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Capacity building modules for public libraries to support small-scale business enterprises in Meru County, Kenya

Abstract

Capacity building programmes for small-scale business enterprises (SBEs) and for public library staffs are critical in fostering the sustainable growth of small enterprises. However, the lack of well-structured capacity building programmes is a serious drawback to the effective development and support of SBEs in Kenya. This study investigated the training needs of SBEs traders and public library staff with the aim of proposing capacity building modules that can be considered by public libraries in Meru County, Kenya in their endeavour to support the SBEs. A mixed methods approach was used and adopted the survey research design in implementing the study. Cluster and systematic sampling techniques were used in getting 355 SBEs traders while a census was used on 21 library staff, and two staff from Meru County government. Interviews and questionnaires were used to collect the required data. The response rate was 83.4% and 95% for SBE traders and public library staff respectively. Descriptive statistics and thematic techniques were used to analyse the data. We used the findings of this study and the scholarly insights from the previous studies to propose two sets of capacity building modules; for SBEs traders and for the public library staff. The training areas comprise business information literacy, technology competency, and nature and structures of information in business domain. We recommend the adoption of the proposed modules in public libraries in Kenya in elevating support and value contribution in the development of the small business community. We further recommend a training policy for SBEs and the recruitment of experienced, skilled and knowledgeable business librarians.

Keywords

Capacity building programmes, business training programmes, public libraries, SMEs' training, user education programme

Introduction

We define capacity building as the continuous interventions that are aimed at empowering an individual or groups of individuals with the requisite understanding, skills and knowledge that help to unleash and enhance abilities to overcome underlying hindrances to the achievement of the desired results. In this study, the capacity building module constituted well-structured training content that lead to the improvement of individual competence that is necessary in running and supporting the SBEs and their employees in pursuing and sustaining business endeavours effectively. The training module also encompasses the people who are involved in providing support to the SBEs. The support systems in this context are perceived to come from the various sources, one of which is public libraries due to their role as community information centres.

SBEs are indispensable catalysts and important contributors to economic growth, they facilitate structural reforms, rapid industrialisation and social cohesion, and results in less crime in society (Cravo, 2010:713; Karadag, 2015:26; Obasan, 2014:168; Cunningham, 2011:39-54; Sherifat, 2013:22; Lin, 1998:43). They enable the testing and commercialisation of business ideas, and are seen as the driving power in China's socialist market economy (Cunningham, 2011:39), and in Taiwan (Lin, 1998:43). They are known for creating jobs in countries such as Turkey, the USA, England, France, Italy, India, Japan, Korea and many other developing countries (Kozan, özsoy & özsoy, 2006:115). For example, in Nigeria, they accounted for 70% of national industrial employment in 2010 (Aworemi, Abudul-Azeez & Opoola, 2010:93). In addition to the above significant effects, SBEs also contribute immensely to the reduction of poverty in Kenya (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2014:87).

The above contributions signal the indispensable need for systems that support the development of SBEs across all countries. However, several previous studies such as those by Wynne and Lyne (2003) and Philip (2011) indicate that many SBEs suffer due to a lack of financial and non-financial support. Individual competence is one of the key non-financial support systems needed by SBEs, which can be realised particularly through education, training and accrued experience. Notably, the major stages that business undergoes as it develops comprise idea generation, opportunity analysis, planning, implementation and management of business growth. To sail through one requires a high level of individual competence without which one would find it very difficult to start and run a successful business. This study regards the lack of individual competence as a serious drawback in the running and support of SBEs, and hence the need for interventions that can address the situation.

The essence of education and training in building individual competence in business cannot be overemphasised. Reviewed entrepreneurship theories and published studies have stressed the need to enhance individual competence in business. For example, the economic theory of entrepreneurship argues that people can be trained to acquire the requisite competence when pursuing a given economic activity. Notably, competence magnifies one's knowhow, for example, when configuring the marketing mix, crafting growth strategies, building distinctive competitive competencies, and in ensuring communication flow and good customer relationships in business (Anga, 2014:142; Coy, Shipley, Omer & Khan, 2007:183). It also facilitates the understanding, utilisation and dissemination of business information. Philip (2011:118) noted that when SBEs lack education and training in business matters, they face difficulties in assembling and interpreting

business information. The lack of requisite skills among SBEs to retrieve and utilise business information may curtail their ability to initiate and run successful ventures. Similarly, the lack of requisite skills among the people who provide support to the SBEs, such as the public library staff, may inhibit their ability to provide effective business information support services.

