

The Challenge of Funding on the Quality of Research in Nigeria

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doi: <https://doi.org/10.37745/gjahss.2013/vol11n101530>

Published October 28 2023

Citation: Igben H.G.O., and Etadafe K.C. (2023) The Challenge of Funding on the Quality of Research in Nigeria, *Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol.11, No.10, pp.15-30

ABSTRACT: *This study examined the challenge of finance in the quality of research among students of Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria. To achieve the objective of this study, three research questions and hypotheses were raised. The study adopted a descriptive research design with a sample size of 120 students based on availability. The data collected from the administration of the questionnaire was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The research questions were answered using simple percentages while multiple regression was used to test the hypotheses in SPSS 25 at a significant level of 0.05. The finding of the study revealed that there is a significant financial constraint on the quality of research among students of Delta State University Abraka. There is a significant effect of finance on the quality of research among the students and there is a significant source of fundraising for quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka. It was concluded that finance is the major challenge researchers encounter especially for final-year students who write projects as a requirement for high school, college, and university graduate degrees. It was recommended among others that the government and stakeholders should support final-year students with grants to help them in carrying out the research work.*

KEYWORDS: challenge, finance, research, quality research, researcher, meta-research

INTRODUCTION

Research is the bedrock of any sustainable development worldwide. Researchers by their virtue expect a return on their research efforts, and their actions are inspired by a motive, a motive for the fulfilment of desires through the obtainment of something of need (Aina, 2017). In this contemporary world, the object of desire is money. Money governs everything, having its monopoly over every town, city, village and money, in turn, leads to finance (Baro, Bosah & Obi, 2017; Aina, 2020). Research as a creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the

stock of knowledge involves the collection, organization and analysis of evidence to increase understanding of a topic, characterized by a particular attentiveness to controlling sources of bias and error. A research work may be an expansion on past work in the field, to test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, or replicate elements of prior projects or the project as a whole (Bloch & Sørensen, 2015). The primary purposes of basic research as opposed to applied research are documentation, discovery, interpretation, and the research and development (R&D) of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. Approaches to research depend on epistemologies, which vary considerably both within and between humanities and sciences. There are several forms of research: scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, practitioner research, life, technological, etc. The scientific study of research practice is known as meta-research (Desmennu & Owoaje, 2017).

A researcher is a person engaged in conducting research, possibly recognized as an occupation by a formal job title. In order to be social researcher or social scientist, one should have enormous knowledge of subject related to social science that they are specialized in. Similarly, in order to be natural science researcher, the person should have knowledge on field related to natural science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Astronomy, Zoology and so on) (Baro et al., 2017). Writing a research paper is a common requirement for high school, college, and university students. This can come as a challenge to students who need to present different ideas in a manner that is concise, well-written, and succinct. The writing process can be daunting and intimidating for many students, and choosing research paper topics can be even more frustrating besides financial constraint (Fayomi, Okokpujie & Mfon, 2018).

Research is critical to sustainable development in education. Research in higher institutions is essential for many reasons: to enhance the institution's image and reputation and contribute to the knowledge base (Ayomi et al., 2018). Research in Nigeria is still in the same position as developed and developing countries. Quality and relevance have been the challenges of research in Nigeria. The quality and relevance of research studies in Nigerian institutions to the needs of society is a challenge. Conducting adequate research that would be relevant to the needs of the 21st century require fund (Baro et al., 2017). Research is expensive and often includes some unseen financial burdens. There is increasing recognition of the significance of research in a global knowledge-based economy in all nations of the world. Research capacity is vital for all countries because of their economies and the requirements of effective management and sound policy-making in their governments. In respect to the above, this study focused on research work carryout by students of Delta State University Abraka, to determine the challenge of finance in quality Research in Nigeria.

