

INTEGRATING E-COMMERCE IN EDUCATION PROGRAMMES FOR EMPLOYABILITY AMONGST EDUCATION GRADUATES

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Abstract

This study is on the integration of e-commerce in Education program for employability. The survey research design was used for the study and four research questions guided the study. The population of the study comprises of 330 Business Education students in two universities in Anambra state. The research was carried out in Nnamdi Azikiwe University and Madonna University Okija. A questionnaire was used for data collection and a sample of 130 Business Education students was collected for the study, out of which 90 were dully filled and completed. It was found that e-commerce skill has great usefulness and importance on companies and enterprises giving the graduates of Business education an advantage in employment. E-commerce education has a positive impact in Business Education programme, and also that when given the opportunity in Business education programme would improve students' performance in studying Business Education. It was concluded that e-commerce would be of great impact in Business Education and would create employment opportunities for the graduates of Business education. Based on the findings, it was recommended that the programme should be given their rightful place in the Business Education program and they should also be accorded equal recognition as other programmes in Business education department.

Introduction

Commerce can be defined as an organized system for the exchange of goods between the members of the industrial world. In a broader sense, commerce is that part of Business which is concerned with the exchange of goods and services and includes all those activities which directly or indirectly facilitate that exchange (Stephenson J. 2009). Taking it to another level the exchange of goods and services between members of the industrial world known as commerce has been done traditionally through the brick and mortar store method, but due to advancement in technology different kinds business could also be carried out through the electronic system. Now, this is commonly known as e-commerce, which consists of the buying and selling of products or services over electronic system through the use of the internet and other computer networks. The World Trade Organization defines e-commerce as the production, distribution, marketing, sales or

delivery of goods and services by electronic means. E-commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, internet Marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems and automated data collection systems.

Technology has come to stay and so has e-commerce which has a lot to offer to our changing world today. In Nigeria, the advent of e-commerce brought about positive changes amongst the people and the society at large. Through the use of e-commerce in different forms, most Nigerians now live comfortably with the services rendered to satisfy their human needs, both companies and the educational sector should understand how important it is to move along with the changing world. E-commerce as some scholars would call it has been tremendously used by most developing countries in the world whereby Nigeria is part of them. It has lots of benefits, some of which are: economic benefits, social benefits, educational benefits, global benefits, etc. amongst this we shall concentrate on the educational aspects of e-commerce, how e-commerce education can be infused, combined or integrated into our educational system through business education program in higher institutions. But with this, one would want to understand what Business Education is and how the need for e-commerce in Business Education arose.

Firstly, what do we call a business? Business is defined as an organization or enterprising entity engaged in commercial, industrial or professional activities. The term business also refers to the organized efforts and activities of individuals to produce and sell goods and services for profits. Business ranges in scale from a sole proprietorship to an International corporation. Business can be for-profit entities or non-profit organizations that operate to fulfill a charitable mission or further a social cause. However, business applied in education is therefore called business education which is described as an education for and about business. Its primary purpose is to prepare individuals for gainful employment in business occupation whether paid employment or self-employment, the emphasis is on our exposure to and acquisition of knowledge, skills and attitudes relevant and adequate for employment in specific business occupations (Nwosu, 2003). The value of any Business Education program could be determined by its ability to adequately prepare and equip appropriate individuals in such a manner that they could fit into specific jobs or establish their own business once ready. According to Soyode (2003), Business Education holds the key to Nigeria becoming technologically relevant, internationally competitive, economically prosperous and even politically stable, if properly packaged and adequately delivered. So, in order to successfully achieve this, the need for e-commerce becomes important in the teaching of Business education. Morrison and Oladunjoye (2002) addressed the issue of the infusion of e-commerce into Business education and link the level of infusion to Faculty Internet activities, but only a few articles go into any detail regarding undergraduate specific programs.

