

Multilingual Web-Based Entrepreneurship Library: An Approach in Enhancing Library System to Entrepreneurship Processes and Development, Job Creation and Entrepreneurship Education

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ABSTRACT- *Entrepreneurship is now becoming an important means and a valuable additional strategy to create jobs and improve livelihoods and economic independence around the world. Problems of unemployment as experienced in the past and present world of ours have contributed to all source of vices in our society such as political hooliganism, armed robbery, cultism, child trafficking, vandalism, kidnaping, ritual killing etc. The author of this research work presumed that the major constraint to entrepreneurship development, processes, entrepreneurship education is due to lack or shortage of relevant entrepreneurship information. To address this major constraint that lead to slow entrepreneurship processes and development around the world especially in less development countries. The authors proposed the design and implementation of multilingual web-based entrepreneurship library. This system if designed and implemented it will make entrepreneurs information readily available for usage at low or no cost, hence improve the significance of librarians to entrepreneurs processes, development, promoting entrepreneurship education and Job creation around the globe.*

Keywords— entrepreneurship, Job creation, entrepreneurship processes and development, entrepreneurship library, entrepreneurship education, web-based library, multilingual

1. INTRODUCTION

A library is an organized collection of information resources made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, a virtual space, or both [2].

An entrepreneur is someone who organizes, manages, and assumes the risks of a business or enterprise. An entrepreneur is an agent of change. Entrepreneurship is the process of discovering new ways of combining resources [18]. Entrepreneurship is more than simply “starting a business.” It is a process through which individuals identify opportunities, allocate resources, and create business [9]. Shortage in entrepreneurship is one of the problems of unemployment around the world.

Unemployment has been an economic quagmire and a social ill that has eaten deep into the economy of the nation. Graduates are mass-produced every year without job opportunities nor adequate entrepreneurial skills which vis-à-vis has affected the national economy.

The role of information professionals especially librarians, and ICT experts in aiding entrepreneurship cannot be over-emphasized, especially now that researchers are continually striving to learn more about the entire entrepreneurial process to better understand the driving forces within

Information professional is someone who specializes in information collection, organization, storage and dissemination of such information. The major function of information professionals in entrepreneurship development is information provision. They act as information suppliers to entrepreneurs who wish to widen their horizon in relation to three major sources of information supply the data related to the entrepreneurial process or development, namely: research-based source, direct observation of practicing entrepreneurs, and speeches and presentations (including seminars) [9].

It therefore, becomes the duty of information professionals to provide these research-based sources both in print and non-print format to potential and prospective entrepreneurs. Examples of these resources are: Academic journals, textbooks on entrepreneurship, Books about entrepreneurship, biographies or autobiographies or entrepreneurs, compendiums about entrepreneurs, news periodicals, venture periodicals, newsletters, proceedings of conferences and

government publications in entrepreneurship. The tasks of the information professional can be done free of charge or by fee, depending on the situation surround the information pursuit.

For instance in public, special or academic library, information professional provides information to users free of charge, but is paid indirectly for his services by the government or the employer in charge. In another case, an information professional is paid directly by the person receiving the services. This is done in business centers, whereby a person pays for services rendered immediately. Consequent to this, the information professionals becomes an information broker.

Upon all the natural resources and colossal amounts of foreign exchange that Nigeria is earnings from her natural resource, many of her citizenry are still ramming about search for unavailable jobs. Nigeria with an estimate population of 155 million in 2009 is a country blessed with enormous human and natural endowments: relatively good access to skills, capital and technology, rich agricultural land, mineral resources and a favorable geographic locality. Nigeria's overall economic performance between 1960 and 2003 was decidedly unimpressive. According to World Bank data, the average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) between 1960 and 2000 was less than 4 percent. Thus, despite the availability and expenditure of colossal amounts of foreign exchange obtained mainly from her natural resources [7].

Nigeria has human and financial resources for job creations for both small and large scales, but lack directions as in relevant information required to start-well or forge ahead in a business. There is need for entrepreneurial friendly library section in our, universities, colleges and R&D center.

The main focus of this research work is on proposed design of Web-Based Entrepreneurship Library through which information related to entrepreneurship processes and development will be readily available at little or no cost.

Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

- To designed a model for Web-Based Entrepreneurship Library
- To make available a system for Information collection, organization, storage and dissemination of such information relevant to entrepreneurship development.
- To provide and avenue for business professionals and potential business men and women to interact around the globe.
- To create an online community to provide entrepreneurial proficiencies among librarian across various geographical location.
- To enhance Enterprise Awareness, capability and effectiveness.

Research Questions

Based on the overall objective stated, the major research questions is to what extent will proposed system assist in providing entrepreneurship information.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Entrepreneurships and unemployment

The process of entrepreneurship activity reducing unemployment situation in the economy is termed "Schumpeter effect". [5] and [4] in their separate studies found that unemployment is negatively related to new-firm startups, that is, as new businesses are established employability is stimulated and unemployment reduces substantially. In the same vein, [9] and [6] note that high unemployment in the society is associated with a low degree of entrepreneurial activities, that is, where propensity to set up enterprises is low; the rate of unemployment would be very high. The implication of the above assertions is that those who are unemployed tend to remain so because they possess lower endowments of human capital and entrepreneurial talents required to start and sustain new firms to keep them going. A low rate of entrepreneurship culture and skills in any society may be a consequence of the low economic growth, which also reflects higher levels of unemployment [3], [13] & [14].

In related work, [16], Entrepreneurship Development: A Panacea for Unemployment Reduction in Nigeria. In their research work they examine the need for promoting employment in Nigeria through the development of entrepreneurship. They collected data from the Central Bank of Nigeria's Statistical Bulletin and CIA Fact Sheet and other institutional publications to provide empirical basis for the study. A multiple regression statistical tool was used for analysis. They concluded that the government and its agencies should deliberately encourage entrepreneurial culture and skills in Nigeria in order to attack the level of unemployment situation in the country [8].

2.2 Entrepreneurships Education

Effectiveness of enterprises is measured by output not input. The effectiveness of enterprise and entrepreneurship

education is to develop learners (entrepreneurs) that will perform effectively in taking up opportunities and achieving desired results, [11], [12] & [13]. This can be achieved by:

- Enterprise Awareness: understanding “what enterprise means to me.”
- Developing Entrepreneurial Capability: developing capability and confidence through guided experience and practice.
- Entrepreneurial Effectiveness: independent self-direction progressing individual goals and approvals.

For effective entrepreneurship education, there is need for entrepreneurial friendly library section in our, universities, colleges and R&D center.

2.3 Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) and World Bank Group Entrepreneurship Survey (WBGES)

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) research program developed a variety of country-level measures of entrepreneurial activity, including Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) and nascent entrepreneurship [17]. Findings based on GEM suggest the relationship between entrepreneurship and growth is nonlinear. Using GEM 2002 data spanning 36 countries, [21] find a U-shaped relationship between nascent entrepreneurship and the level of economic development measured either by per capita income or an index of innovative capacity. The authors obtain similar findings using TEA. Examining 37 countries, [22] assess the influence on growth in GDP per employee of four types of entrepreneurship: TEA, opportunity TEA, necessity TEA, and high growth potential TEA.³ The authors find that only high growth potential entrepreneurship has a significant positive impact on economic growth [20] find that TEA influences GDP growth in a sample of 36 countries, but this effect depends on the level of income per capita: TEA has a negative (positive) effect on GDP growth in poorer (richer, respectively) countries.

GEM, which measures early stage entrepreneurial activity, was compared with the World Bank Group Entrepreneurship Survey (WBGES), which measures formal business registration. The authors calculate the spread between "nascent" entrepreneurship in GEM (the percentage of adults aged 18-64 who are setting up a business) and "corporate" entrepreneurship in the WBGES (the number of newly registered limited liability firms as a percentage of the adult population); and the spread between "baby" entrepreneurship in GEM (the percentage of adults aged 18-64 who are currently an owner-manager of a new business paying salaries for less than 42 months) and corporate entrepreneurship in WBGES. The authors find that entry tends to be higher in the WBGES compared to GEM in developed countries, while GEM tends to report higher levels of early stage entrepreneurship in developing countries compared to the WBGES business entry; and the differences are related to local regulatory barriers measured by four indicators of difficulties in starting, operating, and closing a business, and operational risks (including political, law and order, and economic risks), after controlling for the level of economic development. Their findings suggest that entrepreneurs in developed countries have greater ease and incentives to incorporate [1], [19].