Public libraries and SBEs' capacity building initiatives

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The need for education and training for SBEs presents a good opportunity for public libraries to advance their role in and contribution to community development. This is because public libraries are being challenged to go beyond merely stocking and providing access to business information. Previous studies such as those of Kinnell, Feather and Matthews (1994), Spencer, Ruston and Duncan (2004), and Marfleet (2006) have shown how public libraries are overcoming this challenge. The aforementioned studies revealed some capacity building initiatives undertaken by public libraries that included: providing professional advice on how to access and retrieve information; holding business training workshops either singly or through collaborations and partnerships, offering a consultation service to the business community, and providing normative guidance to small enterprises in various areas such as market research, trademarks and designs among others.

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Another key capacity building initiative noted for the public library was the provision of skills in job searching (OCLC, 2011:2). During the economic downturn in 2008, most public libraries in the USA, for example, were reported by Wilson (2013:4) to have started offering information services to job seekers on available jobs and careers, and how to write application letters and a curriculum vitae. Furthermore, a survey by the American Library Association (2015:10) found that nearly all (97.5%) public libraries in the USA were offering free wireless internet access, which presented the new role of library staff as technology supporters.

Further capacity development initiatives are related to public library staff. The study by Sebina (2009:65) stressed the role of a public library's staff in repackaging and disseminating business information to small enterprises, otherwise they continue losing relevance. Underwood (2009:1, 3), when advocating for business corners, recommended community training forums at public libraries, which should be delivered by librarians using local languages in order to empower people with business skills. Other researchers such as Santos (2009), Wilson (2013), Spencer, Ruston and Duncan (2004), OCLC (2011) and Hosono (2006) have also supported the need for business

training programmes at public libraries. These authors further identified the training areas of such programmes, which included: legal matters affecting businesses, human resources management, the use of social media to leverage business growth and building a business brand, and understanding tax and filing of returns.

The foregoing discussion attests to the need for business information professionals to be duly prepared and informed in order to be resourceful in supporting the SBEs. This further reveals a need for the training of concerned officers who are hereby referred to as the business librarians. A business librarian is an information professional who offers specialised information services to the business community in response to their information needs (Sulouff, Bell, Briden, Frontz & Marshall, 2005; O'Connor & Marien, 2002). Studies by Wilson and Train (2006), Kassim (2010) and Underwood (2009) accentuated the great need for business librarians to be proficient and fully familiar with the business domain, and to be in possession of the requisite information searching skills (Patterson & Martzoukou, 2012:55,58) in order to be actively involved in assisting modern business information seekers. Smeaton and Davis (2014) opined that without the subject knowledge in business, business librarians may not be able to maintain the quality of business information services. This, according to Trenner (2013:31), helps to reposition a business librarian as a coach, adviser, consultant, mentor and a counsellor.

Statement of the problem

Successes in small business enterprises require proper training and preparedness for business owners, firms' employees, and other people in the support system. Bowen, Morara and Mureithi (2009:19, 26) observed a positive relationship between business success and entrepreneurial training of business owners. Many small-scale business traders, however, lack the entrepreneurial skills (Parvin, 2012:253), which are usually acquired through education and training. The lack of well-structured capacity building programmes is a serious drawback to the effective development and support of small business enterprises in Kenya. Available studies such as those of Hosono (2006), Wilson (2013) and Santos (2009) mainly outline the delivery modes for capacity building programmes that are commonly found in developed countries. The modes included holding workshops, conferences, seminars, and breakfast meetings among others. These training models can be emulated and adopted in developing countries like Kenya. However, the training module that specifically shows the details and scope of what is taught during the training is grossly insufficient. Furthermore, the training forums mentioned by these studies are biased toward the small business

traders, thereby negating the employees of the firm and the public library staff who are crucial in implementing the training programmes and in supporting the small business traders who visit public libraries for business information. This study sought to fill these gaps by exploring the capacity building modules for SBEs and public library staff in fostering the sustainable development of SBEs in Meru County, Kenya. It specially sought to cope with relevant content that should be covered during the capacity building programme for SBEs and public library staff.

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Purpose of the study and research questions

This study was set out to investigate the training needs of SBE traders and public library staff with the aim of proposing the content that should be included in the capacity building modules for public libraries in Meru County, Kenya in their endeavour to support the development of small enterprises. The study did therefore not cover other aspects that go into developing modules, such as the level of teaching, outcomes, certification, and others. It was guided by four research questions:

- Are small-scale business traders trained in business matters?
- What are the business training needs of small-scale business traders?
- What are the business training needs of a public library's staff?
- What should constitute a typical training module for small business traders and public library staff?

