable technique in this study based on the following reasons: Firstly, it has the advantage of estimating the relationships between constructs (structural model) and relationships between indicators and their corresponding latent constructs (measurement model) simultaneously (Gorondutse et al., 2019; Sabiu et al., 2019).

Secondly, it has been suggested that if research is prediction-oriented or an extension of an existing theory, PLS path modelling may be employed (Hair et al., 2019; Henseler & Chin, 2010).Unit of analysis is the main subject or entity whom the researcher intended to comment on in a given study. It is mainly determined by the research question. Simply put, the unit of analysis is basically the 'who' or 'what' that the researcher is interested in analyzing. Therefore, the units of analysis in this study are Academic and Non-academic staff of Polytechnic whom has been utilized in this category.

All the variables of this study are considered to be unidimensional. Unidimensional constructs are those that are expected to have a single underlying dimension and are to be measured using reflective indicators. Reflective indicator is a measure that reflects an underlying construct (Bhattacherjee, 2012). The questionnaire used for this study was adapted from various sources.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Data collected from respondents were screened for missing values, outliers and multicollinearity test. After this was achieved, tests were carried out to assess construct reliability and validity. This means that composite reliability test, Average Variance Extracted test and discriminant validity test were carried out. After this, hypotheses of the study were tested. In using Smart PLS, measurement model was assessed as recommended by (Hair et al., 2019) and should involve determination of internal consistency reliability, discriminant validity and convergent validity.

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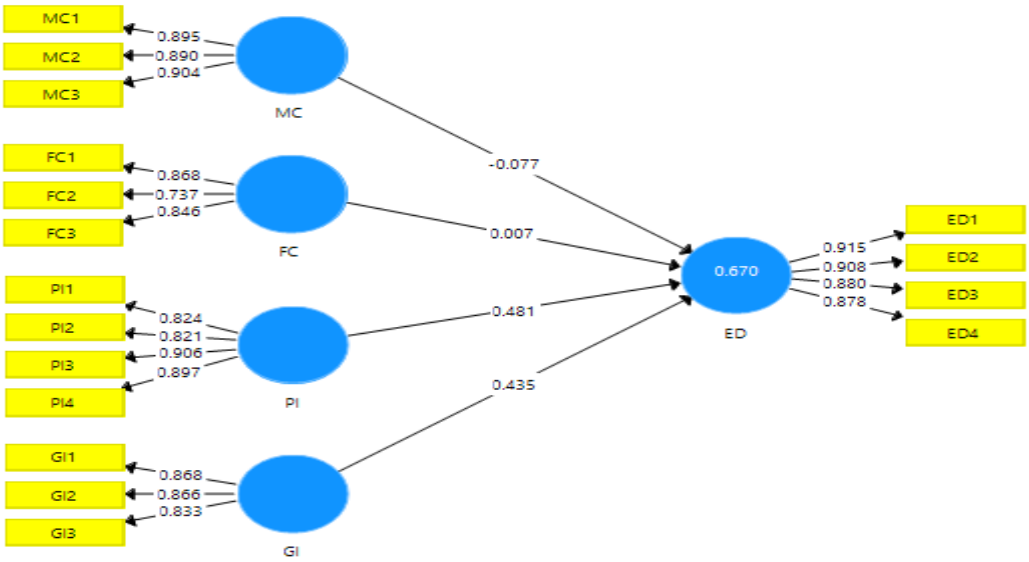


Measurement Model

Measurement model figure shows the variable of the study, the cycles represent the variables used in this study (Managerial Challenges, Policy Issues and Government interference and Entrepreneurship Development). The rectangles represent the items of the constructs measure. And the figure also shows the loadings of respective indicators and items for the constructs.

