



## **INDIGENOUS ENTREPRENEURSHIP CHARACTERISTICS AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN SAGBAMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF BAYELSA STATE, NIGERIA**

**<sup>1</sup>BANABO, EKANKUMO (PhD), <sup>2</sup>OBA PREYE INIMIESI and <sup>3</sup>KALAMA, RONALD EKPERI**

<sup>1,2</sup>isaac Jasper Boro College of Education, Sagbama, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

<sup>3</sup>university of Africa, Toru Orua, Bayelsa State

**Keywords:**

*Indigenous entrepreneurship, Sustainable economic development, Business Performance, Green Economy Performance Index.*

**Abstract:** *This study investigated indigenous entrepreneurship characteristics and sustainable economic performance in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The study anchored on self-determination theory and used cross sectional survey research design with a population of 30,450 of selected indigenous entrepreneurs and stratified sampling technique was adopted. Primary data was obtained from questionnaires after validity and reliability tests were conducted and the responses obtained from the administered questionnaires were analyzed using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis. The results from the analysis suggested a positive and significant relationship between business performance and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria; a positive and significant relationship between community impact and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria; a positive and significant relationship between innovation and adoption and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria; a positive and significant relationship between cultural authenticity and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria; and a positive and significant relationship between economic empowerment and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The study concludes that indigenous entrepreneurship influences green economy performance (sustainable economic development) in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Consequently, the study recommends amongst others that policy makers should recognize the essence of entrepreneurship to sustainable economic development; indigenous entrepreneurship deserves equal emphasis as is being placed on science and technology; it is the entrepreneur that translates the innovation in science and technology into wealth. Thus, entrepreneurship should be recognized as an important factor of production just as land (raw materials), labor and capital (liquid and physical), since it is only the entrepreneur that can combine all the other factors to produce wealth.*

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



## Introduction

Entrepreneurship is the driving force for the social, economic and environmental development of any given society. This is so because entrepreneurship promotes dynamism, economic growth and development. According to Guerrero et al (2015), entrepreneurship enhances the potentials of nations to produce more knowledge, competences and take advantage of more economic prospects and consequently, promotes the entrepreneurial economy for sustainable economic, social and environmental development. Afolabi (2015) argue that entrepreneurship is an activity that involves the discovery, evaluation and exploitation of opportunities to introduce new goods and services, ways of organizing, markets, processes, and raw materials. The roots of entrepreneurial development can be traced back to early human history when individuals realized the limitations of individual production (subsistence living). The analogy is drawn between building entrepreneurship and constructing a house, emphasizing the critical role of an entrepreneur's determination and passion in laying the foundational groundwork for a business. Joseph and Eneche (2014) assert that an entrepreneur's vision, coupled with mental, emotional, and physical capabilities, propels the business forward, making the entrepreneur a driving force and leader within their enterprise.

Indigenous entrepreneurship is a dynamic and evolving field of study that focuses on the entrepreneurial activities of individuals within indigenous communities. It encapsulates a unique blend of cultural, social, and economic dimensions, providing insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by indigenous entrepreneurs. The literature on indigenous entrepreneurship emphasizes the distinctive characteristics of businesses rooted in indigenous cultures and communities. Anderson and Dana (2003) define indigenous entrepreneurship as business activities conducted by individuals who identify as indigenous, maintaining a strong connection to their cultural heritage. These businesses often incorporate traditional knowledge, sustainable practices, and community-oriented values. The cultural dimensions of indigenous entrepreneurship are crucial. Cultural identity, reciprocity, and a holistic worldview influence the goals, decision-making processes, and business practices of indigenous entrepreneurs (Peredo & Chrisman, 2006). Indigenous entrepreneurship is not solely about economic gain but also encompasses cultural preservation, community development, and the transmission of traditional knowledge to future generations. It is also defined as the creation, management and development of new ventures by Indigenous people for the benefit of Indigenous people. The organizations thus created can pertain to either the private, public or non-profit sectors.