Methodology

This study reports part of the findings from a broad doctoral study on the role of public libraries in the development of SBEs in Meru County, Kenya. A mixed methods approach was used while the survey research design was adopted in implementing the study. The target SBEs' population was widely dispersed, hence the cluster and the systematic sampling techniques were used to sample 355 SBEs trades while census was used on 21 library staff and two staff from the Enterprise Development Department (EDD) of Meru County. Interview guides and well-structured questionnaires were used to collect the required data. Most questions in the questionnaire were closed-ended and utilised a 3 to 5 points Likert rating scale. Using the split half method, the reliability test of the research instrument showed a high Cronbach's Alpha score of 87.7% and 85.3% for even and odd numbers respectively. Content, construct and external validity of research instruments were ascertained appropriately. The response rate was 83.4% and 95% for SBEs traders and public library staff respectively. Quantitative data was analysed using IBM's Statistical Product

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and Service Solutions (SPSS) and Excel while thematic analysis was used on qualitative data acquired from interviews and open-ended questions.

Results

Training of SBEs on business matters

SBEs' respondents were asked whether they had any training in business matters, to which they responded as reflected in figure 1.

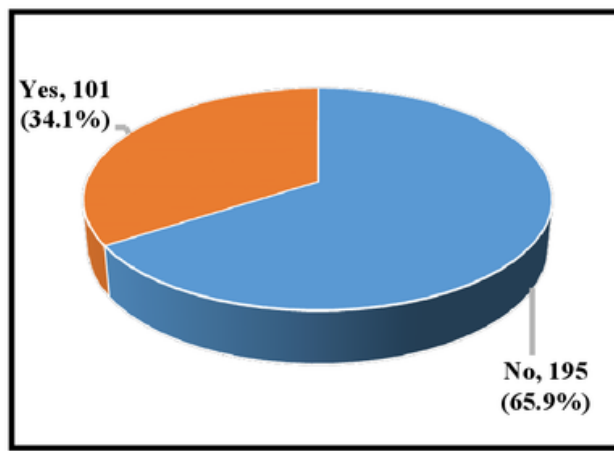


Figure 1: Responses on whether SBEs had training in business matters (N=296)

The result indicated that although capacity building is critical for successful business development, the majority of SBEs, that is, 195 (65.9 %), had not been trained in business matters. Only 101 (34.1%) had training in business matters. This points out a high level of business illiteracy among SBEs.

The training areas on business matters for SBEs

The SBEs who had some training in business matters were further asked to list the details of the training areas that were covered during such training programmes. This was important in revealing the scope and relevance of the training. Out of 101 trained SBE traders, only 36 responded to this open-ended question. Their responses were thematically summarised as presented in table 1.

Table 1: Areas in which SBEs had received training in business matters (N=36)

Areas in which SBEs had received training	Number of respondents	Percentage
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Managing small business effectively	9	25.0%
Customer care in a business organisation	8	22.2%
How to manage cash flow in business	3	8.3%
First aid in a business organisation	3	8.3%
Financial accounting	3	8.3%
Business opportunities	2	5.6%
Crop and animal husbandry	2	5.6%
Team building in business	1	2.8%
Supply-chain management	1	2.8%
Farm management in agribusiness	1	2.8%
Marketing in business	1	2.8%
How to take out loans from lending institutions	1	2.8%
Security measures in a business organisation	1	2.8%

The results show that training to manage a small business was reported by 25.0% of the SBEs traders who had received training on business matters. Fewer SBEs, that is, 2.8% of the traders, had training on team building in business, supply-chain management, farm management in agribusiness, marketing in business, and how to take out loans from lending institutions. Most of these training areas appeared relevant, but not exhaustive. Information gathered from the EDD in Meru County, indicated that the department had not developed an outright training programme and curriculum for the business community. Training on business matters may have had an effect on the way SBEs were carrying out their businesses and the development thereof.

In order to inform the content for the proposed training module and the support needed for capacity building, SBEs were further asked to indicate in a 3-points Likert rating scale, the level of significance of the various suggested business training topics. The overwhelming majority of SBEs, 205 (69.3%), reported the option of significance on the topics that were suggested to them as shown in table 2. Only 27 (9.1%) regarded the suggested business training topics as not significant.

Table 2: Significance of the suggested training topics for SBEs (N=296)

Suggested training topics for SBEs		Significant n (%)	Moderately Significant n (%)	Not significant n (%)
1.	How to cope with competition	242 (81.8)	46 (15.5)	8 (2.7)
2.	How to manage savings in a small-scale business	235 (79.4)	46 (15.5)	15 (5.1)
3.	How to manage financial risks and creditors in a small-scale business	234 (79.1)	54 (18.2)	8 (2.7)
4.	Strategies of attracting and maintaining customers	232 (78.4)	33 (11.1)	31 (10.5)
5.	Information on viable source of financing to start and run a small-scale business	228 (77.0)	37 (12.5)	31 (10.5)