Reliability and Validity

This study performs internal consistency composite reliability (CR) to ensure the accuracy of the designed first-order reflective constructs and factor loading to evaluate the reliability of each item (Kraha, Turner, Nimon, Zientek & Hnson, 2012). It also executes the average variance extended (AVE) to evaluate the construct's validity. Internal consistency reliability is the extent to which all items on a particular (sub) scale are measuring the same concept (J. F. Hair et al., 2020; Henseler et al., 2009; Henseler & Chin, 2010). As such, composite reliability coefficient and Cronbach's alpha coefficient are the most commonly used estimators of the internal consistency reliability of an instrument in academic research (Podsakoff et al., 2003). In the present study, composite reliability coefficient was chosen to ascertain the internal consistency reliability of measures based on two main justifications. Firstly, composite reliability coefficient offers a much less biased assessment of reliability than Cronbach's alpha coefficient because the later assumes all items contribute equally to the construct without considering the actual contribution of individual item loadings (Hair et al., 2019; Reinartz et al., 2004). Secondly, Cronbach's alpha coefficient may over or under-assess the scale reliability, and hence composite reliability (CR) has been suggested as an alternative criterion especially in SEM (Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017; Matsuno et al., 2005). However, the interpretation of internal consistency reliability using composite reliability coefficient was based on the rule of thumb provided by (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988;Podsakoff et al., 2003), who recommended that the composite reliability coefficient should be at least 0.70.

On the other hand, in the current study, convergent validity was assessed using Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values. AVE refers to the grand mean value of the squared loadings of the indicators associated with the construct

(i.e., the sum of the squared loadings divided by the number of indicators) (Hair et al., 2011, 2019). Thus, the AVE is equivalent to the communality of a construct. It has been suggested that a minimum value of 0.5 is adequate for convergent validity (Hair et al., 2014)(Anderson & Gerbing, 1988; Hair et al., 2011). Going by the AVE's values in the Table below, Managerial Challenges has the AVE value of 0.803, Financial Challenges has 0.670, Policy Issues has 0.745, Government Interference has 0.733, and Entrepreneurship Development has 0.802. Thus, AVE values affirm the convergent validity of the constructs of this study.

Table: Constructs Reliability and Validity

Measurement Loadings				
	Loadings	CA	CR	AVE
MC1	0.536	0.878	0.925	0.803
MC2	0.930			
MC3	0.915			
FC1	0.943	0.754	0.859	0.670
FC2	0.922			
FC3	0.843			
PI1	0.586	0.885	0.921	0.745
PI2	0.881			
PI3	0.773			
PI4	0.543			
GI1	0.667	0.818	0.895	0.733
GI2	0.665			
GI3	0.820			
ED1	0.675	0.918	0.942	0.802
ED2	0.823			
ED3	0.720			
ED4	0.808			

Smart-PLS Output, 2023

The table shows the loadings of the respective items of the constructs, and all the loadings are above the value of 0.5. Also the tables show the Cronbach's Alpha (CA) and composite reliability (CR) which is above the threshold of 0.7 and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) is above the recommended value of 0.5. All these suggest adequate internal consistency reliability of the measures used in this study (Hair et al., 2011). However, items that did not meet the criteria were deleted. Based on the suggestion of (Hair et al., 2014) an indicator with a minimum outer loading value of 0.70 is considered reliable and acceptable. Hair et al., (2014) further argued that rather than just removing an indicator with loading below 0.70, their removal should only occur provided that the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) will improve (Hair et al., 2014). As such an item with value of up to 0.50 can be retained provided AVE will improve (Hair et al., 2014). Therefore, as can be seen from Figure above and the Table above all item were retained because we have achieved the threshold value of 0.7, and those once that have already exceeded the critical value of 0.50 and

their removal will not bring about significant improvement in the value of AVE. No item was deleted. Therefore, all the remaining 17 items are reliable to measure their respective reflective latent constructs.

Discriminant validity

Discriminant validity is the level to which a particular latent construct is varied from other latent constructs (Henseler et al., 2009; Manzano-García & Ayala-Calvo, 2020).