Unemployment has always been an issue in our country Nigeria, which was why Business education was established. Business Education was formed to prepare beneficiaries for gainful employment and sustainable livelihood. It is generally seen as an education for and about business. Business Education for business is that aspect of vocational education which provides instruction and preparation for office occupation such as clerks, secretary, shorthand-typist or stenographer, bookkeeper, data processor, word processor, computer analyst and ICT expert. Our world is fast changing and becoming more advanced with the advent of technology. Due to the presence of this technology, occupations like shorthand and stenography which is one of the important skills obtained in Business education has gradually been shoved away. Where secretaries and personal assistants could easily record and video meetings with different kinds of computer gadgets, therefore, there is little or no need for shorthand writing or stenography which in turn keeps graduates of Business Education out of work. But when e-commerce is infused into Business Education, it would stand as a replacement to shorthand and stenography thereby, producing competent and skills-full individuals to suit the demands of employers.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. What is the extent of infusion and availability of e-commerce in Business Education program by tertiary institutions in Nigeria?
2. How useful and important would the skill be in our business world today?
3. What is the impact of e-commerce and its institutional placement?
4. Does e-commerce improves students' performance in studying Business education?

Literature

Concept of Business Education

Many students have embarked on the study of Business Education without prior knowledge of what they are going to. Put in a different way they do not know what Business Education is all about.

In other words, Business Education has been defined in different ways by different authors. So Business Education has different meanings to different levels of people. Azuka and associates (2006) noted as far back as 1930, shield had defined Business Education as academic sort, long in theory and short on fact because, it is that which gives the student knowledge of basic realities of business life and relationship.

Another interesting definition of business is that by Harmis and stelit, (2009). They defined Business Education as the total activities which is planned, organized and developed in favour of the preparation of youths for responsible economic participation in the country. They also maintained that Business Education link other manpower training programme which is usually designed with primary purpose of grading skills required to obtained gainful employment.

Robert (2011) defined Business Education as a programme designed to develop special competencies in marketable business skills and technologies. Also, Osuma (2010) in supporting Robert stated that Business Education is that part of education field which deals with business experiences both for specialized occupational uses and for general uses. Business Education of recent, have developed into more complex kind of learning which requires the knowledge of other subjects. It is more complex with increase in technology and computerized society; Business Educators must equip themselves with all forms of skills to be able to fit in our competitive business.

Business Education entails teaching students the essentials rudiments, assumptions and methods of business. Education in this discipline takes place at various stages starting from the secondary education and institution of higher education or university education. Troughly 38% of students register for one or more courses on Business education while at secondary school level. A bulk of students at the university level takes business interconnected major. These interconnected field or a career in teaching academics. In university, students have the chance to enroll for general business courses or to enroll for a particular degree in business studies. The courses accessible differ by school, but characteristically include essential and fundamental selections like accounting, marketing, finance and business management. Definite curricular and degree granting happenings vary to some extent by course and by state or school. The curricular of Business Education is decision making capability. A bachelor's degree offered in Business education includes:

1. Bachelor of Science in Business Education (BSCE).An Undergraduate Degree in the Teaching of Business.
2. Bachelor of Accountancy, specialized Accountancy Degree
3. Bachelor in Business
4. Bachelor in Business Administration (BBA). A Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration
5. Bachelor in Business Teacher Education (BBTE). A Variant on the BSBE.
6. Bachelor of Business Science (BBUSSC).A Business Degrees with focus on Management Theory and Quantitative Underpin Education
7. Bachelor of commerce (B Cmm or Bcom) An Undergraduate degree in Commerce, etc

The Business Education programme is designed in such a way that a student could concentrate in four noted areas that make up Business Education such as:

- Secretarial Education
- Accounting Education

- Distributive or Marketing Education
- Office Occupations Education

Challenges of Achieving Integration of e-commerce in Business Education Programme.

Challenges to achieving integration of e-commerce in Business Education mostly have to do with question of what is the appropriate organizational placement for e-commerce. The literature reflects three primary views on the issue:

1. It should be treated as a distinct discipline
2. It should be fully integrated into the functional business education curriculum
3. It may be treated as a separate discipline initially, but should ultimately (or inevitably) be integrated into general business school curriculum.

The researcher identified only one source which noted that e-commerce might well start out as an integrated subject within the business school and then evolve into a distinct discipline (Memishi 2002).