6.	How to handle debt in a small-scale business	228 (77.0)	53 (17.9)	15 (5.1)
7.	How to evaluate performance of a small-scale business	226 (76.4)	58 (19.6)	12 (4.1)
8.	How to come up with a long-term plan for a small-scale business	219 (74.0)	62 (20.9)	15 (5.1)
9.	How to stock a small-scale business	216 (73.0)	45 (15.2)	35 (11.8)
10.	How to market small-scale business products and services	210 (70.8)	79 (26.7)	7 (2.4)
11.	Cash flow management in a small-scale business	208 (70.3)	73 (24.7)	15 (5.1)
12.	Seller-supplier relationship management	208 (70.3)	72 (24.3)	16 (5.4)
13.	Managing the growth of a small-scale business	203 (68.6)	66 (22.3)	27 (9.1)
14.	Ways of starting/establishing a small-scale business	197 (66.6)	62 (20.9)	37 (12.5)
15.	Effective handling of business expenditures and overheads	197 (66.6)	76 (25.7)	23 (7.8)
16.	How to develop a business plan	195 (65.9)	62 (20.9)	39 (13.2)
17.	Managing quality issues in small-scale business enterprises	191 (64.5)	78 (26.4)	27 (9.1)
18.	Handling employees in a small-scale business	189 (63.9)	60 (20.3)	47 (15.9)
19.	Preparing, mitigating and handling disasters affecting small-scale business enterprises	165 (55.7)	88 (29.7)	43 (14.5)
20.	Succession planning for a small-scale business	165 (55.7)	88 (29.7)	43 (14.5)
21.	Insurance information for small-scale business enterprises	162 (54.7)	87 (29.4)	47 (15.9)
22.	How to solicit for networks, collaborations and partnerships for a small-scale business	160 (54.1)	85 (28.7)	51 (17.2)
	Mean	205 (69.3)	64 (21.6)	27 (9.1)

Coping with competition topped the list of significant training needs with the majority of SBEs, that is, 242 (81.8%), followed by training on financial management, 235 (79.4%), financial literacy skills, 234 (79.1%), and training on matters related to customers, 232 (78.4%) in that order. The suggested training areas that were not very popular with SBEs traders although popular with more than half of SBEs, were training in insurance for small-scale business enterprises, which had 162 SBEs (54.7%), and training in how to solicit for networks, collaborations and partnerships for a small business, 160 (54.1%). The results show that the suggested training topics were substantively relevant to the SBEs. The high rating on the suggested training topics signalled a high curiosity and need for SBEs' training on business matters. The results point out the needy areas for capacity building. Data collected from the three public libraries reported that none of them was providing training on business matters. The senior staff from EDD who were interviewed said that their staff were conducting some training for SBEs although inadequate staffing was limiting the desired effectiveness. These findings were critical in coming up with content for a training module for SBEs. They also informed on the scope of the business collection development in public libraries.

The authors were also interested in ascertaining the challenges that SBEs were facing when seeking and accessing business information. This was critical in determining whether some of the challenges were largely due to the lack of education and training in business matters. SBEs' respondents were provided with a list of suggested challenges and asked to rate each as a major challenge, average challenge, minor challenge, or not a challenge. Results are presented in table 3.

Table 3: Challenges faced by SBEs when seeking and accessing business information (N=296)

Challenges encountered by SBEs when accessing business information		It is a major challenge n (%)	Is an average challenge n (%)	It is a minor challenge n (%)	It is not a challenge to me n (%)
1.	I have limited skills in seeking or searching for information on businesses	155 (52.4)	54 (18.2)	53 (17.9)	34 (11.5)
2.	I do not know what kind of sources for information on businesses are available to help me in my business venture	152 (51.4)	60 (20.3)	28 (9.5)	56 (18.9)
3.	The information obtained does not address my specific business problems	150 (50.7)	50 (16.9)	63 (21.3)	33 (11.1)
4.	I am not sure whether the business information I need exists	138 (46.6)	68 (23)	51 (17.2)	39 (13.2)
5.	The places/providers of information on businesses are far away from where my business is located	137 (46.3)	66 (22.3)	44 (14.9)	49 (16.6)
6.	The information on starting and running a business venture is usually not given out easily	123 (41.6)	78 (26.4)	66 (22.3)	29 (9.8)
7.	I don't know where to obtain information related to 13 business	108 (36.5)	73 (24.7)	75 (25.3)	40 (13.5)
8.	It takes too long to obtain information on businesses from the providers	105 (35.5)	82 (27.7)	69 (23.3)	40 (13.5)
9.	I have no time to visit places that provide information on businesses	93 (31.4)	71 (24)	84 (28.4)	48 (16.2)
10.	Information on businesses is sometimes sold and I do not have the money to buy it	83 (28)	77 (26)	61 (20.6)	75 (25.3)
11.	The people who provide information on businesses do not appear to be well informed	64 (21.6)	48 (16.2)	69 (23.3)	115 (38.9)
12.	I have a challenge in using the modern information retrieval gadgets such as smart phones, iPads, tablets, and computers in obtaining information on businesses	42 (14.2)	75 (25.3)	61 (20.6)	118 (39.9)
13.	I am too busy and occupied such that I don't get time to read materials that contain information on businesses	38 (12.8)	90 (30.4)	55 (18.6)	113 (38.2)
14.	I do not like reading hence it is difficult to obtain information on businesses from written materials	37 (12.5)	32 (10.8)	72 (24.3)	155 (52.4)
15.	The language used in sources for information on businesses is difficult for me to understand	29 (9.8)	34 (11.5)	47 (15.9)	186 (62.8)
	Mean	97 (32.8)	64 (21.6)	60 (20.2)	75 (25.5)