Statements of the Problem

Funding is critical to research activities in Nigeria. Funding is one of the challenges facing research in Nigeria. The financing of research has been challenging for government, institutions and individual because of financial constraints. Research funding in most developed countries and a few developing countries are allocated to universities and individual

researchers. There are financial challenges everywhere, including the industrialized nations, however, this challenge is more remarkable in Nigeria and Africa as a whole.

Research activities in Nigerian institutions have not received the proper attention it deserves due to insufficient funding. Making funding available to researchers for research is inadequate, and the conditions for accessing the fund where available are stringent.

Some students collect money for doctoral studies but abandon the programme. There are situations where the institutions' management fails to release funds to many postgraduate students to run the programme smoothly. A good number of these students abandoned their studies when funds are not released for the programme. In Nigeria, the participation of private agencies in financing research programmes is inadequate. Private agencies involvement in financing postgraduate studies in many countries through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is commendable and impacts positively on quality research. Base on the aforementioned, this study examined the challenge of finance in the quality Research in Nigeria; using Delta State University Students as a reference point.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is the challenge of finance in the quality of research in Nigeria. The specific objectives are to;

- i. examine financial constraints on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka
- ii. assess the effect of finance on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka.
- iii. determine source of fund raising for quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka?

Research Questions

- i. What are the financial constraints on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka?
- ii. What is the effect of finance on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka?
- iii. What is the source of fund raising for quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka?

Hypotheses of the Study

- H₀₁: There is no significant financial constraint on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka.
- H₀₂: There is no significant effect of finance on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka.

H₀₃: There is no significant source of fund raising for quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Research is the organised and systematic method of finding answers to questions. It is systematic because it is a process broken up into clear steps that lead to conclusions (Luruli & Mouton, 2016). Research is organised because there is a planned structure or method used to reach the conclusion. Research is only successful if solution is found to a problem, Research focus on relevant, useful and important questions. If there are no questions, there can be no research. If government, business, institutions, labour, organisations and society in general are to function efficiently and effectively, it is important that the decisions made are based on valid and reliable information and thorough analysed. The search for this information is referred to as the research process (Lemon, Lambrechts, Fleming & Lee, 2016).

The primary purpose of research is to find answers to questions. Research gives right solutions to key issues by providing facts that will help to analyse the problem; testing the feasibility and the impact of programmes; and finding better solutions to challenges. Research plays an important role in winning support for a programme or cause. It helps make a case through strengthening arguments, providing information, and outlining cost benefits (Mba, 2019).

In everything worth doing, quality is very important. Quality research can be defined as thorough, accurate, original and relevant solution to problem. To achieve this, there is need to follow specific standards (Baro et al., 2017). This is to ensure that findings are reliable and valid so that such findings can be shared with absolute confidence. This will enable accurate conclusions from investigations and contribute to the wider body of knowledge (Oni, Onyenania & Momoh, 2017).

Quality research aids the understanding of a complex problems. It enables decisions based on facts and evidence. And it gives solutions to real-world issues. Without quality research, there will be no advancement of knowledge or identification of trends and patterns; new theories and approaches to solve problems (Desmennu & Owoaje, 2017)).

With rigorous and transparent research methods, there will be reliable findings that other researchers can replicate. This leads to the development of new theories and interventions. That is to say, low-quality research can hinder progress by producing unreliable findings that cannot be replicated, wasting resources and impeding advancements of a nation (Kyaligonza et al., 2015).

Importance of Quality Research

Quality research helps to better understand complex problems (Fayomi et al., 2018). With rigorous and transparent research methods, reliable findings evolve that other researchers can replicate and new theories and interventions are developed. On the other hand, low-quality research can hinder progress by producing unreliable findings that cannot be replicated, wasting resources and impeding advancements in the field. In all cases, quality control is

critical. It ensures that decisions are based on evidence rather than gut feeling or bias (Desmennu & Owoaje, 2017)..