Most articles present a balance of opinions on the various dimensions of institutional placement, especially the popular media articles. Nevertheless, the opinions articulated by the proponents of one position or the other are clearly and often bluntly expressed. Apart from these major challenges, there are other challenges towards the integration of practical e-commerce programs some of which are firstly enlisting the support of all faculty and administration because this type of program requires high levels of effort and commitment. This includes a commitment by faculty to keep up-to-date. Besides reading the literature, faculty must attend workshops and work closely with businesses. Another challenge concerns acquiring hardware and software. The institution should try to assist faculty by providing the appropriate hardware and software, which is no small task considering the rate of change in the e-commerce area. Nonetheless, there is a strong commitment to keep current technology on our labs and faculty offices. Furthermore, textbooks are frequently unavailable on very contemporary topics or they are two or three years out of date-an eternity in the e-commerce and IS field. Thus, faculty frequently develop their own materials, use internet sources or work with software companies in order to keep current materials in front of the students. All of these issues are obviously very challenging towards the integration of e-commerce in business education, but even at that, it still does not change the fact that e-commerce is here to stay. In fact, the internet may be the seminal event of our generation, transforming the U.S. and global economy and impacting that economy on par with the introduction of railroads, electricity, the telephone, steel, and the automobile. The internet has the possibility to become the ultimate infrastructure for computing, telecommunications and e-commerce and will no doubt affect everyone in some way. Business school faculty and administrators must not lag behind in terms of internet instruction, but indeed, must produce the leaders to develop the internet economy. These leaders must be management leaders and technology leaders as well. Because integration is difficult to achieve all at once, a common practice is that which a business school dean refers to as 'repackaging' (AACSB 2000). Repackaging is an easy way to quickly develop a new major, without spending a great deal of time on curriculum development and may have been a frequently used strategy in the race to install e-commerce programs during the 1999-2005 periods in other developing countries.

e-commerce

Humanity began as a consumer of its own products. Be it hunting for food, gathering herbs or making our cloths, it was all done for only ourselves. A time long past, it was before any form of civilization came along that we had cared only for our most basic needs of food and shelter. This "animalesque" period is more like a seed from which all commerce sprang then a root in itself.

What then is the origin of all today's e-commerce? Here lies an age-old question to what came first, the egg or the chicken, or in our case-commerce or civilization? Since science and already solved the mystery of the first hatched chicken (spoilers: the egg came first), we shall move towards our part of the equation. Arguably, we could say that the history of commerce is also the history of civilization. It does not exactly give an answer, but it does shed some light on chronologically the darkest part of our kind. There wasn't a single society capable of producing every single thing it desired. As we have met some needs, others arose with time. This fundamental principle is precisely with necessitated the trade among each other.

Egyptians, Phoenicians and Greeks count towards the first recorded to do so. If we fast forward a few thousand years ahead but still stay on the same planet, we will find that our needs and desires are being met globally. It was not only the start of all e-commerce business but also its grandest beauty.

E-commerce Website

It does not take an Einstein to put two and two together. If we know, or at the very least understand, what e-commerce and websites are then it is a simple matter of understanding what an e-commerce site is.

What truly separates them from the rest of the “fishes in the sea” is its internal division based upon the types of business with which it deals.

Traditional Retail; inch by a long inch, we are getting closer to a complete transformation of the traditional retail. We are eliminating the need to carry any cash at any given moment or even to pick up our groceries. In turn, we get more leisure time to spend with our loved ones, a good book or even a walk in a park instead of the usual walk in a parking lot.

Theoretical Framework

There are a number of theories and models that have been employed over the years in understanding and studying users' technology adoption behaviours. These theories and models focus on people's intention to engage in a certain behavior such as the adoption and use of new technologies. The Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) is one of such theories that have been widely used in technology adoption as well as used in number of other research fields as a foundation to such studies.

Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) was formulated by Ajzen and Fishbein [1]. The resulted from attitude research using the Expectancy value Models [2]. The formulation came forth after trying to estimate the discrepancy that exists between attitude and behavior. The fundamentals of the TRA came from the field of social Psychology. Social psychologists attempt, among other things, to explain how and why attitude affects behavior, which is equally very important in mirroring this research. That is, how and why people's beliefs change in way they act. Behavior can be verbal or non-verbal such as body language, signals, signs, or vocally expressed. Psychologists argued about what should make up the term attitude. Social psychologists suggest that attitude includes behavior and cognition and that attitude and behaviors are positively correlated. This is the reason why Theory of Reasoned Action is well placed in conducting studies on e-commerce integration.

