

CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS AND DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

The relevance of development associations in any democratic setting cannot be over looked. This paper aimed at identifying development associations, explained the roles of development associations on rural transformation identify the challenges faced by these associations and make possible suggestions on how these challenges can be addressed. the paper revealed that despite the contributions of development associations to national growth, development associations are faced with the challenges of poor adherence to tenure, impatient, gender insensitivity, lack of accountability, poor meeting attendance, poor decision taking, poor political game plan and will (apathy), government interference (sovereignty), poor attitude to elections, leaning to political party dimension (unhealthy for development associations), leadership crisis, ethnicity (clan),self centeredness/ disrespect for elders and the role of traditional leaders. In order to dress these problems, the paper suggests increased awareness at the community level on the formation of development associations. development associations should seek for ways of partnering with all the tiers of government for development projects in rural communities, Government should encourage development associations by supporting their developmental efforts or by subvention, there should be effective collaborative programs and strategies with an effective and efficient leadership structure, Strategizing to ensure sustainable development in Nigerian local communities, through empowerment of the people should be promoted, development associations in Nigeria should make efforts to fashion out ways to get rid of the increasing challenges posed by poverty, malaria, HIV and AIDs, oppression, political and socio-economic powerlessness among others.

INTRODUCTION

Human needs are insatiable and the government alone cannot meet them. Various efforts have been made by government , local communities, voluntary and international organizations to transform rural communities. Community development associations evolved to compliment government efforts in providing the needs of communities in the areas of welfare service, environmental sanitation, health services and provision of other infrastructures. These associations are good instruments in the task of improving the socio-economic welfare of rural people. Okwakpan, (2010) posits that a number of approaches have evolved over the years geared towards the actualization of community development and the provision of basic social

amenities to communities by government. Some of these include Community Development Associations (CDA), Cooperative Societies, Community Elites, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Charity Based Organizations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organization (CSO).

Community Development Associations (CDA) initiate, mobilize resources and execute community project while Cooperative Societies mobilize credit facilities for members and build small scale industries in the community. Community Elites are individual community members or groups, who support the community in areas of felt needs as well as influence the government and other development agencies in sitting of projects in their communities. And the most recent in the course of institutionalizing stakeholder participation in community development is the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) (Omofonmwan & Odia, 2009). Many people with interest in community development have drawn attention to the potentials of civil society organizations (Ramato, 1991). Some of these for example, attributed the success of Zimbabwe agriculture in recent years to strong initiative of local farmer's organizations. Similar success story has been told of the Kenyan self-help movement (Thomas, 1982). In Tanzania, extensive Civil Society Organization (CSO) lobbying resulted in the abolition of primary school fees at primary school level (Ohiorhenuan, 2003). These cases reveal the relevance of partnership in participatory development.

The specific aim of this paper is to:-

- i. Identify Development Associations.
- ii. Explain the Roles of development associations in rural transformation.
- iii. Determine the effects of the activities of development associations on rural transformation.
- iv. Identify the challenges of these associations

Development Associations

From the earliest periods of human history, communities have sought to improve their lot through self-help efforts. One of the enduring and flourishing heritages of traditional African society is their involvement in meaningful community activities meaningful for them. This involves the coming together of people living within a given locality or community with the sole aim of identifying their felt needs and agreeing on the ways towards the realization of such identified needs. Rural people prefer to organize themselves for development through the institution of development associations. (Okwakpan, 2010).

Development associations are a forum for people to articulate their views, aspirations and community needs. It is primarily aimed at helping people within a local community to identify their social needs, to consider the most effective ways of meeting these needs. It aims at building and preserving society that pre-supposes and reinforces a common direction of interest and co-operation in order to achieve shared aims. Okodudu (1998) argues that the failure of government in their traditional role of developing rural communities to enjoy developmental facilities gave rise to social institution and organization aimed at mobilizing local resources for the provision of the amenities with the cooperation of other agencies. In

Nigeria, community based associations include town unions, women associations, age grades, social clubs, credit groups and committee of friends. They are those organizations within the communities which come together for attainment of desired objectives in the interest of the group (Akinsoroton & Olujide, 2006).

The associations exist under different names and varying sizes and are scattered all over the nation. Members can be solely males or females, and sometimes mixed, depending on their predominant activities. They develop their rules and regulations themselves, plan and execute their programs with very little or no interference from external bodies. Specifically, their activities involve holding meetings to discuss their programs and projects, identification of their felt needs, participation in their community development project activities through supplying of labor, contribution of money and planting materials. They also accept donations to aid their project execution.