Financial Constrain on the Quality of Research

There is relationship between research and finance. Research is a tool for enhancing development which needs finance to be successful. Nigeria is greatly endowed with both human and mineral resources, but has underdeveloped. The greatest investment any nation can make is development and research plays a key role. Research as the process of intensive and extensive search for solutions to problems in the society can be used to enhance and develop professionals, skilled and semi-skilled workforce are available in the various sectors of a nation (Aina, J. K., Abdulrahman, Olanipekun & Olaoye, 2021).

It is indeed worrisome that poor infrastructural management contributes to the underdevelopment of research. In many schools in the country, laboratories are underequipped and managed because of lack of funds. In the part of the students, because of the high cost of education, they lack the funds to sponsor their research work. This can be related to the financial background of their parents or guidance and sponsors (Ngene, Quadri, Bamigboye & Tenebe, 2018).

Insufficient funds and time is perhaps another challenge facing researchers in Nigeria. To use research facilities that are well equipped, one must be prepared to spend a lot. Some of the financial constraint include: high cost of standardized equipment and facilitates, insufficient funds, poor welfare, poor infrastructure, high cost of transportation, cost of getting information, cost of books, cost of buying data to browse the internet and cost of advance technology like personal computer, modem, mobile phone to mention to few. All this cost might hinder the quality of a research. The quality of a research is dependent on the financial capability of the researcher (Baro et al., 2017).

Effect of Finance on the Quality of Research

Research efforts in education and other sectors of the economy hardly attract adequate government funding. There is a general lack of commitment by government at all levels to the extent that researchers are not given adequate financial support. Researches carried out by professionals and associations are usually frustrated due to lack of funds. The annual government budget on education is not adequate, let alone provision of research grants to researchers and research institutes. This has negatively affected the quality of research findings which in-turn affects the development in Nigeria (Eaton, 2020).

In Nigeria, the necessary equipment, facilities and materials needed for a meaningful research are either lacking or grossly inadequate because of insufficient financé. This is particularly the case in sciences where students and lecturers complain seriously of lack of science equipment to carry out their experiments. This has contributed to low quality of research which is the bedrock of any technological advancement of any country.

There is general ignorance with regard to the importance of research in a developing country like Nigeria. This lack of awareness is because of lack of funds. This led to researchers not enjoy the desired maximum co-operation from their respondents during field study and data collection.

The conditions under which researchers operate is another problem that militates against quality research in Nigeria. Researchers are not well paid and they lack incentives on the job. Both those who reside in official government quarters and those that live inside the town are faced with catalogue of problems ranging from shortage of water supply, epileptic power supply, poor transportation system to family problems which is as a result of funds. All these problems serve as potent sources of distractions to the best brains which affects the quality research (Stahl, B. C., Timmermans & Flick, 2017).

Source of Fund Raising for Quality Research

The following are some of the sources of fund raising for research work (Fayomia, Okokpujia, Fayomc & Okolieb, 2019)

Personal Finance through Savings: Normally, person's day-to-day life is filled with monetary transactions at every step of their daily routine. Every person has some pre-planning regarding the expenditure of money with serious consideration of future needs. Personal finance is important for security needs, helps in saving, budgeting, and spending Increase in cash flow preventing unmanageable debts helping in growth of asset as well as for research purpose.

Assistance by Government: There are government grants which a researcher can apply for. This grant may be without interest or low interest rate, payback or no payback.

Loan: This is the transfer of money from one party to another with the intension to payback within a stipulated time or period, which required to pay interest for the use of money. It is a money collected to boast the quality of research by researcher. This enable researcher to fund their research and achieve their goal successfully. Loan can be borrowed from corporations, associations, banks and individuals.

Fund Raising: This is a process of seeking and gathering voluntary financial contributions by engaging individuals, businesses, charitable foundations, or governmental agencies. The researcher research prospective donors, create a strong fundraising message that appeals to potential donors, identify and contact potential donors, use online/offline platforms to raise donations, organize campaigns or events to solicit donations and maintain records of donor information.