From the review of relevant literature, most of the existing research on the subject of consumer adoption of mobile phone money is based on TAM. Studies that have used Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) and Theory of Planned behaviour (TPB) are very few, and have only been used to an extent where they set up the stage for mother theories such as TAM, Extended TAM and Unifies Theory of Acceptance and use of Technology (UTAUT). TRA is sufficient in guiding consumers' utilization of new innovations and technology, leading to its adoption for this study, to bring forth the strength of this theory in understanding the integration of e-commerce program. The theory was introduced in an effort to understand the relationship between attitude and behaviour. It attempts to explain the relationship between beliefs, attitude, intentions and behavior. According to TRA, the most accurate determinant of behavior is behavioural intention. The direct determinants of people's behavioural intentions are their attitude towards performing the behavior and the subjective norms associated with the behavior. Attitude is determined by a person's beliefs about the outcomes or attributes of performing a specific behavior, weighted by evaluations of those outcomes or attributes. The subjective norm of a person is determined by whether important referents approve or disapprove of the performance of a behavior (that is, normative beliefs), weighted by the person's motivation to comply with those referents.

In applying this to the integration of e-commerce program in Nigerian Institutions. Their behaviour towards the adoption of e-commerce program is as a result of certain reasons which are their behavioural intentions therefore, bringing about their attitude towards carrying out that behavior. Employment in Nigeria has been very critical over the years which have also affected graduates of Business Education; this brings us to a better solution so as to create job opportunities for Business Education graduates through the integration of e-commerce.

Theory of reasoned action however relates to this study because it explains the need for institutions to integrate e-commerce into Business Education curriculum so as to enable utilization of new innovations. Innovations like this make the department of Business Education stronger, independent and more equipped technologically bringing about its value to the students.

Having established TRA as a better theory for this study, over other theories, especially considering the determinants of behavior, a few determinates of behavior can be incorporated to make it better. To make TRA even more conducive for a study similar to this, there is need to incorporate other direct and indirect determinants to behavior. In extending the TRA, the determinants of behavioural intention facilitating conditions and user readiness to adopt new innovation. Direct determinants of people's behavioural intentions are their attitudes towards performing the behavior, awareness of innovation, social pressure (networks and interactions) and the subjective norms associated with the behavior. While attitude is determined by a person's beliefs about the outcomes or attributes of performing a specific behavior, weighted by evaluations of those outcomes or attributes, the subjective norm of a person is determined by whether important referents approve or disapprove of the performance of a behavior (normative beliefs), weighted by the person's motivation to comply with those referents and the social pressure (networks and interaction) resulting from those individuals influencing the user directly or indirectly.

Benefits of E-commerce to society

We have reached a point where we can no more deny the apparent benefits e-commerce has over retail. But who does it better, the seller, the customers or both? Let us explore together what benefits e-commerce offers to the society as a whole.

Job Opportunities

While the 20th century was marked by a constant growth of factory workers, this era is making those same workers slowly obsolete. It is a hard truth to accept, we know, but there is light at the end of that rabbit hole. E-commerce is a job provider, period. In one word-Amazon. Amazon is employing over 300,000 people at the moment of writing. Not only that, but they've reached that number in recorded time.

Digital companies are expanding all the over the world. It's not just the USA coast, but the whole country too. China's growth in 2016 was even more impressive, surpassing the retail growth by twice as much, according to ECN. You will be thrilled to hear that the bureau of Labour Statistics has done an analysis to ,cover the growth of job opportunities in e-commerce.

Instant Information

Having information in (quite literally) the palm of your hand is another great example of the benefits of e-commerce to society. People are able to access information even on the "go", which further simplifies and hastens the shopping experience. Want a boat? No problem, a quick Google search reveals all the info you will need as an amateur fisherperson. It still boggles my mind to think I carry a whole library in my back pocket.

The Age of Entertainment

There is not a greater e-commerce gift to society than the ability to download and play seemingly countless numbers of songs, book, video games, TV shows, etc

An artist, your audience isn't only the rabbit that passes you by on the main square while you are slowly strumming away at the notes of The Sound of Silence on your 10-year old guitar. Think global, be global is the new motto. Well, at least in this decade.