Roles of Development Associations in Rural Transformation

The major roles of development associations are all geared towards the socio-economic improvement of the people in their various areas of interest. A number of these development associations are into various aspects of community development such as community mobilization, environment, health and sanitation awareness creation, education for all awareness creation, promotion of child's rights law, promotion of sexuality and reproductive health education and fight against child, labour and human trafficking, economic empowerment, development of rural infrastructure, rescue and resuscitation of accident victims, capacity building service and so on.

Building the managerial capacities of CSOs helps to reinforce them and other existing economic or social institutions for self-managed enterprises. Thomas (1982) suggested that self-management enable the participants to make their own rules with regard to their own empowerment for rapid poverty eradication and economic growth. According to Danjuma (2014) development associations are numerous and are either tribal (ethnic) or professional (occupational) who help in promoting a sense of cooperation and integration among its members, providing services to members, educating, sensitizing and creating awareness in member, and providing infrastructural facilities. It also encourages Improving the economic base of their members, a sense of accountability to its members, mobilizing its members toward achieving their goals, serving as a vanguard of their members (leadership) and protecting its members (Danjuma, 2014).

Effects of the Activities of Development Associations

The Activities of Development Associations include driven projects that empower the beneficiaries to break the cycle of poverty, strengthen local education and improve nutrition and health. Ramato (1991) confirmed that development associations carry out projects like construction of school latrines, classrooms, health posts, and training centers. The overall purpose of these programs is to show that these associations care for the welfare of the people.

The activities of development associations in Nigeria are important because there seems to be a breakdown of the public institutions that formally catered for the people's welfare in rural communities. For instance, in the field of education, many development associations are involved in building classrooms for primary and secondary schools which are eventually handed over to the government (Adejimobi, 1987). All these activities are important components of the overall rural development programs of any government. The use of development associations for development is characterized as a process of social action in which the people of a community organize themselves for planning action, making groups and individual plans to meet their needs and solve their problems. They execute these plans, with a maximum reliance upon community resources and supplement these resources when necessary with services and materials from the government (Akinsoroton & Olujide, 2006). Development Associations' approach to self-help involves the fullest participation of all the members in the decision making process. Participation of local people in the activities is an act of involving residents in a project which requires a democratic approach. The belief is that, all members make their contributions to those decisions which affect them. Basically, people are more likely to be committed to a rural project, if they are involved in its planning and implementation because they are more likely to identify themselves with its use and regard it as their project. It is therefore usually observed that projects undertaken by development associations are always successful as most members would not like to be associated with failure (Akinsoroton & Olujide, 2006).

The Challenges of Development Associations

Some of the challenges of Development Associations as identified by Danjuma (2014:P4) include reduction to almanac launchings, similar to personality (personal property), poor adherence to tenure, impatient, gender insensitivity, lack of accountability, poor meeting attendance, poor decision taking, poor political game plan and will (apathy), government interference (sovereignty), poor attitude to elections, leaning to political party dimension which is unhealthy for development associations, leadership crisis, ethnicity, self centeredness/disrespect for elders and the role of traditional leaders.

Other problems encountered by Christian women group in Nigeria are lack of funds, embezzlement of funds, inflexible work schedule, illiteracy, and limited access to political network, disunity, land dispute and low level of community participation (Cimebere, 2013).

Strategies of Development Associations

According to Danjuma (2014:P5), in order to build democratic spirit among the membership of associations, there is the need for development associations to develop action plan, advocacy programs/visits, meetings regularly to monitor and evaluate all activities, know that you are a pressure group, document all activities, organize events at specific periods, identify project/work with committees or sub-committees, educate members on current challenges (HIV/AIDS, census, registration and updating of voters registration, mobilization during elections etc), strict adherence to tenure of leadership, need for wide consultation when taking decisions on sensitive issues, spirit of reconciliation, media publicities (Television, Radio, Drama, Newspapers, Hand

bills, Journals etc.), mobilize the elites, encourage democratic representation and always re-examine of corporate existence.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The observed role of development associations towards the development of the society in general is enormous and inexhaustible, and its activities cut across all sphere of human endeavors. These activities of development associations of building of market stalls, provision and servicing of boreholes, building and renovation of town halls, maintenance of community roads, provision of furniture and equipment to schools among others are appreciated by communities. Worthy of note is the fact that the activities of these associations have influence on the people physically and politically which are good indices for development. In order to promote the existence and functioning of these associations, the following recommendations are made:

- a) Increased awareness at the community level on the formation of development associations. Such awareness campaigns should be carried out by the opinion leaders in the communities and the campaign should highlight the benefits open to individuals and members of associations and the communities both locally and internationally.
- b) Development associations should seek for ways of partnering with all the tiers of government for development projects in rural communities.
- c) Government should encourage development associations by supporting their developmental efforts or by subvention.
- d) There should be effective collaborative programs and strategies with an effective and efficient leadership structure. To be able to meet up with the Sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- e) Strategizing to ensure sustainable development in Nigerian local communities, through empowerment of the people should be promoted.
- f) Development associations in Nigeria should make efforts to fashion out ways to get rid of the increasing challenges posed by poverty, malaria, HIV and AIDs, oppression, political and socio-economic powerlessness.
- g) Development associations should work hard to proffer ways of achieving a healthier, functional and more productive nation.
- h) There is need to involve the people at the grassroots. The people at the grassroots should be allowed to contribute significantly in determining their needs and identifying their projects.
- i) There is the need to resist the Nigeria factor on fund mismanagement; inflation of contracts, frequent changes in political leadership, politicization of contracts etc.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ENTREPRENEURIAL INCLINATION OF ARCHITECTS AND QUANTITY SURVEYORS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to investigate and compare the degree of entrepreneurial inclination of Architects and Quantity Surveyors in Nigeria. The study used both the primary and secondary sources of information. The study adopted an exploratory approach using a descriptive survey design based on entrepreneurial intention models. The instruments used comprise of two variables (entrepreneurial characteristics, and entrepreneurial attributes) towards entrepreneurship. The proportionate stratified sampling was used and each stratum represents a profession. A semi-structured questionnaire and interview were developed and administered to 40 registered Quantity Surveyors and Architects each. The main finding of the study was that the two professionals have the characteristics and attributes of an entrepreneur. In conclusion, opportunities avail themselves in the construction industry for the professionals (Architects and Quantity Surveyors) to utilize so as to increase their contributions to the GDP and create employment. The study recommends entrepreneurship as an integral part of each career and not an alternative to job and wealth creation.

KEYWORDS: Architectural services, Construction Industry, Gross Domestic Product, Quantity Surveying services.

Introduction

The construction industry is a whole with fragmented unit which comprises large and small firms, comprising developing firms, consultancy service firms, construction firms and manufacturing firms. The industry comprises overlapping markets in terms of size, geographic location, type and projects complexity. The construction industry is also characterized by many types of clients from local, regional, national and international market. They possess different knowledge of the industry and they consist of individuals and multinational enterprises from local to national governments. The construction industry in developing countries such as Malawi, employs 5-10% of the direct workforce, in addition to employment in the various industries which have linkages with construction. Construction industry is one of the important service sectors in Nigeria. Construction industries are not “footloose”, hence all progress that is made in improving the sustainability and performance of the construction industry, benefits the regions and countries they operate in, while at the same time, knowledge and experience can be built up internationally to strengthen the competitive position of the industry.

As of 2009 the construction sector in Netherlands consisted of almost 110,000 companies with a growth rate of 40% the sector contributes 7% of the GDP and 7% of total employment thus assuming a position of considerable importance to the Dutch economy. The same sector in Nigeria contributes about 11% of GDP and provides 4% of total employment (CBN, 2009).

A closer look at the construction industry reveals the dominance of Architectural and Quantity Surveying services in addition to allied services. The Quantity Surveying and Architectural services are discussed here below.

Architectural Services

The architectural services are in three phases namely: Pre-Design, Project-Design and the Administrative services (NIA, 2010).

- (a) Pre-Design phase involves evaluation, planning and programming the activities at the phase include :
 - Assisting in site selection
 - Preparing a project feasibility reports
 - Consulting people affected by the project, including owners, users and community group.
 - Meeting with outside consultants
 - Organizing group design chaourrettes
- (b) Project-Design phase involves schematic design, Design development, Bid negotiation /construction procurement.
- (c) Administrative services include
 - Evaluating work for compliance with the drawings and specification.
 - Approving shop drawings, materials and product samples.
 - Reviewing the results of material tests and inspections.
 - Approving the contractor's requests for payment.
 - Handling requests for design charges during construction.
 - Administering the completion, start-up, and close out process of your project.