Therefore, the importance of discriminant validity is to check the construct validity of the outer model with a view to ensuring that the measures are not really found related after conducting the analysis. Previously, there were two (2) methods to ascertain discriminant validity in measurement models (Henseler et al., 2009; Jayasekara et al., 2020; Sharma et al., 2018; Uzir et al., 2020): discriminant validity by (Fornell & Larcker, 1981) and cross-loading criterion by (Fornell & Larcker, 1981; Zhang et al., 2019). However, given the fact that the recent research that critically examined the performance of cross-loadings and the Fornell and Larcker criterion for discriminant validity assessment has found that the two approaches could not reliably detect discriminant validity issues (Fornell & Larcker, 1981; Zhang et al., 2019). As such, heterotrait-monotrait ratio (HTMT) of the correlations developed by (Henseler et al., 2009) was adopted in this study for discriminant validity evaluation. HTMT is the ratio of the between-trait correlations to the within-trait correlations (Hair et al., 2018).

Discriminants Validity: Heterotraits-Monotraits (HTMT)

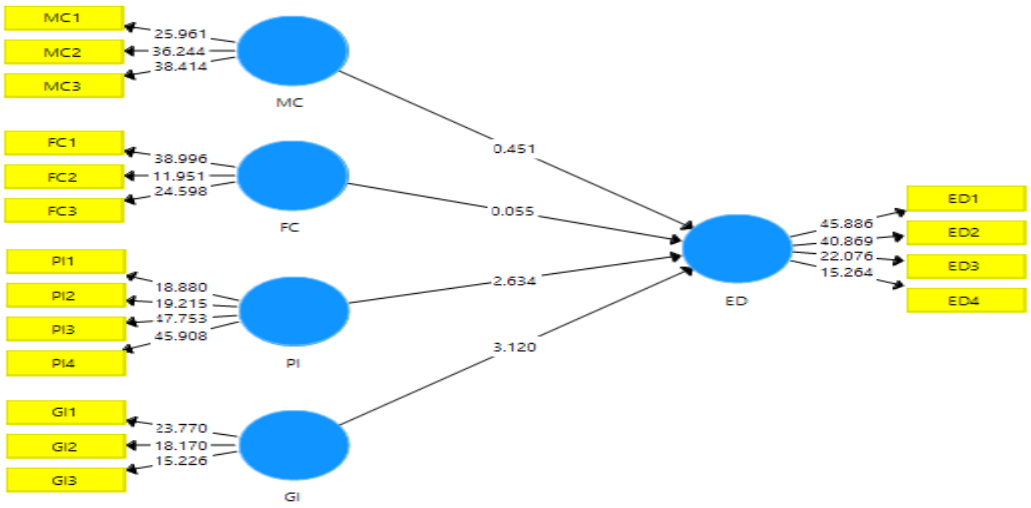
Constructs	ED	FC	GI	MC	PI
ED	0.895				
FC	0.667	0.819			
GI	0.782	0.733	0.856		
MC	0.656	0.820	0.734	0.896	
PI	0.782	0.840	0.828	0.848	0.863

Smart-PLS Output, 2023.

The result of table shows the discriminants validity using the Heterotraits-Monotraits ratio. The threshold as indicate by Henseler, et al., (2015) informed that none of the loadings should be above 0.9. Looking at the values in table above, the highest is 0.896, which indicates that the discriminants validity using Heterotraits-Monotraits ratio is achieved.

Assessment of the Structural Model

The second part of the model is the structural model or inner model. Hair, et al. (2013) identified four key criteria for assessing the structural model in PLS-SEM. These include assessments of significance of the path coefficients, coefficient of determination (R^2), the effect size (f^2), and lastly predictive relevance (Q^2). However, to ascertain the moderating effect as well as the direct effect of job stress and psychological contract breach on turnover intention, it is important to carry out a bootstrapping analysis. The figure below presented the results of the structural model.