Financial Theory

Financial theory is studied and developed within the disciplines of management, economics, accountancy and applied mathematics. Abstractly (Drake and Fabozzi, 2009), *finance* is concerned with the investment and deployment of assets and liabilities over "space and time"; i.e., it is about performing valuation and asset allocation today, based on the risk and uncertainty of future outcomes while appropriately

incorporating the time value of money. Determining the present value of these future values, "discounting", must be at the risk-appropriate discount rate, in turn, a major focus of finance-theory.^[31] Since the debate as to whether finance is an art or a science is still open,^[32] there have been recent efforts to organize a list of unsolved problems in finance.

The theory of finance is concerned with how individuals and firms allocate resources through time. In particular, it seeks to explain how solutions to the problems faced in allocating resources through time are facilitated by the existence of capital markets. This provides the means for individual economic agents to exchange resources available at different points in time. Firms, by their production-investment decisions, provide a means for individuals to transform current resources physically into resources to be available in the future.

Aina et al. (2021) focused on research in Nigerian higher education and the impacts on the sustainability of Nigeria as a nation. This article considered research as critical to the development of any country. However, research in Nigerian universities is not encouraging because of some challenges: inadequate facilities, funds, and corruption. Research facilities in universities are not adequate for research and postgraduate studies. The little available funds in universities for research are mismanaged due to corruption. Postgraduate supervision in Nigerian universities is marred with corruption, laziness, and the attrition rate is high. It was argued that the difficulties impact the sustainable development of the country. The paper concludes with suggestions of ways forward; among these is the overhauling of Nigerian universities' postgraduate programs. The university doctoral studies must be reformed to ensure that the supervision of students follows international standards. The university management should not leave doctoral students at the mercy of the supervisor. There should be a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the supervisor and supervisee monitored by university management. Violators, students, or lecturers of the MoU agreement should be adequately sanctioned.

Chikwe, Ogidi & Nwachukwu (2015) discussed the challenges of research and human capital development in Nigeria. Research and human capital development are critical to the development of any nation. Research facilitates human capital development. A high rating in human capital development indices places a country among the leading countries of the world. The paper identified inadequate funding, lack of equipment, facilities and materials, lack of awareness, lack of implementation of research results, low rating in human capital indices, brain-drain, underemployment, etc, as challenges of research and human capital development in Nigeria. The paper concludes with some recommendations that will help meet these challenges.

Johnkennedy (2022) conducted a research on merging Challenges of Research in Nigeria, using literature review. He concluded that it is noteworthy that the challenges of researchers in Nigeria are multifactorial. Though, these can be overcome with time. There is increasing need for a collective effort from the government, corporate organizations, and international organizations to aid researchers' work through regular training and financial aids.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted descriptive research design. The target population comprised all final 400 Level students of Mass Communication Department, Delta State University Abraka.. The sample size used is 120 students based on availability at the time of distribution. Questionnaire was used as instrument of data collection which was designed in Section A and B. Section A was designed to get personal information of respondents, while section B was carefully designed to draw out information regarding the subject matter. The questionnaire was constructed based on the modified Likert 4-point scale of Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).

The instrument was face and content validated. The reliability of the instrument was established by using the test and retest method which were analyzed using Cronbach Alpha in SPSS 21. The coefficient of reliability obtained was 0.93.

The researcher personally administered 150 copies of the questionnaire to the respondents after due permission from the managers of the respective organization. Out of the 150 copies of the questionnaire administered, 120 copies were retrieved which showed 80% retrieval rate.

The data collected from the administration of the questionnaire was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The research questions were answered using simple percentage and mean. The formula is as follow:

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{4+3+2+1}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5$$

Mean response that is greater than or equal to 2.5 was conserved as Agreed, mean response that is lesser than 2.5 was considered as Disagreed

Multiple regression was used to test the hypotheses in SPSS 25 at a significant level of 0.05.