Quantity Surveying Services

Quantity surveyors are important members of the design and construction team in both private and public sectors of a nation, their pivotal roles in project development and delivery according to Pape et al (2004), had placed them potentially at the centre of information and communication Technologies (ICT) that integrate the contribution of all participants in the design, construction and maintenance process. Thus, they ensure that resources are utilized to the best advantage of the society by providing financial management for project and cost consultancy services to the clients, designers and contractors during the construction process.

Quantity Surveyors are concerned with financial probity in the conceptualization, planning and execution of developmental new and refurbishment works (NIQS, 2011). The institute listed the major services of consultancy practise in project development chain to include: preliminary and final budget estimate, contract documentation and procurement, contract administration, cost modeling and final accounts (Anayandike, 2001). However, apart from providing cost advice and

information, Quantity Surveyors also value the work in progress. These services are referred to as traditional services (Smith, 2004 and Akintoye, 2011).

Statement of the Problem

The contribution of construction project to sustainable economic growth and development of a nation is very significant. Apart from the fact that they are major contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment, they constitute the basic infrastructure needed to accommodate the inputs of all other sectors of the economy (Ogunsemi,2004). The execution of these developmental projects and infrastructures require the services of construction professionals, majorly the Quantity Surveyors, the Architects and the Engineer/Builders. According to Oladipo (2006), these are professionals traditionally responsible for production and management of project information and documentation. In addition to this responsibility goes beyond professional competence to include entrepreneurial competence for Architects, Quantity Surveyors and Engineer/Builders (Davidson, 2002).

Thus the Quantity Surveyors and Architects as found in Nigeria, bring together expertise and skill to work towards a common goal of satisfying their clients. Professional services are highly personalised and involve the skill of individual service providers. The degree to which service dominates the economy and the important role played by these professionals in Nigeria and other countries was noted by Arsian et al (2009).

Quantity Surveying is a profession where client requirements are expressed in the forms of efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery, especially for serving new and existing competitors by way of targeting customers in new and innovative ways.

Clients are becoming cost conscious about having value for their money thus an increase in the level of patronage of Quantity Surveyors in Nigerian construction industry. Again the era of Architects being the head of construction team is being challenged as all professionals in the industry compete to head a specific project. According to Built Environment Organizations in Nigeria (BEO, 2003) all the professionals in the construction industry are striving to become established entrepreneurs, including Architects and Quantity Surveyors. Thus this study seeks to investigate and compare the degree of entrepreneurial inclination of Architects and Quantity Surveyors in Nigeria.

Aim and Objectives

Aim: To investigate and compare the entrepreneurial inclination of Architects and Quantity Surveyors in Nigeria.

Objectives:

- i) To investigate and compare the entrepreneurial characteristics of Architects and Quantity Surveyors in Nigeria
- ii) To examine and compare the entrepreneurial attributes of Architects and Quantity Surveyors in Nigeria.

Literature Review

Entrepreneurship Characteristics

Entrepreneurship has over the years been associated with a number of characteristics (Burn, 2011). He outlined seven characteristics of highly effective entrepreneurial employees to include: ability to deal with risk, results oriented; energy, growth potential, team player, multitasking ability and improvement oriented.

It is against this background that Artisan et al (2009) emphasized that professionals (Architects, Engineers, and Quantity Surveyors) provide highly personalized services involving skills of individual employees

Entrepreneurial Attributes

The attributes of small and medium enterprise are found in the Architecture and Quantity Surveying professionals. According to Poettshacher (2005), these attributes are found in the entrepreneurs themselves. According to (Jonker, Saayman and Klerk, 2012) six entrepreneurial attributes were established as, organizational skills, resourcefulness, self-edification, explorative, acquired skill and drive.

It is on this notion that Arsian et al (2009) agrees to the professionalism of service by individual service providers. As these service providers contribute to the economy of the nation.

Global Best Practices

Architecture and Quantity Surveying professions were founded in 1960 and 1969 respectively in Nigeria along the same pattern as in United Kingdom and other Common Wealth countries. (Mogbo, 2001). This global best practice agrees with Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) and the Royal Institute of chartered Surveyors (RICS) that moderates the practice of architecture and quantity surveying globally respectively. This means that acceptable standards are set by these bodies for all practitioners to follow.