Structural Model

The figure below shows bootstrapping results of the direct relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable of the study and it also shows the result of the moderating effect. The interpretation and summary of the results (the result of the test of hypotheses) are presented in table below.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypotheses	Beta values	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T-Statistics	P-Values	Decision
FC ->ED	0.007	0.010	0.132	0.055	0.956	Accepted
GI ->ED	0.435	0.447	0.139	3.120	0.002	Rejected
MC ->ED	-0.077	-0.076	0.171	0.451	0.652	Accepted
PI ->ED	0.481	0.462	0.183	2.634	0.009	Rejected

*****p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1;***MC means Managerial Challenges; FC means Financial Challenges; PI means Policy Issues; GI means Government Interference and ED means Entrepreneurship Development.*

From table above it can be observed that Managerial Challenges has no significant impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship Centre (β = -0.077, t-value 0.451 and P value = 0.652). The study therefore Accepted hypothesis one (Ho_1) which stated that Managerial Challenges has no significant impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship development Centre. Financial Challengeshas no significant impact on entrepreneurship development (β = 0.007, t-value 0.055 and P value = 0.956). The study therefore Accepted hypothesis two (Ho_2) which stated that Financial Challengeshas no significant impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship development Centre. On the contrary, Policy Issues has significant impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship center. (β = 0.481, t-value 0.634 and P value = 0.009). The study therefore Rejected hypothesis three (Ho_3) which stated that Policy Issueshas significant impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship development Centre. Government Interference has significant impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship development Centre (β = 0.435, t-value 3.120 and P value = 0.002). The study therefore Accepted hypothesis four

(Ho_4) which stated that Government interference has significant impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship development Centre. Furthermore, results show that Policy Issues has a higher influence on the establishment of entrepreneurship development Centre with (β = 0.481). Also Managerial Challenges was weak (β = -0.077) Negative and insignificant.

Coefficient of Determination (R Square)

The *R*-squared value is the proportion of variation in the endogenous variable(s) which can be explained by one or more exogenous variable (Hair et al., 2011, 2014, 2019, 2020). However, the acceptable level of R^2value is dependent on the research context (Hair et al., 2011). For this, (Gujarati, 2003; Henseler et al., 2009) suggested that the least acceptable R-squared value of 0.10. On the other hand, Chin (1998) recommended that the *R*-squared values of 0.67, 0.33, and 0.19 can be respectively considered as substantial, moderate, and weak.

Coefficient of Determination (R²)

R Square

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Entrepreneurship Dev. Centre	0.670	0.656

Smart-PLS Output, 2023

The table above shows the R^2 value of 0.670 for the study, which means Establishment Challenges, explain 67% variance in Entrepreneurship development.

Effect size

Effect size is the change in R^2 between the main effects when an individual exogenous latent variable isin the model and when it is also removed from the model. This is usually done to evaluate whether the omitted exogenous latent variable has a substantial effect on the endogenous variable (Hair et al., 2011). Therefore, the effect size of exogenous latent variable could be calculated using the formula below (Hair et al., 2019).

$$F^2 = \frac{R^2 \text{ included} - R^2 \text{ excluded}}{1 - R^2 \text{ included}}$$

Where: F2 is the value that determines the effect size of exogenous latent construct on the endogenous latent construct. R^2 Included is the R2 value of the endogenous latent variable before removing a specific exogenous latent variable. On the other hand, R^2 Excluded symbolizes the changes in the R^2 value of the endogenous latent variable after excluding a specific exogenous latent variable from the model. Thus, the f^2values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35, showed small, moderate, and large respectively (Cox & Cohen, 2011).

Effect Size (f^2)

Constructs	f^2 (TI)	Effect Size
FC	0.000	Small
GI	0.177	Moderate
MC	0.004	Small
PI	0.115	Moderate

The table above shows the effect size of Financial Challenges and Managerial Challenges are small. However, Government Interference and Policy Issues are moderate on the establishment of Entrepreneurship development centre

in Nigeria. As can be seen, all the variables have small effect size.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the findings discovered that Managerial Challenges and financial challenges have negative impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. However, Policy issues and Government interference have significant impact on the establishment of entrepreneurship development centre in Nigerian Polytechnics.

The study therefore recommends thatGovernment should provide more funds especially for the establishment of entrepreneurship centres in Polytechnic where there is none.

Management of Polytechnic should make sure effective and efficient Utilisation of funds appropriate for the establishment of entrepreneurship centres in Polytechnic in Nigeria.

So also the established Entrepreneurship development Centres should put more effort to maintain its standard to avoid issues that will bring the centres down.

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