

## INFLUENCE OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES AND ENDOWMENT FUND ON THE PROVISION OF MATERIAL RESOURCES IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES OF NORTH-CENTRAL POLITICAL ZONE, NIGERIA

<sup>1</sup>Dr Jimoh Abiodun & <sup>2</sup>Emodi Oseloka Joseph

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Educational  
Foundations School of General  
Education

Isa Kaita College of Education, Dutsinma, Katsina State.

### Abstract

*The objectives of the study are to: assess the influence of consultancy services on the provision of material resources; and determine the influence of endowment fund on the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria. Two research questions were formulated for the study. Literatures were reviewed on the key variables and concepts of the study. The study adopted descriptive survey research design with population of 17,919 and sample size of 398. Questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. The instrument was validated and its reliability was obtained at 0.87. The responses were analysed using simple mean and percentages followed by detailed interpretation. Frequency counts, mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions. Findings revealed that the contributions of consultancy services and endowment fund significantly influenced the provision of material resources in the study area. The paper recommends that, Federal Universities in the NorthCentral Zone, Nigeria should embark on consultancy services and endowment fund to generate fund alternatively.*

**Key words:** Consultancy Service, Endowment Fund, Material Resources, Federal Universities, Provision

### Introduction

University education, if properly administered and funded is capable of transforming individuals and nation. In fact, Africa believed that education can be a cure to all societal ailments; be it poverty, unemployment, ignorance, improvement in agricultural practices, science and technological development and several others. Without education, development cannot occur. It is the only educated population that can command the skill needed to roll the engine of national growth and sustainable development. The increase in the student enrolment in Federal Universities, compelled the federal government to establish more universities but without adequate fund. Fund is needed to employ both human and material resources as they are important in the life of an organization. Material resources encompass various structures such as administrative buildings (including offices for the Vice Chancellor, Deputy Vice

Chancellor, Bursar, Registrar, etc.), faculty offices, lecture halls, laboratories, storage rooms, medical facilities, records offices, school stores, libraries, music rooms, cafeterias, introductory technology labs, security posts, staff residences, school farms, as well as storage facilities. Additionally, material resources cover utilities like electricity, water supply, and sports fields. It also encompasses a range of resources, such as textbooks, educational media (including library materials in print, non-print, and electronic formats), computer software, videotapes, films, DVDs, and educational television programs. These resources serve as essential tools for schools to improve teaching, advance the acquisition of knowledge, and offer meaningful educational experiences for both classroom groups and individual students. To facilitate effective learning, it is therefore important to make all the needed material resources available to guarantee the provision and upkeep of these resources, it's essential for federal universities in the North-central Zone of Nigeria to diversify their sources of income beyond government allocations. They should explore alternative revenue strategies by generating resources through services related to vocational training, continuing education programmes (part-time courses), research services, alumni contributions, and so forth. This study, therefore assess “the influence of consultancy service and endowment fund on the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone of Nigeria”.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Government at both national and sub-national levels makes fund available for staff recruitment and development, provision of material resources, and so on. Still government has not been able to meet the UNESCO 26% of Nation’s annual budget for education which had compelled Nigeria universities to embark on strikes frequently, due to insufficient material resources, inadequate manpower, inadequate infrastructural facilities, inadequate instructional materials and many more. However, the reality of today is that government alone can no longer meet the financial demands of educational institutions as the cost of providing quality education is increasing at all levels of education and this reality has made universities to embark on alternative strategies of generating fund such as consultancy service, endowment fund and many more to complement the effort of government so that universities will not suffer unimaginable set back.

Also in response to this challenge of underfunding, many scholars have carried out a number of research on alternative funding strategies to complement funding effort of the government, for instance, Okpa (2019), Onyeche (2018), Adeniran (2017), Jimoh (2017), who focused their studies on “alternative revenue for school-based funding and sustainability; alternative sources of funding and management of public university in Niger Delta; exploring innovative approach to financing functional higher education in Nigeria and impact of funding on the management of state colleges of education in northwest geo-political zone, Nigeria”.