As indicated in table 3, the top five challenges that were encountered by SBEs when seeking business information included: limited skills in seeking or searching for information on businesses, an option selected by 155 (52.4%) respondents; lack of knowledge on the kind of sources for information on businesses that were available to help in business ventures, 152 (51.4%); information obtained not able to address specific business problems facing SBEs, 150 (50.7%); lack of knowledge on whether the needed business information existed, 138 (46.6%); and the

places/providers of information on businesses being distantly located, 137 (46.3%). Three challenges were not regarded as major to SBEs when accessing business information. These challenges were: being too busy and occupied to get time to read materials that contain information on businesses, an option selected by 38 (12.8%); a dislike for reading, 37 (12.5%); and the language used in sources for information on businesses being difficult to understand, 29 (9.8%). The results show that there were substantial challenges facing the SBEs when seeking and accessing business information in Meru County. Eleven out of fifteen challenges were largely due to the lack of education and training in business matters, hence the need for intervention programmes.

The challenges outlined in table 3 were further summarised and aggregated as follows: the lack of business information literacy skills, availability and affordability of business information, language barrier, technology incompetence, time and distance limitation, and unknowledgeable information professionals. These challenges seem to penetrate down to the core functions of a public library.

Public libraries are expected to provide access to information and knowledge for community development. They are located close to the populace, and this helps them to overcome the time and distance challenge of their users. To validate the functional role of a public library, staff were asked to indicate how they perceived the contribution of a public library to community development. The results were summarised by combining both “strongly agree” and “agree” responses in order to obtain the percentage agreement level, while the disagreement level was obtained by combining both “strongly disagree” and “disagree” responses, which ultimately gave three nominal columns as presented in table 4.

Table 4: Staffs' perceived value contribution of a public library to community development (N=20)

No	Value contribution of a public library to community development	Agreement score (Strongly agree and agree) n (%)	Neutral n (%)	Disagreement score (Strongly disagree and disagree) n (%)
1.	Develop a reading culture and lifelong learning	20 (100.0)	0	0
2.	Provide helpful information for schools and general learning	20 (100.0)	0	0
3.	Keep the public updated	19 (95.0)	1 (5.0)	0
4.	Provide conducive place to read and revise for exams	19 (95.0)	0	0
5.	Provide helpful information on available jobs and other working opportunities	17 (85.0)	3 (15.0)	0
6.	A place for local news and information	17 (85.0)	3 (15.0)	0
7.	Provide forum for the public to learn new ideas	16 (80.0)	1 (5.0)	3 (15.0)

8.	Provide access to valuable intellectual resources; local content that otherwise would be hard to find	16 (80.0)	2 (10.0)	2 (10.0)
9.	Provide an environment for social interaction	16 (80.0)	4 (20.0)	0
10.	Build capacity (skills) in people through various training programmes	15 (75.0)	2 (10.0)	3 (15.0)
11.	Provide helpful information on health and wellness	15 (75.0)	4 (20.0)	1 (5.0)
12.	Provide helpful information on business matters and commerce	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)	0
13.	Provide helpful information on community matters and culture	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)	0
14.	Equip the public with information searching skills	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)	0
15.	Help children to do homework	15 (75.0)	2 (10.0)	3 (15.0)
16.	Provide free access to online electronic databases to the public	15 (75.0)	3 (15.0)	2 (10.0)
17.	Provide helpful information on agriculture	14 (70.0)	4 (20.0)	2 (10.0)
18.	Connect people with professional support	14 (70.0)	4 (20.0)	2 (10.0)
19.	Provide a place for social enjoyment, leisure, relaxation and rejuvenation of the mind	14 (70.0)	4 (20.0)	2 (10.0)
20.	Provide helpful information on politics	13 (65.0)	7 (35.0)	0
21.	Provide a safe place to hold meetings	12 (60.0)	2 (10.0)	6 (30.0)
22.	Provide access to e-government information and services	11 (55.0)	2 (10.0)	7 (35.0)
23.	Train people on how to use computers	10 (50.0)	1 (5.0)	9 (45.0)
24.	Help people to make contacts and also network with others	8 (40.0)	7 (35.0)	5 (25.0)
25.	A place to read e-mails	8 (40.0)	1 (5.0)	11 (55.0)
26.	A place to check e-commerce updates and online orders	5 (25.0)	5 (25.0)	10 (50.0)
27.	Provide CSR projects for community development	2 (10.0)	14 (70.0)	4 (20.0)