Online Education

Oh man, to hit the books has completely changed its meaning. Thanks to the rate of growth in e-commerce, students today can acquire knowledge in seconds. Seconds! Completing assignments was never easier. And if you thought for a second that it would lead to a less educated population, simply go back a step and reflect

upon our decade's motto. The global competition is harsh and numerous. However, the reach is still so wide that it easily compensates for a growing concurrency among students.

The virtual classrooms bring another layer to this advantage. With the anonymity that comes with internet, every student gets equal exposure and opportunity, no matter the age, gender, hair colour and so on of the student.

E-commerce and Environment

Fewer papers and less traffic, amounts to a healthy dose of air. Remember when I stated earlier that the entertainment was the most significant benefit of e-commerce to society? A blatant lie. Lessening the global warming has got to be the number one benefit. Since we can do so much through internet nowadays, there isn't any more a high demand for travelling to acquire everything we want. Since this leads to less traffic, less traffic logically leads to less air pollution.

E-commerce vs. Retail-The Verdict

What a time to be alive. Pizza comes to our doorsteps and groceries carry themselves. Soon we will have flying assistants and delivery bots ready to fly in with our order. On whichever end of the spectrum you might find yourself, be it as a consumer, business or a provider of services, this age of popping digital trends and technological advances is equally exciting!

Buy and sell, trade and barter, there are no limits to what you can do when your audience takes up a whole planet. E-commerce is not just a fad; it is the future and the consequence of the aforementioned technological advances. As a consumer, you get to pick what you want or need, in whichever colour, shape or size you desire. As a business, you get to target a global audience and to let your customers speak for your quality honestly.

Education for e-commerce is therefore highly needed and important in our global society today. It has its purpose, charms and advantages. Most graduates of Business Education are unemployed due to their lack of knowledge in e-commerce because companies and industries are no longer relying on traditional retail alone.

Impact of E-commerce on Business Performance

Effects of E-commerce Adoption in Communications on Specific aspects of Performance.

Online communication can enhance efficiency in any ways. During the field interviews, managers frequently claimed that electronic communications reduced the time to reach customers and speeded up responses to customer inquiries. The managers also indicated that e-business processes helped reduce the cost of material and personnel involved in paper-based communications both within and outside the business unit. The chief information officer of a Fortune 100 company has noted that paper is much like inventory: "There are costs in printing paper, in managing it, in shipping it" (Vogelstein and Hjelt 2001:142).

In The Context of Sales Performance and Customer Satisfaction

Information flows facilitated by e-business can help increase the sales volume by reaching customers directly and promptly whenever a new product is introduced and by tapping into markets that were hitherto inaccessible on account of distribution or other infrastructural constraints. The business can also enhance customer satisfaction by providing information about products, trouble-shooting and service online. Furthermore, interested consumers who were not a part of the business unit's active customer set can invoke a relationship with the unit on their own accord. Both sales performance and customer satisfaction can benefit on these accounts.

In The Context of Relationship Development

Online communications can help a business increase the intensity of and enrich the quality of its interactions with partners and suppliers. In addition, important product planning and inventory information can be shared on a regular or even real-time basis, leading to more productive relationships. Also, when the business unit's systems and online information repositories are integrated with those of its partners and suppliers, these parties are likely to exhibit a greater commitment to their relationships.

The Application of E-commerce Adoption in Internal Administration on Specific Aspects of Performance

Internal administration covers processes related to financial and managerial accounting, travel reimbursement, payroll and employee benefits processing. For many such processes, e-business initiatives can reduce the incidence of errors and the expenditure of employee time and other resources and can greatly simplify associated procedures. These outcomes can enhance the efficiency of internal operations.

The Application of E-business Initiatives to Internal Administration Tasks Can Affect Customer Satisfaction in Multiple Ways

First, such application has the potential to indirectly customer satisfaction by providing employees with a comfortable, supportive and efficient working environment to better with customer needs.