There seems to be little or no research work “on the influence of consultancy service and endowment fund on the provision of material resources in Federal Universities, Nigeria. Hence, this research work seeks to examine the influence of consultancy service and endowment fund on the provision of material resources in Nigeria Federal Universities”.

### **Objectives of the**

**Study** The study

seeks to:

- 11 assess the influence of consultancy services on the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria;
- 12 determine the influence of endowment fund on the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria;

### **Research Questions**

7. In what ways do the contributions from consultancy services influence the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria?
8. How do the contributions from endowment influence the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria?

### **Concept of Material Resources in Universities**

Material resources are the tangible resources that are very important for the take off and continuous operations of universities. Usman (2016), affirms that material resources are the tangible resources that can easily be seen and observed in any educational institutions such as classrooms, staff office, vehicles, health centres, libraries, laboratories, instructional facilities and so on, which directly and indirectly contributes to the achievement of educational goals and objectives.

### **Consultancy Services**

The World Book Millennium, as referenced in Jha (2010), defines a consultant as someone who provides professional or technical advice, and consultancy is described as the occupation or business of a consultant. Consultancy services involve the provision of expertise by independent and qualified individuals or teams to identify and analyze issues related to policies, organizational structures, procedures, and methods. They then make recommendations for suitable actions and assist in the implementation of these recommendations. According to the National Productivity Council Project Team (2015), consulting services are described as advisory services obtained and offered to businesses, public entities, and other organizations by individuals with specialized training and qualifications. It involves a collaborative

process where the consultant, in an unbiased and independent manner, assesses and examines issues related to management practices, conducts analyses, makes suitable recommendations, and offers assistance in implementing these suggested solutions when requested

**Endowment Fund**

According to the Corporate Finance Institute (CFI, 2015), an endowment fund is an investment portfolio with the initial capital deriving from donations. Endowment funds are established to fund charitable and nonprofit institutions such as churches, hospitals, and universities. According to Renée (2010), endowment fund also refer to any asset of substance that allows a person, organization or country to excel in their pursuits of business or leisure. Non-profit and for-profit firms alike use reserves, a form of savings, to survive temporary increases in cash needs when income receipts are insufficient to cover the shortfall. Endowment funds are initially invested by donors for certain charitable purposes. They are usually established as trusts, which keep them independent of the organizations that they support.

**Research Methodology**

**Research Design**

Descriptive survey research design which seeks the views of people about a particular issue that concern them (Abdullahi, Ojulari & Jadas, 2012) was used for this study. This is also justified in the assertion of Sambo (2005) who believes that survey research can be used when the total population cannot be accessed, in such instances, information is gathered on a representative sample from which inferences are made on the whole population

**Population**

The population of the study is seventeen thousand nine hundred and nineteen (17,919) which consist of six thousand and twenty-eight (6,028) teaching staff,, eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty-six (11,856) non-teaching staff, and thirty-five (35) management staff in the seven federal universities in the north-central zone and thirty-five (35) management staff in the seven federal universities in the north-central zone. The distribution of the population of teaching and non-teaching staff in the federal universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria is shown in

Table 1

**Table 1: Population Distribution of Management, Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff, Federal Universities in North-Central Zone, Nigeria**

S/N	Federal Universities in North-Central Zone	State	Teaching Staff	Non-Teaching Staff	Management Staff
1.	University of Ilorin	Kwara	1,397	2,492	05

2. Federal University of Technology, Minna	Niger	903	1,500	05
3. Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi	Benue	784	1,237	05
4. University of Jos	Jos	1,621	3,100	05
5. Federal University, Lokoja	Kogi	400	810	05
6. Federal University, Lafia	Nasarawa	269	919	05
7. University of Abuja	FCT	654	1,798	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6,028</b>	<b>11,856</b>	<b>35</b>

**Source:** Federal Universities, North central Zone, Nigeria, 2022.

**Sample and Sampling Technique**

A sample size of three hundred and ninety-eight (398) respondents was used in the study. The sampling technique used in the study is multistage sampling technique as follows:

**Stage 1** involves the selection of 4 universities. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 4 Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone which are: University of Jos, University of Abuja, University of Ilorin and Federal University Lokoja. Reason for the choice of the 4 universities is because they are similar, being conventional universities while Federal University, Minna and Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi are specialised University.