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



The relationship between entrepreneurship and sustainable economic development has become an increasingly attractive research issue (Urbano et al., 2018). In general, indigenous entrepreneurship is an important mechanism to achieve economic growth and development (Aparicio et al., 2016; Acs et al., 2018). Mika (2018), Verbos et al, (2017) argued that for community development to occur, entrepreneurship enables indigenous people to be self-determining and having tangible sense of ownership and control over the course of their lives. Indigenous entrepreneurship and self-employment are critical factors of economic and social development and recovery (OECD 2020). Hence, this study investigates the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and sustainable economic development in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

The following are the specific objectives of the study:

1. To investigate the relationship between business performance and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria;
2. To determine the relationship between community impact and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria;
3. To evaluate the relationship between cultural authenticity and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria;

4. To examine the relationship between innovation and adoption and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria;
5. To analyse the relationship between economic empowerment and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria;

The following research questions were analyzed in this study:

1. What is the relationship between business performance and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria?
2. What is the relationship between community impact and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria?
3. What is the relationship between cultural authenticity and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria?
4. What is the relationship between innovation and adoption and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria?
5. What is the relationship between economic empowerment and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria?

The following null hypotheses were tested in this study:

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**



**Ho<sub>1</sub>:** Business performance does not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Ho<sub>2</sub>:** Community impact does not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

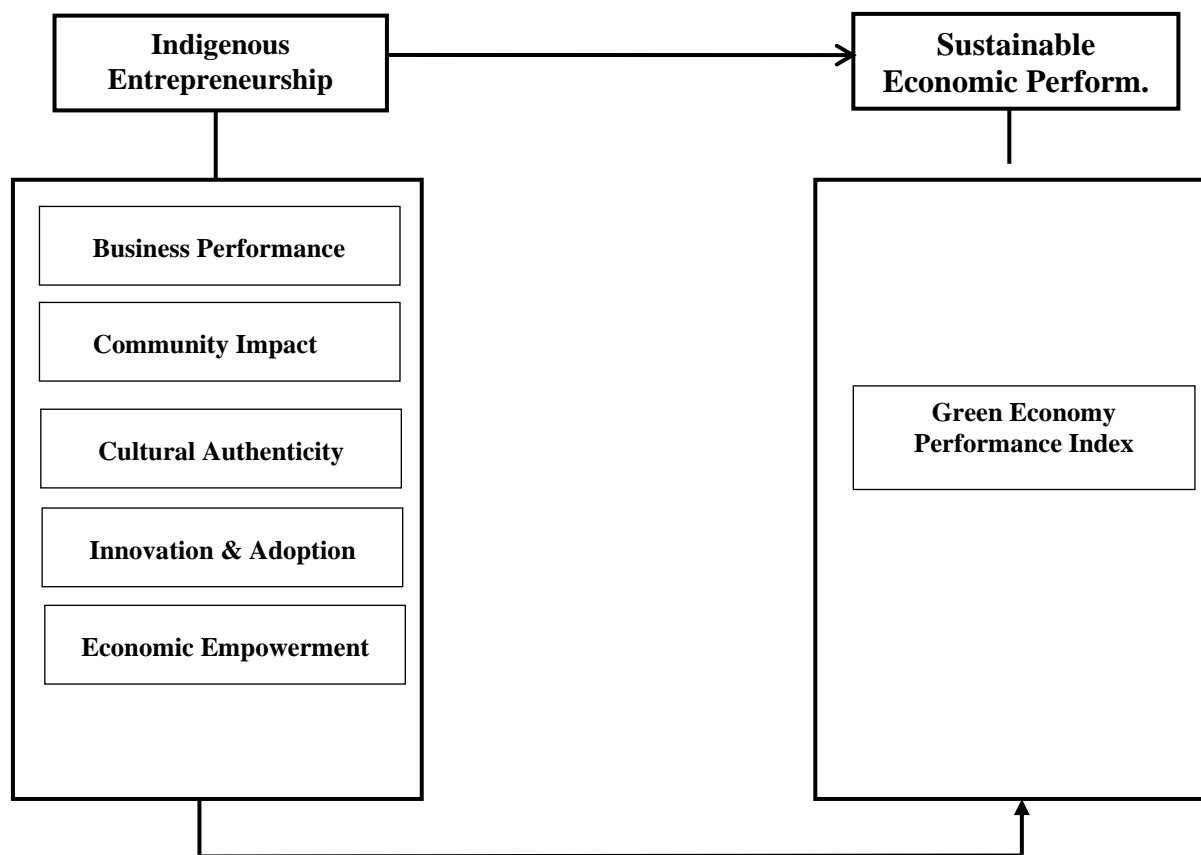
**Ho<sub>3</sub>:** Cultural authenticity does not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Ho<sub>4</sub>:** Innovation and adoption do not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Ho<sub>5</sub>:** Economic empowerment does not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Literature Review**