The five most important contributions of a public library to community development as perceived by library staff were: developing a reading culture and lifelong learning, an option selected by 20 (100.0%) respondents; providing helpful information for schools and general learning, 20 (100.0%); keeping the public updated, 19 (95.0%); providing a conducive place to read and revise for exams, 19 (95.0%); and providing helpful information on available jobs and other working opportunities, 17 (85.0%). Staff felt that the library had less value in training people on how to use computers, ten (50.0%); helping people to make contacts and network with others, eight (40.0%); providing a place to read e-mails, eight (40.0%); and providing a place to check e-commerce updates and online orders, five (25.0%).

Interestingly, 9 out of 27 contributions of a public library to community development had a highly significant value to the SBEs traders and employees of a business organisation. These are: providing helpful information on available jobs and other working opportunities, 17 (85.0); building capacity (skills) in people through various training programmes, 15 (75.0); providing helpful information on

business matters and commerce, 15 (75.0); equipping the public with information searching skills, 15 (75.0); providing free access to online electronic databases to the public, 15 (75.0); providing helpful information on agriculture, 14 (70.0); connecting people with professional support, 14 (70.0); training people on how to use computers, 10 (50.0); and helping people to make contacts and also network with others, 8 (40.0). The list shows the high expectations that SBEs have of a public library. This information was crucial in coming up with the proposed capacity building module for the SBEs traders and staff of a public library.

Training of a public library's staff on business matters

Gichohi, Onyancha and Dulle (2016) reported dismal engagement and involvement of public library staff in the provision of business information services to SBEs in Meru County. This could be attributed to many factors, such as the lack of background training in business matters among library staff. As shown in figure 2, only 2 out of 20 public library staff respondents (10.0%) said that they had background training in business matters. One staff member had a certificate in business administration where entrepreneurship was taught as a basic unit. The other 18 staff (90.0%) had no prior training/education in business matters.

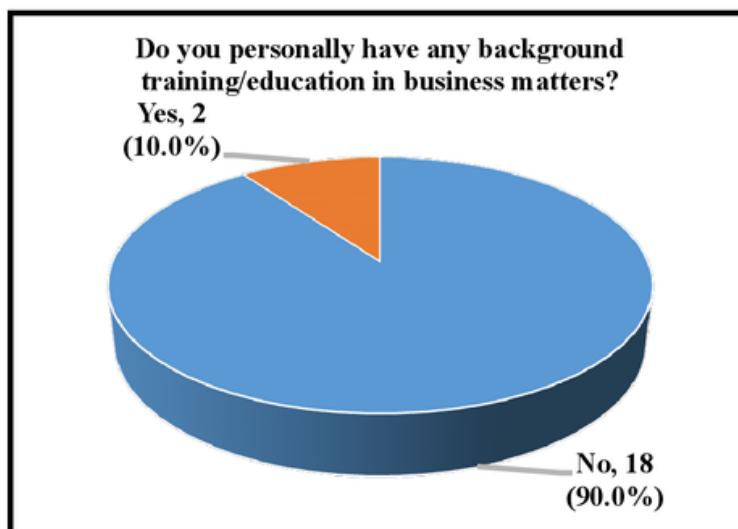


Figure 2: The number of public library staff who had background training/education in business matters (N=20)

Figure 2 highlights the need for background training in business matters for all staff who are involved in providing business information to SBEs at public libraries. Training of public library staff on business matters was regarded to be critical for the effective provision of business

information to SBEs. This was very informative in the development of content for a training module that is proposed by this study.