**Stage 2** involves the selection of samples. The simple random sampling technique was used to select the required samples for the study. To arrive at an unbiased sample size, the study adopted the recommendation of Research Advisors (2006) sample size table (see appendix B) to select the required sample size from each of the Federal Universities in North-Central Zone. Therefore, the sample for this study consist one hundred and twenty-six (126) teaching staff, two hundred and fifty-two (252) non-teaching staff, and twenty (20) management staff, making a total of three hundred and ninety-eight (398). The sample to be used in the study is presented in Table 3.2:

**Table 2: Sample Size for the Study**

S/N	Sampled Universities	State	Sampled Teaching Staff	Sampled NonTeaching	Sampled Mgt. Staff	Total Sample Size
5.	University of Jos	Jos	50	95	5	150
6.	University of Abuja	Abuja	20	55	5	80
7.	University of Ilorin	Kwara	43	77	5	125
8.	Federal University, Lokoja	Kogi	13	25	5	43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>398</b>

### **Instrumentation**

The researcher used an adapted instrument for the study titled: “Influence of consultancy service and endowment fund on the Provision of Material Resources in Federal Universities Questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed by B.A.Maina and adapted by the researcher to gather data from teaching and non-teaching staff of the concerned federal universities in the study area. Likert Scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (U), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD) with the rating scores of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 was used respectively to rate the opinion of respondents. The instrument was divided into sections: Section “A” covers the demographic data of respondents, while Section “B” was made up of items that addressed the issues of the study.

### **Validity of the Instrument**

Ndiyo (2005) opines that validation of the research instrument by expert is an obligation for every researcher to accomplish. Therefore the instrument for this study was tabled before an expert in the field of educational administration and planning. At the end, the researcher collected the instrument and made amendment as directed, where necessary.

### **Pilot Study**

Pilot study was conducted to ascertain the reliability of the research instrument. Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi which is one of the federal universities in the Zone was used for the pilot study. Twenty (20) teaching staff, twenty (20) non-teaching staff and ten (10) management staff was used for the pilot study. The information collected was analysed and were used to ascertain the reliability of the questionnaire.

### **Reliability of the Instrument**

Data collected from the pilot study was analysed using Cronbach Alpha technique and a reliability coefficient of 0.87 was obtained. Based on the result of the pilot study, the instrument was declared reliable because the reliability coefficient falls between 0.5 and 1. This was a confirmation of test of reliability which according to Spiegel and Stevens in Alasoluyi (2015) stated that an instrument is considered reliable if its reliability coefficient is between 0.5 and one (1), the more reliable is the instrument.

### **Procedure for Data Collection**

The researcher employed three research assistants and organized a three day training session for them. After the training session, the questionnaire was administered to the respondents using on the spot collection technique in order to avoid loss of the questionnaire.

**Procedure of Data Analysis**

The demographic data of the respondents was analysed using frequency counts and percentage, while the research questions was analysed using frequency counts, mean, percentage, and standard deviation.

**Results, Analyses and Discussion**

Data obtained from respondents were analysed as shown below..

**Table 3: Classification of Respondents by Status**

	Frequency	Percentage
Teaching staff	126	31.7
Non-teaching staff	252	63.3
Management staff	20	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3 showed the classification of respondents by their status where 126, equivalent to 31.7% are teaching staff, while 252 (63.3%) non-teaching staff, and 20, equivalent of 5.0% are management staff used for the study.

**Research Question One:** In what ways do the contributions from consultancy services influence the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria?

The data collected from management, teaching and non-teaching staff in respect to research question one was analysed using frequency, mean, percentage and standard deviation. The summary of analysis made on this research question is presented in table 4.2.