In addition, a major task for any business information-intensive environment is the collection and coordination of various pieces of information related to each customer. For example, in a leading to hotel chain, information on the “value” of each customer to the chain is available to the check-in staff, so that appropriate levels of compensation can be extended on the spot if the customer is not entirely satisfied with the arrangements or if the hotel has been overbooked. Such initiatives related to the customer inter-face can provide customers with the reassuring signal that the business is indeed at the cutting edge of technology and will likely lead to more satisfied customers.

Finally, in the context of relationship development, e-commerce initiatives in internal administration can help a business build stronger relationships with its partners and suppliers by sharing information on a continuous basis and by implementing accounting/financial management practices that enable quicker, more transparent transactions.

The Need for Business Education

The need for the study of business education in Nigeria was triggered by the report of the commission on post school certificate and higher education in Nigeria popularly known as Ashby Communication (1960). The Ashby report emphasized the need for business education in Nigeria. the report noted that there was clearly a dearth of trained secretaries, bookkeepers and accountants to fill clerical and junior administrative posts both in the civil services and in the business community. So there was a growing need for business knowledge in Nigeria as a result of the quest for fast development efforts in the country. As consumers, people need increase business knowledge in order that they may select from among the vast quantities of goods and services. It was apparent that many Nigerian have come to realize that they need training and skills that could make them employable. So you can see that people in all works of life tended to attach much importance to business education.

People need the knowledge acquired in business education since employment requirements are changing. Therefore employers required people with business education skills and competencies as the prerequisite for entry into and advancement in the world of work. So it is necessary that secondary and post secondary institutions should have a strong, comprehensive, well-articulated business education programme that is characterized by flexible delivery system.

It is imperative that the dual mission of Business Education which is to provide education FOR AND ABOUT Business should be promoted in very secondary and post secondary Business Education programme.

When this is done,

1. The vocational objective of Business Education could be accomplished by providing programmes which will prepare people for employment in Business or as owner’s managers of business enterprises.
2. Basic business and economic education objective could be accomplished by providing courses and experiences about business and the like which at the same time strengthens their basic reading, writing, mathematical and interpersonal skills.

Note that the need for Business Education has always been to eradicate the high rate of unemployment in Nigeria and it has been very effective until due to the advent of technology, which has made like much easier and faster. This is the 21st century where technology is taking charge on every aspect of our lives. Commerce is no longer done only the brick and mortar form but also digitally through the use of internet services which is called e-commerce. Due to the fast and growing nature of e-commerce and its benefits which would help in employment issue in Nigeria, it is being welcomed in to Business education.

The Need for E-commerce Education

The need for the study of e-commerce education in Nigeria was triggered by the reports of several authors on post school certificate and higher education in Nigeria. Their report emphasized on the need for e-commerce education in Nigeria. The report noted that there was a dearth of trained individuals who were good with information technology and internet trade to fill up positions in the management of a company that has decided to go global in the business community. So there is a growing need for knowledge in information technology in Nigeria as a result of the quest for fast development efforts in the country. Just like it is written above, the internet and technology has come to stay therefore the sooner Nigerians get acquainted with the technological system the better it shall become for the nation. It is apparent that many Nigerians have come to realize that they need training and skills that could make them employable. So you can see that people in all walks of life tend to attach much importance to e-commerce education. People need the knowledge acquired in the IT section since employment requirements are changing. Therefore employers require people with skills and competencies as the prerequisite for entry into and in advancement in the world of work. So it is necessary that secondary and post secondary institutions should have a strong, comprehensive, well-articulated e-commerce programme that is characterized by flexible delivery system.

Note that the need for Business Education has been to eradicate the high rate of unemployment in Nigeria and it has been very effective until recently due to the advent of technology, which has made life much easier and faster. This is the 21st century where technology is taking charge on every aspect of our lives. Commerce is no longer done only through the brick and mortar form but also digitally through the use of internet services which is called e-commerce. Due to the fast and growing nature of e-commerce and its benefits which would help in employment issues in Nigeria, it is to welcomed in to Business Education
E-commerce programs are the educational juncture at which business and technology intersect. Most articles note that some mix of these two keystones of e-commerce is appropriate and inevitable. In fact, this was the single most discussed topic in articles reviews. However, there is wide disagreement as to the suitable apportionment of technological integration into the Business school curriculum