The model for multiple regression is as follow:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 \dots\dots\dots + \beta_nX_n$$

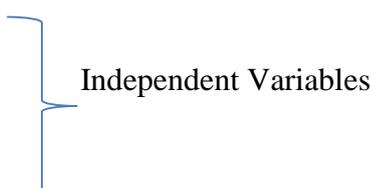
$$QR = \beta_0 + \beta_1FC + \beta_2EF + \beta_3FR$$

QR = Quality Research = Dependent Variable

FC = Financial Constraint

EF = Effect of Finance

FR = Fund Raising



β_0 = the value of QR when all the independent variables are equal to zero.

$\beta_1\beta_2\beta_3$ = the estimated regression coefficients. Each regression coefficient represents the change in the dependent variable relative to a one-unit change in the respective independent variables

Data Analysis

For items that require strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree, the decision point was 2.50. Therefore items with a mean response score of 2.50 or above would be regarded as Agree, while items with mean score below 2.50 would be regarded as Disagree by the researcher.

Research Question 1

What are the financial constrain on quality research among student s of Delta State University Abraka?

Table 1: Financial Constraint on Quality Research

| S/N | Statement/Items | SA | A | D | SD | \bar{x} | STDEV | Remark |
|--------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 1. | Cost of standardized equipment and facilitates | 55 (46%) | 20 (17%) | 25 (21%) | 20 (17%) | 2.92 | 16.83 | Agreed |
| 2. | Poor welfare and infrastructure | 40 (33%) | 35 (29%) | 20 (17%) | 25 (21%) | 2.75 | 9.13 | Agreed |
| 3. | Cost of transportation and information acquisition | 65 (54%) | 30 (25%) | 10 (8%) | 15 (13%) | 3.21 | 24.83 | Agreed |
| 4. | Cost of advance technology like personal computer, modem and mobile phones | 45 (38%) | 40 (33%) | 15 (13%) | 20 (17%) | 2.92 | 14.72 | Agreed |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | 2.95 | 16.38 | Agreed |

Table 1 shows the means responses to items 1 – 4 are: 2.92, 2.75, 3.21 and 2.92 respectively; with a grand mean and standard deviation of 2.95+16.38. Base on the analysis, it can be concluded that all the items are financial constraints on quality research. This implies that, financial constraint on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka include: cost of standardized equipment and facilitates; poor welfare and infrastructure; cost of transportation and information acquisition and cost of advance technology like personal computer, modem and mobile phones

Research Question 2

What is the effect of finance on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka?

Table 2: Effect of Finance on Quality Research

| S/N | Statement/Items | SA | A | D | SD | \bar{x} | STDEV | Remark |
|--------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 5. | insufficient fiancé hindered the generalization of research findings | 60 (50%) | 15 (13%) | 15 (13%) | 30 (25%) | 2.88 | 21.21 | Agreed |
| 6. | Adequate finance aid the generalization of research findings | 35 (29%) | 50 (42%) | 20 (17%) | 15 (13%) | 2.88 | 15.81 | Agreed |
| 7. | Unavailability of fund frustrate researchers which in-turn affects the success of a research. | 55 (46%) | 30 (25%) | 25 (21%) | 10 (8%) | 3.08 | 18.71 | Agreed |
| 8. | Availability of fund encourage research to boast the quality research. | 50 (42%) | 35 (29%) | 25 (21%) | 10 (8%) | 3.04 | 16.83 | Agreed |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | 2.97 | 18.14 | Agreed |

Table 2 shows the means responses to items 5 – 8 are: 2.88, 2.88, 3.08 and 3.04 respectively; with a grand mean and standard deviation of 2.97+18.14. Base on the analysis, it can be concluded that all the items effects of finance on quality research. This implies that, the effect of finance on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka include: insufficient fiancé hindered the generalization of research findings; adequate finance aid the generalization of research findings; unavailability of fund frustrate researchers which in-turn affects the success of a research; and availability of fund encourage research to boast the quality research.