Proposed capacity building module for SBEs traders and public library staff to support small enterprises

This study aimed at proposing content for capacity building modules for SBEs traders and public library staff with the broad goal of supporting the SBEs. One of the key internal environmental factors highlighted by the economic theory of entrepreneurship in business performance is individual competencies in the form of knowledge and skills, which this study has also established as significant in influencing the development of SBEs. However, the majority of SBEs traders – 195 (65.9%) – in Meru County had no background training in business matters. The Schumpeterian economic theory of entrepreneurship argues that production resources are scarce, hence the business person (entrepreneur) should be equipped with skills and knowledge to configure factors of production for effectiveness in the production process. According to the economic and sociological theories of entrepreneurship, people can be educated and trained to sharpen their skills in business (Gichohi, Onyancha & Dulle, 2016). The economic theory of entrepreneurship specifically argues that one can be trained on techniques for efficient handling of scarce resources and be equipped with skills and knowledge to predict and create strategic responses to the dynamic external environment of a business.

Published literature such as Parvin (2012:253), and Bowen, Morara and Mureithi (2009:19, 26) has shown the essence of business training skills in nurturing the development of SBEs. It therefore follows that users' training is an important ingredient in the service mix that should be offered by public libraries without charges or with only minimal charges. The Urban Libraries Council (2007:14) recommends that public libraries have structured training for SBEs. With reference to the findings of this study, coupled with the scholarly insights from the previous published studies, two sets of content for capacity building modules were proposed; the first one is for SBEs traders and the second one is for the public library staff. Details of these modules are outlined below.

Content for training module for SBEs traders

The findings in tables 1, 2 and 3 led to the two fold categorisation of the proposed business training module for SBEs traders. The first one addresses the knowledge gap of SBEs traders in running and

managing business operations, while the second one focuses on equipping SBEs traders with the technical skills for searching, analysing and utilising business information.

a) Training content for SBEs on business matters

The purpose of this training module is to equip SBEs with the requisite skills and knowledge to run a successful small-scale business. According to analysed information, which is presented in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, the contents of the training curriculum should cover all facets of small business growth, and should include and not be limited to: identifying and screening a business idea, strategies for starting/establishing a small business, financing a small business, protecting business ideas, developing a successful business plan, how to cope with competition, finance literacy, saving and investment strategies, how to manage creditors, and strategies for attracting and maintaining customers. Other important content is management of debtors, monitoring, controlling and evaluating performance, stocks and logistics management, marketing business products and services, branding and brand equity, nurturing creativity and innovation, cash flow management, seller-supplier relationship management, managing growth, customer relationship management, the intricacies of business overheads, how to manage quality issues, and effective management of employees. On planning aspects, the content needs to cover planning horizons in the small business sector, preparing, mitigating and managing disasters affecting SBEs, business continuity and succession planning, coping and handling emergencies, and risk management. On providing tips for business growth and survival, the content should also cover building networks, collaborations, linkages and partnerships for a small business, maintaining high productivity and performance, essentials of team building, farm management in agribusiness, conducting market survey, and filing tax returns for a small business.

b) Content for training SBEs on accessing and/or utilising business information sources and services

This kind of training aims to build technical capacity that would enable SBEs to be self-reliant in searching, retrieving and utilising business information. The challenges of accessing business information, which are presented in table 3, are largely because of limited or lack of skills in accessing and retrieving the needed business information – whether from print or non-print information sources. Bouthillier (2013:133) reported the lack of expertise and skills of accessing business information as a weighty challenge to SBEs. The study by Chaudhry and Alansari (2013:168), too, showed that 58.3% of the investment professionals in Kuwait have a skills

deficiency in searching the online databases and portals. Mamafha, Ngulube and Ndwandwe (2014:4) noted that SBEs who were using public libraries were facing challenges in information access, one of which was the lack of knowhow in the use of ICT tools to retrieve information.

Notably, with current proliferations of technology, a lot of business information is availed and accessed via the internet and hence the skills deficiency in searching online electronic resources would find SBEs being very disadvantage resulting in poor business decision-making, which may ultimately affect the growth of a business venture.

Public libraries can help to bridge the above gap by providing online information retrieval skills training to SBEs through various modes. With reference to tables 3 and 4, the proposed SBEs training module for accessing and/or utilising business information sources and services should entail: how to use computers/iPads and tablets in small business management, introduction to the internet, library as a place for business information and knowledge, how to search for books in the library, and introduction to business information sources and services. Other important aspects of the training should include introduction to information searching techniques and methods, online information searching tools, evaluating business information sources, managing and utilising business information, online electronic business sources, legal use of business information, and business information and the social media.

c) Training and development programme targeting the employees of a business organisation

Volatility in the economic environment requires the continuous retooling of the workforce. The Urban Libraries Council (2007) recommended initiatives such as workshops for building capacities in employees. Public libraries in Meru County should also respond by keeping and providing access to job and career information sources and providing services that are relevant to both the workforce development agencies and the employees themselves.