**Table 4: Influence of Contributions from Consultancy Services on Provision of Material Resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria**

SN	Item Statements	Respondents	A	U	D	Mean	SD
1.	Fund realised from strategies assessment by the university is used to provide teaching materials in the university.	Management	1(5%)	2(10%)	17(85%)	2.500	0.888
		Teaching Staff	67(53.2%)	15(11.9%)	44(34.9%)	3.798	1.271
		Non-Teaching Staff	79(31.3%)	12(4.8%)	161(63.9%)	2.531	1.372
2.	Proceeds from data analysis by the university’s statistical department is used to provide health facilities in the university.	Management	13(65%)	4(20.0%)	3(15.0%)	3.650	0.887
		Teaching	47(37.3%)	14(11.1%)	65(51.6%)	2.587	1.519
		Non-Teaching	120(47.6%)	37(14.7%)	95(37.7%)	3.625	1.357

3.	Fund raised from conducting research for external bodies is used for the procurement of science equipment in this university.	Management	12(60.0%)	5(25%)	3(15%)	3.650	0.988
		Teaching	33(26.2%)	19(15.1%)	74(58.7%)	2.547	1.445
		Non-Teaching	55(21.8%)	34(13.5%)	163(64.7%)	2.388	1.317
4.	Fund generated from surveys conducted for external industries is used for water supply in this university.	Management	3(15%)	1(5%)	16(80%)	2.600	0.820
		Teaching	52(41.3%)	24(19%)	50(39.7)	2.960	1.168
		Non-Teaching	123(48.8%)	52(20.6%)	77(30.6%)	3.974	1.093
5.	Proceeds from the provision of expert advice by the university staff to external industry is used for the acquisition of laboratory equipment.	Management	8(40%)	12(60%)	0(0%)	3.050	0.604
		Teaching	47(37.3%)	26(20.6%)	53(42.1%)	3.769	1.201
		Non-Teaching	140(55.6%)	58(23%)	54(21.4%)	3.365	0.962
6.	Fund raised through the use of computer models to test and present findings to client is used to provide print and non-print resources in this university.	Management	13(65%)	5(25%)	2(10%)	3.550	0.686
		Teaching	72(57.1%)	31(24.6%)	23(18.3%)	4.777	1.123
		Non-Teaching	92(36.5%)	78(31%)	82(32.5%)	3.980	1.054
7.	Fund raised through training is used to provide internet services in this university.	Management	13(65%)	5(25%)	2(10%)	3.550	1.050
		Teaching	58(46%)	21(16.67%)	47(37.3%)	3.900	1.200
		Non-Teaching	117(46.4%)	46(18.3%)	89(35.3%)	4.087	1.014
8.	Fund generated through business assessment is used to recruit health workers in this university.	Management	3(15%)	2(10%)	15(75%)	2.450	0.944
		Teaching	44(34.9%)	13(10.3%)	69(54.8%)	2.881	1.342
		Non-Teaching	94(37.3%)	35(13.9%)	123(48.8%)	2.821	1.273
9.	Fund generated through project implementation for external firms is used for the provision of security equipment in this university.	Management	14(70%)	5(25%)	1(5%)	3.600	0.753
		Teaching	52(41.3%)	22(17.5%)	52(41.3%)	2.825	1.290
		Non-Teaching	122(48.4%)	36(14.3%)	94(37.3%)	3.916	1.199
10.	Fund generated through strategy formulation for external firms is used for the provision of computer accessories in this university.	Management	10(50%)	6(30%)	4(20%)	4.850	1.089
		Teaching	59(46.8%)	13(10.3%)	54(42.9%)	3.777	1.256
		Non-Teaching	161(63.9%)	27(10.7%)	64(25.4)	4.724	1.152

**verage Respor** **3.42**

The table presents the average response mean of 3.42 which is greater than the rating mean of 3.0. Most of the items stated regarding this research question recorded a high response means higher than the rating mean of 3.0, which indicated strong agreement on the part of the participants. For instance, item number 10 on the table revealed that fund generated through strategy formulation for external firms is used for the provision of computer accessories in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria. The item recorded the response means of 4.850, 3.777, and 4.724 by the management

staff, teaching and non-teaching staff respectively. By implication, consultancy services positively influenced the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria.

**Research Question Two:** How do the contributions from endowment fund influence the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria?