Research Question Three:

What is the sources of fund raising for quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka?

Table 3: Source of Fund Raising for Quality Research

| S/N | Statement/Items | SA | A | D | SD | \bar{x} | STDEV | Remark |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 9. | Personal savings | 35 (29%) | 45 (38%) | 25 (21%) | 15 (13%) | 2.83 | 12.91 | Agreed |
| 10 | Assistance by government | 75 (63%) | 10 (8%) | 20 (17%) | 15 (13%) | 3.21 | 30.28 | Agreed |
| 11 | Loan | 30 (25%) | 50 (42%) | 15 (13%) | 25 (21%) | 2.71 | 14.72 | Agreed |
| 12 | Fund raising | 55 (46%) | 30 (25%) | 25 (21%) | 10 (8%) | 3.08 | 18.71 | Agreed |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | 2.96 | 19.15 | Agreed |

Table 3 shows the means responses to items 9 – 12 are: 2.83, 3.21, 2.71 and 3.08 respectively; with a grand mean and standard deviation of 2.96+19.15. Base on the analysis, it can be concluded that all the items are financial constraint on quality research. This implies that, sources of fund raising for quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka include: personal savings, assistance by government, loan and fund raising

Test of Hypotheses

The hypotheses are tested using multiple regression in SPSS 25.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 \dots\dots\dots + \beta_nX_n$$

$$AA = \beta_0 + \beta_1IA + \beta_2RS + \beta_3SP$$

OUTPUT OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN SPSS 25

Table 4.3.1: Variables Entered/Removed^a

| Model | Variables Entered | Variables Removed | Method |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1 | FR, EF, FC ^b | . | Enter |

a. Dependent Variable: QR

b. All requested variables entered.

Table 4.3.2: Model Summary^b

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | .738 ^a | .745 | .533 | .12428 | .145 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), FR, EF, FC

b. Dependent Variable: QR

The R value of 0.738 in the Model Summary Table (Table 4.3.2) represents the Pearson correlation. This implies that there is a strong and positive correlation across the variables since the value of r (0.738) tends to 1.

The R Square (r^2) value of 0.0.745 (Table 4.3.2) is known as the coefficient of determination. It shows the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables. This implies that 75% of the variation in Quality Research can be explained by Financial Constraint (FC), Effect of Finance (EF) and Fund Raising (FR).

Table 4.3.3: ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 2.143 | 3 | .714 | 46.251 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 1.792 | 116 | .015 | | |
| | Total | 3.935 | 119 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: QR

b. Predictors: (Constant), FR, EF, FC

The value of Sig (0.00) in Table 4.3.3 indicates that, the independent variables (FR, EF and FC) combined has a statistically significant association with the dependent variable (QR).

Table 4.3.4: Coefficients^a

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | Collinearity Statistics | | |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | 2.180 | .129 | | 16.958 | .000 | | |
| | FC | -.191 | .034 | .426 | 5.623 | .000 | .683 | 1.465 |
| | EF | .029 | .045 | .046 | .646 | .019 | .776 | 1.289 |
| | FR | .219 | .041 | .397 | 5.322 | .000 | .704 | 1.420 |

a. Dependent Variable: QR

The individual Sig-value/p-value in Table 4.3.4 indicates whether or not each of the independent variables is statistically significant.

Hypothesis 1:

There is no significant financial constraint on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka.

The Sig-value (0.000) of Financial Constraint (FC) in Table 4.3.4 indicates that, there is a significant relationship between Financial Constraint and Quality Research since the Sig-value (0.000) is lesser than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that, there is no significant financial constraint on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka, is rejected. This implies that there is a significant financial constraint on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka

In every additional effort of improving Financial Constraint, Quality Research (QR) is expected to decrease by -0.191 (Table 4.3.4) assuming other independent variables remain constant..

Hypothesis 2:

There is no significant effect of finance on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka.