Service Delivery

The professionals in the construction industry constitute the basic infrastructure needed to accommodate the inputs of all other sectors of the economy (Ogunsemi, 2004). This is further collaborated by Davidson (2002) that efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery by the Architects and Quantity Surveyors are significant. The service delivery services as the mediating variable that influence the independent variables as to how it affects the dependent variable. This resulted in the creation of consortium of allied professionals in the building industry.

Entrepreneurial Inclination

According to Built Environment Organization in Nigeria (2003), all the professionals in the construction industry are striving to become established entrepreneurs including the Architects and Quantity Surveyors. Agreeing with this ascertainment Linan (2010) study reveals the positive effects of openness to change and self-enhancement values on the entrepreneurial intention.

It is against this backdrop that Davidson (2002) acknowledged the fact that professionalism as gone beyond skill acquisition but in addition entrepreneurial competences in order to survive in the industry as an entrepreneur.

Research Methodology

Research Design

This study adopted an exploratory approach using a descriptive survey design based on entrepreneurial intention models (Shaper and Sokoli 1982; Ajzen, 1991, Krueger and Brazeali, 1994) where data were collected to assess the entrepreneurial inclination of Architects and Quantity Surveyors. According to Creswell (2003), descriptive survey design are used in preliminary and exploratory studies, to allow researchers together information, summarize, present data, and interpret it for the purpose of clarification.

The instrument used comprise of two independent variables, one moderating and mediating variable each. These variables are entrepreneurial characteristics, entrepreneurial attributes, global best practices and service delivery towards entrepreneurship.

Descriptive survey design is flexible enough to provide opportunity for considering different conditions, which is to describe what exists at the moment. The researchers are interested in discovering the current situation in a given area. With descriptive survey, large amounts of data can be collected with relative ease from a variety of people. This design is appropriate for this study since Borg, Gull and Gull (2003) noted that descriptive survey research is intended to produce statistical information about the aspects of the research issue that may interest Architects and Quantity Surveyors.

Population

Target Population

The study focused on registered Architects and Quantity Surveyors in Nigeria. Information from the Nigeria Institute of Architects and the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors, revealed membership of four thousand, five hundred and one thousand, Eight hundred (4,500 and 1,800) respectively in Nigeria as of December, 2011.

Study Population

The study population also known as accessible population is the population of those respondents that will be answering the questionnaire. Whatever responses gotten will be generalized with the target population. This study population was in Abuja and its environs because a good number of registered Architects and Quantity Surveyors residents in Abuja and environs being the seat of Federal Government of Nigeria with the largest number of construction activities taking place in various sectors of the economy.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

Proportionate stratified sampling was used in this study. This was used because of its representativeness of relevant variables as ensured, a comparison was made to other populations (Architects and Quantity Surveyors), selection was made from a homogenous group and sampling error was reduced.

Data Collection Method

A self-administered questionnaire and face to face standardized interview schedules was the tools of data collection. Items in the survey instrument was designed based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), the entrepreneurial potential model (Krueger and Brazeal, 1994) and

other literatures. The instrument was divided into two sectors, entrepreneurial characteristics and entrepreneurial attributes. A four point scale was used with four choices (Strongly Agree (SA)=4, Agree(A)=3, Disagree(D)=2, and Strongly Disagree(SD)=1). Closed ended questions were chosen to provide the researchers with standardized data that can be presented in an appropriate format that lends itself to being qualified and compared. Questionnaires were chosen for this study purely because of the popularity of this method for comparative study.

Data Analysis and Presentation

Method of Data Analysis

The data of this study was analysed using mean statistics according to the two variables stated in the study. Decision is based on any rating below 0.5 is approximated as 0.0 Point, while any rating equal or greater than 0.5 is approximated as 1.0 Point.

Data Presentation

The data collected from the questionnaires was represented in tabular forms. The mean statistic method was used for analysis of the questionnaire. The data presented is based on 100% questionnaire that the researchers were able to collect successfully from 40 questionnaires personally administered to the Architects and Quantity Surveyors each. The Analysis was based on four point rating scale as follows: 4.0 Points – Strongly Agreed, 3.0 Points – Agreed, 2.0 Points – Disagree and 1.0 Point – Strongly Disagree.