METHOD

Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument used for data collection was the questionnaire on strategies for examining the need for e-commerce integration in Business Education program for employability, section A deals with personal data of the respondent while section B concentrated on the questionnaire item. Four likert scalt typed of response was adopted as shown below

SD = Strongly Disagree	=4	(VHE) Very High extend	= 4
D = Disagree	=3	(HE) High Extent	= 3
A = Agree	=2	(VLE) Low Extent	= 2

SA = Strongly Agree = 1 (LE) Very Low Extent = 1

Validation of the Instrument

The instrument for data collection was subjected to face and content validation and was validated by two experts in Business Education department. They looked at the content, the face validity of the questionnaire and the language of the questionnaire to know whether they are actually in line the topic and as well provide relevant information in answering the research questions. Based on their recommendations some items in the questionnaire were modified while the necessary corrections were affected in the final copy of the instrument.

Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the instrument for data collection was established through test retest method in Madonna University to students of Business Education department and Nnamdi Azikiwe University to students in Business Education department by giving the questionnaire to them at the first time which was collected and tabulated. One week after, the same questionnaires were given to the same group again and their responses were also collected.

The result computed from the students using the Pearson’s product moment coefficient which yielded a high coefficient ‘r’ of 0.85 which means that there is high positive relationship between the two responses and this confirmed the reliability of instrument.

Method of Data Collection

The researcher visited the schools and distributed the questionnaire to the students; some filled copies of the questionnaire were collected on the spot, while the completed ones were collected later. All the copies of the questionnaire distributed were not 100% returned.

Method of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed using mean and presented in the tables according to the research questions. The mean (X) response of the respondent was calculated

using the formula:
$$= \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

Where \sum = summation

F= frequency of even score

X = any score in the distribution

N = total number of score in the distribution

Thus
$$X = \frac{4+3+2+1}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5$$

Decision role: any response receiving a mean (X) score of 3.0 and above was high extent and mean (X) scores rating less than 3.0 were low extent.

That is $X > 3.0 = \text{High Extent}$

$X < 3.0 = \text{Low Extent}$

DATA ANALYSIS

The data obtained from the study was analyzed here with presentation of result as follows:

Research Question 1

To what extent is the infusion and availability of e-commerce in Business Education program by tertiary institutions in Nigeria?

Table 1: Respondents rating on the aims and objectives of students' industrial work experience scheme?

S/N	Items on the extent of Integration and Availability of E-commerce in Business Education	X	Remarks
1.	To what extent is the availability of e-commerce in Business Education program in your school?	2.10	low extent
2.	To what extent are you aware of the availability of e-commerce course in your program as a Business Education student?	2.56	high extent
3.	To what extent do students of Business education Study e-commerce as part of their program?	2.31	low extent
4.	What is the extent of availability of lecturers for the course e-commerce in your school?	2.02	low extent
GRAND MEAN		2.25	low extent

The data in table 1 shows the mean rating of the extent of integration and availability of e-commerce in Business Education program. The respondents were provided with four questions on the integration and availability of e-commerce in Business Education program. In the table it was indicated that item (2) was greater mean 2.5 which is regarded as high extent. The grand mean of this category is 2.25 which show that the research question was answered to be on the low extent.

Research Question 2

How useful and important would e-commerce skills be in our business world today?

Table 2: Respondent rating on the usefulness and importance of e-commerce skills in business today.

S/N	Items on the usefulness and importance of e-commerce skills on companies and enterprises	X	remark
5.	Managers and employers are in search of individuals with e-commerce skills	3.40	agree
6.	E-commerce prepares Business Education students To fit in employment in industries and companies	2.81	agree
7.	Managers and employers like graduates of Business Education with e-commerce skills	2.92	agree
8.	Employers would rather pick Business Education graduates with e-commerce skills than other graduates Who study technological courses?	2.40	disagree
9.	Graduates of Business Education with e-commerce skills would be of great use to industries and companies who wants to go global	3.12	agree
GRAND MEAN		2.93	Agree

The data in table 2 indicates that there are lots of importance and usefulness of e-commerce skills in businesses today. The respondents were provided with items regarding the question and item (8) had a mean of 2.4 which was regarded as disagree. The other four items had a mean of 2.5 above which was regarded as agree. The grand mean of this category is 2.93 showing that the research questions were agreed. The entire items were agreed as usefulness of e-commerce skill in the business world today.