The Sig-value (0.019) of Effect of Finance (EF) in Table 4.3.4 indicates that, there is a significant relationship between Effect of Financial and Quality Research since the Sig-value (0.019) is lesser than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that, there is no significant effect of finance on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka, is rejected. This implies that there is a significant effect of financial on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka

In every additional effort of improving Effect of Finance, Quality Research (QR) is expected to increase by 0.029 (Table 4.3.4) assuming other independent variables remain constant..

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant source of fund raising for quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka.

The Sig-value (0.000) of Source of Fund Raising (FR) in Table 4.3.4 indicates that, there is a significant relationship between Effect of Financial and Quality Research since the Sig-value (0.000) is lesser than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that, there is no significant source of fund raising on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka, is rejected. This implies that there is a significant source of fund raising on quality research among student of Delta State University Abraka.

In every additional effort of improving Source of Fund Raising (FR), Quality Research (QR) is expected to increase by 0.219 (Table 4.3.4) assuming other independent variables remain constant..

The coefficient for the intercept (Table 4.3.4) means the expected Quality Research when FC, EF and FR are not improved (at 0 states) is 2.180

Therefore, the estimated regression equation for the model base on the analysis can be written as:

$$QR= 2.180 -0.191FC+ 0.019EF + 0.219FR.$$

FINDINGS

The analysis of hypothesis 1 and answer to research question 1 (Table 1), the finding of the study revealed that there is a significant financial constraint on quality of research among student of Delta State University Abraka. The financial constraint on quality of research among student s of Delta State University Abraka are: cost of standardized equipment and facilitates; poor welfare and infrastructure; cost of transportation and information acquisition and cost of advance technology like personal computer, modem and mobile phones. This finding is in agreement with the finding of Baro et al. (2017) who ascertained that insufficient funds, poor welfare, poor infrastructure, high cost of transportation, cost of getting information, cost of books, cost of buying data to browse the internet and cost of advance technology are financial constraints.

Also, the analysis of hypothesis 2 and answer to research question 2 (Table 2), the finding of the study revealed that there is a significant effect of finance on quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka. The effect of finance on quality of research among students of Delta State University Abraka include: insufficient financé hindered the generalization of research findings; adequate finance aid the generalization of research findings; unavailability of fund frustrate researchers which in-turn affects the success of a research; and availability of fund encourage research to boast the quality research. This finding is in line with Eaton (2020) who said that research carried out by researchers are usually frustrated due to lack of funds.

Also, the analysis of hypothesis 3 and answer to research question 3 (Table 3), the finding of the study revealed that there is a significant source of fund raising for quality research among student of Delta State University Abraka. The sources of fund raising for quality research among students of Delta State University Abraka include: personal savings, assistance by government, loan and fund raising. This finding is in agreement with Fayomia et al. (2019) who reported that personal savings, loan and fund raising are sources of fund raising for quality research.

CONCLUSION

Finance is the major challenge researcher encounter especially final year students who write project as a requirement for high school, college, and university graduates' degree. The writing process can be daunting and intimidating for many students based on lack of fund to purchase the right material and resources needed. This frustrating effect quality research is critical to sustainable development. The financial constraint are, cost of standardized equipment and facilities; poor welfare and infrastructure; cost of transportation and information acquisition

and cost of advance technology like personal computer, modem and mobile phones. The effect of finance on quality research are, insufficient finance which hindered the generalization of research findings; inadequate financial to aid the generalization of research findings; unavailability of fund frustrate researchers which in-turn affects the success of a research; and availability of fund encourage research to boost the quality research. Also, source of fund raising for quality research are personal savings, assistance by government, loan and fund raising

Recommendations

1. Government and stakeholders should offer final year students with grant to help them in carrying out the research work.
2. Parents should give their children who are in final year financial support that is needed for their successful report writing.
3. Final year students should also save for their research work so that they will not be frustrated.

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