**Conceptual Framework**



# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



## Conceptual Framework:

### Concept of Entrepreneurship and Indigenous Entrepreneurship

The definition of entrepreneurship and its measurement have evolved to include new concepts and new categories. Researchers of the discipline argue that entrepreneurship is a multifaceted phenomenon, characterized by many definitions and meanings (Szerb et al., 2017; Desai, 2016). It is described a dynamic process of creating incremental wealth. The wealth created by individuals who assume the major risks in terms of equity, time and/or career commitment or provide value for some product or service. According to Banabo et al (2014), entrepreneurship is the willingness and ability of an individual to seek out investment opportunities in an environment and be able to establish and run an enterprise successfully based on the identified opportunities. Entrepreneurship is a multifaceted and dynamic concept that has been the subject of extensive scholarly inquiry across various disciplines. The literature on entrepreneurship spans economics, management, sociology, and other fields, reflecting its interdisciplinary nature. Scholars have offered diverse definitions of entrepreneurship, reflecting the complex nature of the phenomenon. At its core, entrepreneurship involves the identification, creation, and exploitation of opportunities to bring about innovation and change. Shane and Venkataraman (2000) emphasize the role of the entrepreneur in discovering and exploiting

opportunities. The dimensions of entrepreneurship encompass a range of activities, from small business ventures to corporate entrepreneurship within existing organizations. The literature distinguishes between different types of entrepreneurs, including opportunity-driven entrepreneurs, necessity-driven entrepreneurs, and social entrepreneurs, each motivated by distinct factors and goals. Also, entrepreneurship ranges from individual-level decisions on activities such as self-employment, new firm creation, opportunity perception and identification of new market opportunities.

Indigenous entrepreneurship is a dynamic and evolving field of study that focuses on the entrepreneurial activities of individuals within indigenous communities. It encapsulates a unique blend of cultural, social, and economic dimensions, providing insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by indigenous entrepreneurs. The literature on indigenous entrepreneurship emphasizes the distinctive characteristics of businesses rooted in indigenous cultures and communities. Anderson and Dana (2003) define indigenous entrepreneurship as business activities conducted by individuals who identify as indigenous, maintaining a strong connection to their cultural heritage. These businesses often incorporate traditional knowledge, sustainable practices, and community-oriented values. The cultural dimensions of indigenous entrepreneurship are crucial. Cultural identity,

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**



## **Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development**

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



reciprocity, and a holistic worldview influence the goals, decision-making processes, and business practices of indigenous entrepreneurs (Peredo & Chrisman, 2006). Indigenous entrepreneurship is not solely about economic gain but also encompasses cultural preservation, community development, and the transmission of traditional knowledge to future generations. It is also defined as the creation, management and development of new ventures by Indigenous people for the benefit of Indigenous people. The organizations thus created can pertain to either the private, public or non-profit sectors. The desired and achieved benefits of venturing can range from the narrow view of economic profit for a single individual to the broad view of multiple, social and economic advantages for entire communities. Outcomes and entitlements derived from Indigenous entrepreneurship may extend to enterprise partners and stakeholders who may be non-Indigenous.