Research question 3

What is the impact of e-commerce in Business education curriculum?

Table 3: Respondent rating on the impact of e-commerce in Business Education curriculum.

10. Presence of e-commerce helps in fulfilling the goals and objectives of Business Education	3.76	agree
11. E-commerce adds to the skills and knowledge obtained by student in Business Education	3.25	agree
12. Infusion of e-commerce in Business Education helps improve the standards of Business Education	3.29	agree
13. The interdisciplinary nature of e-commerce corresponds with some courses offered I Business Education which makes it so efficient to the program	2.64	agree
GRAND MEAN	2.97	agree

Table 3 above shows the impact of e-commerce in Business Education program. The respondent was provided with a items regarding the question and all items had a mean above 2.5 which was regarded as agreed. The grand mean of the category is 2.97 which show that the research question was answered to be agreed.

Research Question 4

To what extent does e-commerce improve students’ performance in studying Business Education?

Table 4: Respondent rating on the improvement of students’ performance in Business Education through the study of e-commerce.

S/N	Items on the extent at which e-commerce course Improves students’ performance in studying Business Education	X	Remark
14.	To what extent will students be able to a good job through the combination of business Education with the learning of e-commerce?	3.18	high extent
15.	To what extent will students be conversant with learning technologies like computers, projectors internet etc through the study of e-commerce	2.77	high extent
16.	E-commerce helps students to acquire skills and Knowledge necessary for office work	3.01	high extent
17.	Students perform well in Business Education through the interdisciplinary nature of e-commerce	2.60	high extent
GRAND MEAN		2.89	high extent

The data in table 4 shows the mean rating of the extent at which e-commerce course improve students’ performance in studying Business Education. The respondents were provided with four questions on the improvement of students’ performance in studying Business Education. In the table it was indicated that all items were more than 2.5 which is regarded as high extent. The grand mean of this category is 2.89 which shows that the research question was answered to be on a high extent.

Conclusion And Recommendation

This chapter presented discuss of findings, conclusion and recommendation of the study. Also presented on this chapter are the limitation of the study and suggestion of further studies.

Discussion of Findings

The purpose of the study was to find out on the integration of e-commerce in Business Education program for employability. Considering the fact that Business Education teaches knowledge and competencies required in business. It is also an aspect of vocational technical education which involves the study of techniques and science oriented skills, attitude and knowledge which enables the individual to be self employed. Some of these skills which include shorthand writing also known as stenography has gradually been shoved away and has been pf little use to Business Education graduates due to the advent of technology. This brings about the proposition of e-commerce integration into Business Education program as a replacement to the stenographic study.

To achieve this purpose of study the population of two universities were surveyed and questionnaires were dully distributed among the students and lecturers and over 90 questionnaires were dully filled and returned. The results were presented and discussed in chapter four. The data collected and analyzed revealed the following; that there is low extent of integration and availability of e-commerce in Business Education program, that e-commerce skill is useful and important in companies and enterprises, also that e-commerce has positive impart in Business Education program and e-commerce improves students' performance in studying Business Education to a high extent.

Conclusion

The problems militating against the integration of e-commerce into Business Education program, include lack of equipment or insufficient equipment, insufficient number of qualified teachers and prejudal attitude of society toward Business Education. It is therefore wise on the part of the government to provide and solve these problems since Business Education programs are relevant to the operations of the organization.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made:

1. As e-commerce education program have been found to be relevant and useful in the department of Business Education, the program should be given their rightful place in our school curriculum, there should be accorded equal recognition as science courses.
2. Training of more Business Education teachers on e-commerce education in Colleges of Education and departments of Business Education and Vocational Education in universities should increase the number of student Teachers admitted to read Business Education.
3. Teachers of Business Education program should be encouraged. They should be paid allowance like their science counterparts
4. Seminars, workshop and conference should be arranged for Business Education teachers periodically, to update their knowledge on e-commerce in line with vocations in office and business automation.
5. They should be provided with the necessary equipment on e-commerce studies.

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