**Table 5: Influence of Endowment Fund on the Provision of Material Resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria**

SN	Item Statements	Respondents	A	U	D	Mean	SD
1.	Endowment fund is used for the acquisition of computer software in this university.	Management	9(45%)	1(5.0%)	10(50%)	2.700	1.719
		Teaching	46(36.5%)	17(13.5%)	63(50%)	2.833	1.171
		NonTeaching	89(35.3%)	52(20.6%)	111(44.1%)	3.869	1.198
2.	The university endowment fund only serve to provide textbook to students in this university.	Management	9(45%)	3(15%)	8(40%)	2.950	1.571
		Teaching	48(38.9%)	14(11.1%)	63(50%)	2.611	1.469
		NonTeaching	90(35.7%)	25(9.9%)	137(54.4%)	2.595	1.445
3.	Endowment fund is used to provide sick-bay in this university.	Management	13(65%)	4(20%)	3(15%)	3.500	0.760
		Teaching	65(51.6%)	36(28.6%)	25(19.8%)	3.254	0.946
		NonTeaching	109(43.3%)	65(25.8%)	78(30.9%)	2.932	1.226
4.	The university endowment fund is used to provide chemical and specimen for students use.	Management	9(45%)	6(30%)	5(25%)	3.150	1.348
		Teaching	51(40.5%)	11(8.7%)	64(50.8%)	2.857	1.263
		NonTeaching	105(41.7%)	33(13.1%)	114(45.2%)	2.817	1.326
5.	The university endowment fund is used for the acquisition of instructional television.	Management	10(50%)	2(10%)	8(40%)	3.050	1.820
		Teaching	50(39.7%)	45(35.7%)	31(24.6%)	3.095	0.950
		NonTeaching	100(39.7%)	68(27%)	84(33.3%)	2.908	1.144
6.	Endowment fund is used to provide staff quarters in this university.	Management	12(60%)	0(0%)	8(40%)	3.800	1.609
		Teaching	41(32.5%)	20(15.9%)	65(51.6%)	2.523	1.366
		NonTeaching	79(31.3%)	53(21%)	120(47.6%)	3.547	1.237
7.	In my school, endowment fund is used to provide security post in this university.	Management	5(25%)	3(15%)	12(60%)	2.700	1.128
		Teaching	32(25.4%)	17(13.5%)	77(61.1%)	2.844	1.262
		NonTeaching	77(30.6%)	60(23.8%)	115(45.6%)	2.654	1.517
8.	In my school, endowment fund is used to provide sport resources in this university.	Management	16(80%)	2(10%)	2(10%)	3.950	1.431
		Teaching	66(52.4%)	25(19.8%)	35(27.8%)	4.087	1.213
		NonTeaching	139(55.2%)	57(22.2%)	58(22.6%)	3.889	1.001
9.	Mutual endowment fund is used to provide electricity in this university.	Management	7(35%)	4(20%)	9(45%)	2.800	1.735
		Teaching	57(45.2%)	25(19.8%)	44(34.9%)	3.631	1.165
		NonTeaching	135(53.6%)	62(24.6%)	55(21.8%)	3.214	1.079
10.	The university endowment fund is used to provide technological device like computer, tape recorder and video recorder in this university.	Management	11(55.0%)	0(0%)	9(45.0%)	3.204	1.151
		Teaching Non-	19(15.1%)	12(9.5%)	95(75.4%)	2.711	1.227
		Teaching	71(28.2%)	18(7.1%)	163(64.7%)	2.289	1.571
<i>rage Respc</i>						<b>3.10</b>	

The table 5 also presents the average response mean of 3.10 which is greater than the rating mean of 3.0. Most of the items stated regarding this research question recorded a high response means higher than the rating mean of 3.0, which indicated strong agreement on the part of the participants. The item 8 for instance, recorded the response means of 3.950, 4.087, and 3.889 by the management staff, teaching and non-teaching staff respectively. By implication, contributions from endowment fund positively influenced the provision of material resources in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria.