Klapper use the WBGES to study the number of total and newly registered businesses across 84 countries spanning 2003 to 2005. The authors utilize three measures of entrepreneurship: business density, the entry rate, and entry per capita. Employing random-effects GLS and population-averaged Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE), the authors find a significant relationship between entrepreneurship and economic and financial development, governance, and the quality of the legal and regulatory environment. The authors also show that electronic registration procedures are important in the encouragement of greater business registration [7].

3. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

In this Section we present the design and implementation of the proposed system. The design and implementation here is tentatively approved. It could be modified and change totally during the period of the real implementation and design. The system environment will be designed and implemented using java programming language. And we proposed multilingual (two or more language) support with reference English language having priority over other languages. Users can set their preferred language.

This preferred selection is saved in the database. Once the user logged in to the system he/she preferred language will be retrieved, and according to the preferred language the application will launched with that language.

The design will be flexible to support system more languages in future. The proposed system will use remote communication with central database to authenticate users log in information and also to retrieve/update entrepreneurship information from the database. The communication process with MySQL database will be by posting data using HttpRequest. First, the application has to make a connection with a PHP script which locates in the server. This is done by use HTTP protocol. The system will provide send SMS. The users can send SMS message to the system administrator through the system to request for more entrepreneurship information.

The database section will be design with PHP MySQL database. These central databases will be installed using WampServer to synchronies the information between the users. There will be two databases: 'accounts' database and 'dms' database. 'Accounts' database contains the users log in information. The data in account database will be used to authenticate users log in information. Once the application is authenticate the user, it will connect with the 'dms'

database. 'Dms' database contains all the system relational tables for other users.

4. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed architecture will make up of the following sections that will be integrated together to form a whole System.

Users Section: This section will serve as the point of interaction between the users and proposed system. There are three categories of users.

- i. System Administrator (The professional Librarian)
- ii. Potential Business men and women
- iii. Professional Business men and women

Service Section: This will make up of Internet tools and some other information technology devices/tools such report extractor, web application servers, and smart analyzer for rendering services to the users section from database section. The service section is the core of the proposed system. It performs the services to the system units.

Database Section: this section will make up the databases for the system. The systems will depend on many data that make-up of databases which include various entrepreneurship information's; research-based sources both in printable and non-printable format to potential and prospective entrepreneurs.

Examples of these resources are: Academic journals, textbooks on entrepreneurship, Books about entrepreneurship, biographies or autobiographies or entrepreneurs, compendiums about entrepreneurs, news periodicals, venture periodicals, newsletters, proceedings of conferences and government publications in entrepreneurship.

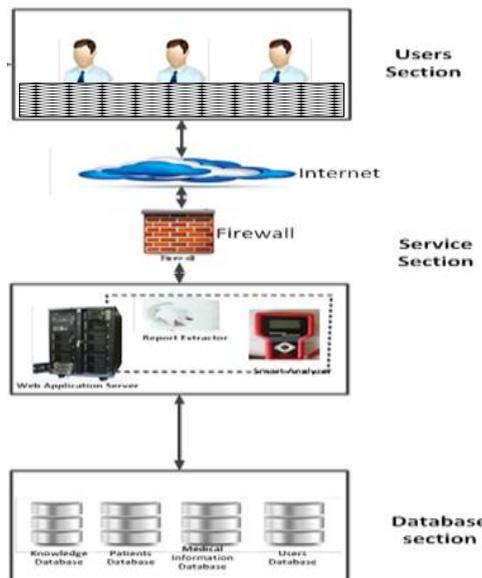


Figure 1: Proposed model for the multilingual web-based entrepreneurship

5. RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Recommendation

This preliminary work involves the IT professional and polytechnic librarian of Yaba college of Technology Nigeria, for widely acceptability, and usability of the proposed system when implemented. It is highly recommended that major stakeholders in entrepreneurships, and job creation, an IT professional, and language experts to partner in other to further studying this proposed system and then come up with the real design and application of the system in other to enhance entrepreneurships education, processes and development hence improve job creation around the world.

5.2 Conclusion

In this research work “web-based entrepreneurships library”, we considered two categories of users, the administrator and general users. The administrator will be responsible for updating of the system data base while the general users will cut across entrepreneurships information seekers, students, business men and women. The general users can retrieve, post and download entrepreneurships related information depends on the privilege. This system if designed and implemented it will make entrepreneurships information readily available for usage at low or no cost, hence

improve the significance of library system to entrepreneurs processes, development, promoting entrepreneurship education and Job creation around the globe.

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