With reference to the study by Urban Libraries Council (2007:13,14) and the analysed information presented in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, the contents of this training module should include and not be limited to the following areas: employable skills, writing a curriculum vitae, surviving a job interview, negotiating a salary deal with an employer, managing one's first employment, personal finance management, matching and balancing personal and business/organisational goals, interpersonal relationships, personal career planning and management. Other training aspects

include job engagement in a business organisation, job and social life balance, work productivity and performance excellence, managing a business spinoff, leadership and communication in a business organisation, customer care, the power of teamwork, creativity and innovation, retaining and rewarding high performance, growing up in a business organisation, information literacy for employees, social media and business employees. The training should expand to also include ICT strategy and business employees, the blue ocean strategy for a business organisation, overcoming job burnout, workplace safety and emergencies, wellness and welfare issues in a business organisation, creating and managing a personal blog and website, giving back to the community, community service opportunities, handling grief and bereavement in a business organisation, and planning for retirement.

d) Training module for public library staff in business matters and in information retrieval skills

This unique training programme is meant to equip public library staff with the knowledge and technical skills to be effective in assisting SBEs. Undoubtedly, with the recent and wide acceptance of mobile technology and e-commerce, many approaches to the provision of business information are changing and will continue to change. In developed countries, this scenario has resulted in the wide use of ICT facilities in providing faster and efficient access to business information (Chiwere & Dick, 2008:152).

The results show the need for public library staff to have the in-depth knowledge of business domain information sources and be fully conversant with the intricacies of starting and running a small business. This underscores the need for background training of public library staff in business matters. Unfortunately, 90.0% of public library staff said that they had no prior training/education in business matters. This may explain why 21.6% of SBEs felt that the people who provide information on businesses do not appear to be well informed. This has far reaching implications on the skills and knowledge that public library staff should have for effective delivery of business services. The acquisition and possession of requisite knowledge and skills for retrieving business information among public library staff was also noted by Sebina (2009:65), Santos (2009), Wilson (2013), OCLC (2011) and Hosono (2006). The authors described these skills as critical in asserting professional value in information service provision.

According to the analysed information, which is presented in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, the training module should cover all the areas described in parts a, b and c above. This is largely because the

staffs of a public library, as a trusted community information center, are expected to be fully knowledgeable in all aspects of information inquiry and discovery. In addition to the training modules a, b and c, library staff should be facilitated to attend business events, forums, workshops and conferences for exposure and further learning experience.

Relevance, limitations and implications of the proposed content for capacity building modules

The proposed content for capacity building modules for SBEs traders and public library staff is valuable in ensuring the sustainable support of SBEs. It highlights value adding initiatives by a public library in supporting small business community development. The modules have listed relevant training topics and showed the contents and scope of the training. The proposed content for capacity building programmes, however, lacks a detailed curriculum that shows the number of hours that should be spent on each of the proposed topics, the training methodology, the required equipment for facilitating, training outcomes, and the qualification of the facilitators. These limitations form the basis for further research. The modules are, however, very relevant in sustainable business community development and inform the manner in which public libraries can support SBEs.

The proposed training modules have implications on policies for supporting SBEs in a public library. They further implicate the staffing issues, especially the business librarians. Education and training helps the community to overcome social misplacement (brain drain) and displacement (wrong job), and largely provides guidance on career choice and path. This implies the need for appropriate policies that introduce and encourage entrepreneurship education and business literacy to people at an early age in order to entrench positive attitudes toward job and wealth creation. This has a further implication for all learning institutions such as universities, tertiary colleges, polytechnics, technical institutes and schools (primary and secondary). The training of the small-scale business community on business matters also requires policy guidelines by the EDD of Meru County government in order to ensure relevant training topics are adequately covered and administered to all SBEs regardless of their physical location. The policy should focus on all facets of the small business sector.

4

Conclusions and recommendations

The findings of this study have revealed the indispensable need for background training of SBEs on business matters. This is due to the high level of business illiteracy among SBEs as reported in this

study. The training needs of SBEs were established and include business information illiteracy, technology incompetency, and the need to understand the nature and structures of information in the business domain. An elaborate training module with content that includes the employees of a business organisation has been proposed.

Public libraries have a role to play in providing solutions to the training needs of SBEs. Their preparedness in delivering this mandate demands that staff have the requisite business information literacy skills, be technology savvy, and be knowledgeable in the business domain. However, the majority of staff working in public and community libraries had no background training in business matters. In order to be effective in supporting the SBEs, content for a capacity building module for public library staffs has been proposed. The modes of implementing the proposed modules range from formal classroom settings to workshops, seminars, conferences and customised small business community training sessions. The authors recommend the adoption of the proposed content for capacity building modules in public libraries in Kenya with a view to elevating their valuable contribution to business community development. Also recommended is the recruitment of business librarians who have experience, skills and knowledge in business matters.

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