### **Discussions of Findings**

From table 4, this study showed that the universities funds the school through proceeds from consultancy services among others. The finding of this study also correlates with the finding of Adeniran (2017) which revealed that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the governments (both state and federal) to continue to meet the rising cost of funding and financing university education in the country. For the various university institutions therefore to survive, there is an urgent need to seek out alternative means of generating income such as consultancy service. The existence of some of these alternative means for income generation in varying degrees which has not been effectively utilized by the higher institutions. Universities should therefore be more creative in their approach by effectively managing and utilizing consultancy services to contribute to the provision of facilities in the universities

Also, the finding in table 5, is in agreement with the findings of Faboyede, Faboyede and Fakile (2017) as it revealed that putting in place of a National University educational endowment budget which gives unflinching priority to allocation of more funds and that actualizing the realization of suggested intensified creative financing strategies should be the responsibility of all major stakeholders of University education in Nigeria. The finding of the study is also consistent with the findings of Adakole, Eiriemiokhale and Nnaji (2016) which found that some instructional facilities for teaching and learning office technology and management programme were not available as a result of poor funding

### **Conclusions**

Based on the findings from this study, it was concluded that:

1. fund realised from strategies assessment by the university is used to provide teaching materials. Also, fund raised from conducting research for external bodies is used for the procurement of science equipment in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria;
2. unrestricted endowment fund is used to provide technological device like computer, tape recorder and video recorder in Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria;

### Recommendations

The following recommendations were made based on the findings and conclusions drawn from this study:

1. Federal Universities in the North-Central Zone, Nigeria should embark on consultancy services in order to generate fund to avoid over reliance on government allocation for the provision of material resources for the staff and students;
2. Government should give universities deserving autonomy to set up endowment fund, so that in a conducive atmosphere, they can make provisions for relevant material resources and do what they know how to do best - teaching and research;

### References

- Abduallhi, M. L., Ojulari, S. I., & Jadas, N. (2012). *Methodology in Research Report writing: A Guide to Supervisors and Students in Education, Science Technology and Engineering*. Kano: Gresleat Printers and Publishers.
- Adakole, Eiriemiokhale, K. A., & Nnaji, F. O. (2016). Factors affecting availability of instructional materials in teaching and learning office technology and management in polytechnics in Niger State, Nigeria. *American Journal of Research Communication*, 4(10), 19 – 37.
- Adeniran, O. S. (2017). Innovative approaches to financing functional higher education in Nigeria. *Journal of Teacher Perspective*, 12(1), 1-16.
- Alasoluyi, O. E. (2015). *Effect of Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) on students' performance in Economics in Senior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State, Nigeria*. Unpublished M.Ed Thesis, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria.
- CFI (2015). *Endowment Fund: An investment portfolio with the initial capital coming from donations*. Retrieved on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 from <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/trading-investing/endowmentfund/>
- Faboyede, S. O., Faboyede, A. O., & Fakile, S. A. (2017). Funding of university education in Nigeria: Challenges and prospects. *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies*, 2(8), 221238. Available on-line at: [www.oapub.org/soc](http://www.oapub.org/soc)
- Jimoh, A. (2017). *Impact of funding on the management of state colleges of education in Northwest geo-political zone, Nigeria*, (Unpublished Master Thesis, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria–Nigeria).
- Jha, S. M. (2010). *Services Marketing*. Institute of Management Consultants, U. K.: Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, p.383.

- Ndiyo, N. A. (2005). *Fundamental of Research in Behavioural Sciences and Humanities*. Calaba: Wusen Publishers Nig Ltd.
- Okpa, O. E. (2019). Exploring alternative revenue streams for school-based funding and sustainability of higher education in Nigeria. *International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology*, 4(3), 259-267. Published Online, July 2019 in IJEAST (<http://www.ijeast.com>).
- Onyeché, N. M. (2018). Alternative sources of funding and management of public universities in the Niger Delta States of Nigeria. *International Journal of Innovative Finance and Economics Research*, 6(3), 66-73.
- Renée, A. I. (2010). Definition and Management of Endowment: Background and relevance, key issues, international perspectives, future directions, and recommended readings. *International Encyclopaedia of Civil Society, 2010*, pp. 632-636.
- Sambo, A. A. (2005). *Research Method in Education*. Kano: Sterlin Horden Publishers Nigeria Limited.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), (1998). *Higher Education in Africa: Achievement, Challenges and Prospects* (UNESCO/BREDA).