Variable I. (Entrepreneurial Characteristics) For Quantity Surveyors

Table I Which of these characteristics of an entrepreneur do you possess?

S/No.	Characteristics	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Remark	
		4	3	2	1			
1.	Ability to deal with risk	40	0	0	0	4	4	
2.	Result oriented	40	0	0	0	4	4	
3.	Energy to perform task	40	0	0	0	4	4	
4.	Growth potentials	40	0	0	0	4	4	
5.	Are you a team player?	40	0	0	0	4	4	
6.	Do you have multi tasking ability	40	0	0	0	4	4	
7.	Improvement oriented	40	0	0	0	4	4	
		Grand Mean = 4.0						

Variable I.(Entrepreneurial Characteristics) For Architects

Table II Which of these characteristics of an entrepreneur do you possess?

S/No.	Characteristics	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Remark
		4	3	2	1		
1.	Ability to deal with risk	40	0	0	0	4	4
2.	Result oriented	40	0	0	0	4	4
3.	Energy to perform task	40	0	0	0	4	4
4.	Growth potentials	40	0	0	0	4	4
5.	Are you a team player?	40	0	0	0	4	4
6.	Do you have multi tasking ability	40	0	0	0	4	4
7.	Improvement oriented	40	0	0	0	4	4
		Grand Mean = 4.0					

Variable II.(Entrepreneurial Attributes) For Quantity Surveyors

Table III can you boast of having any of the following attributes of an entrepreneur?

S/No.	Attributes	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Remark
		4	3	2	1		
1.	Organisational Skills	31	9	0	0	3.75	4
2.	Resourcefulness	29	11	0	0	3.75	4
3.	Self-edification	28	12	0	0	3.70	4
4.	Explorative	40	0	0	0	4.00	4
5.	Drive	40	0	0	0	4.00	4
		Grand Mean = 3.80					

Variable II.(Entrepreneurial Attributes) For Architects

Table IV can you boast of having any of the following attributes of an entrepreneur?

S/No.	Attributes	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Remark
		4	3	2	1		
1.	Organisational Skills	10	30	0	0	3.25	3
2.	Resourcefulness	40	0	0	0	4.00	4
3.	Self-edification	40	0	0	0	4.00	4
4.	Explorative	40	0	0	0	4.00	4
5.	Drive	31	9	0	0	3.75	4
		Grand Mean = 3.80					

Findings

An analysis of Table I, items number 1-7 indicate that the mean is 4.0, which means that the respondents strongly agreed that they possess all the characteristics of an entrepreneur. The

general conclusion here indicate the grand mean to be 4.0. this is interpreted to mean that Quantity Surveyors possess the characteristics of an entrepreneur.

The analysis of Table II for the Architects replicate the same as Table I for Quantity Surveyors. This also means that Architects possess the characteristics of an entrepreneur.

The analysis of Table III, items number 1-5 indicate that the mean is 4.0, which means that the respondents strongly agreed that Quantity Surveyors can boast of having all the attributes of an entrepreneur. The general conclusion indicate the grand mean is 3.80 approximately 4.0 which is interpreted to mean that Quantity Surveyors can boast of having all the attributes of an entrepreneur.

The analysis of Table IV, items number 2-5 indicate that the mean is 4.0, which means that the respondents strongly agreed that Architects can boast of having these attributes of an entrepreneur. However item number 1 indicate that the mean is 3.0, which means that the respondents agreed that Architects have organizational skills. The general conclusion indicate the grand mean is 3.80 approximately 4.0 which is interpreted to mean that Architects can boast of having all the attributes of an entrepreneur.

Conclusions and Recommendations

From the study, it shows that both the Architects and Quantity Surveyors have the characteristics and attributes of an entrepreneur. It therefore signifies that both professionals need to put in place their entrepreneurial competence in addition to skills acquired from training as Architects and Quantity Surveyors to become entrepreneurs. The entrepreneurial inclination in these professionals should translate into a career for them, thus improving their well-being and self actualization in the society.

Base on the research findings the following recommendations should be addressed:

- a) The professionals are encouraged to strategize as entrepreneurs to have their goods and services acceptable to the public. This will increase the important role played by these professionals in the economy.
- b) Entrepreneurship should be seen as a career and not an alternative to the creation of job and wealth.
- c) There should be a synergy between the two professions so as to increase the level of job creation.

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