Hunter (2013) outlined the importance of Indigenous entrepreneurs to Indigenous economic development. Unlike Indigenous community-based businesses and employment of Indigenous people in non-Indigenous businesses, an Indigenous entrepreneur (like the general definition of an entrepreneur) runs a business to make profit and is an 'economic agent who organises and operates a business, taking on financial risk to do so' (Hunter 2013). Entrepreneurial enterprises is stand-alone businesses, be they sole traders, partnerships or

companies operating in the capitalist economy. Hunter (2013) indicated it is difficult to measure the numbers of Indigenous businesses, but that Indigenous self-employment has increased steadily from 4,600 self-employed Indigenous people in 1991 to 12,500 in 2011. These data suggest a corresponding increase in the number of Indigenous entrepreneurs, as the self-employed have to bear the risk of their economic activity and hence are by definition entrepreneurial (Hunter, 2013).

Hunter also highlighted that the majority of these entrepreneurs are most likely to reside in the south east corner of Australia, in areas that have the best Indigenous education outcomes, higher general population densities and demand for goods and services (Hunter 2013). Foley argued that the common perception of Indigenous business as community-run ventures is inadequate and renders Indigenous entrepreneurs invisible, missing the fact that the majority of Indigenous people live in urban areas (Foley 2006, 2013). Hunter (2013) found that the most popular industries for Indigenous self-employed businesses are what could be considered mainstream industries and include freight transport, construction, building and cleaning services, carpentry, creative arts and other domestic or personal services. The concept of indigenous entrepreneurship in this current study will be measured using the dimension of business performance, cultural impact, economic empowerment, innovation and adaption and cultural authenticity.

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



## Concept of Sustainable Economic Development

Sustainable development stands as a compelling narrative in the global discourse, embodying the collective aspirations of humanity for a future that harmonizes economic prosperity, social equity, and environmental stewardship. At its essence, sustainable development represents a vision of progress that transcends mere economic growth, acknowledging the interconnectedness of social, economic, and environmental systems. The narrative of sustainable development emerged prominently in the late 20th century, crystallized in landmark documents like the Brundtland Report (1987), which defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This foundational concept marked a paradigm shift, challenging traditional notions of progress that often came at the expense of environmental degradation and social inequalities. It is also defined as the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The general objective of sustainable development (SD) is the long-term stability of the economy and environment; this is only achievable through the integration and acknowledgement of economic, environmental, and social concerns throughout the decision-making process. Sustainable development involves circular economy, renewable energy,

green innovation, sustainable agriculture and conservation and restoration. Sustainable economic development can be measured using a combination of economic, social and environmental indicators. Sustainability economic development refers to a economic growth that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; balances economic, social and environmental considerations; creates wealth and prosperity while protecting the natural resources and environment; ensures equitable distribution of benefits and opportunities among all stakeholders; fosters equitable distribution of benefits and opportunities among all stakeholders; promotes social justice, human rights and cultural heritage; supports global cooperation and mutual benefits; encourages sustainable consumption and production patterns; integrates economic, social and environmental policies; monitors and manages progress towards sustainable development goals. Consequently, sustainable economic development consists of three pillars of economic development, social development and environmental development.

## Theoretical Review

This theory is based on self-determination theory (SDT). This theory advanced by Ryan and Deci (2000) with the initial work dates back to 1970s. This theory is a metatheory of human motivation and personality development. It consists of several "mini-theories" which

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



combine together to provide a comprehensive understanding of human motivation and functioning. SDT is based on the fundamental humanistic assumption that individuals naturally and actively orient themselves toward growth and self-organization. However, SDT also asserts that this natural growth tendency should not be assumed and that people can become controlled, fragmented, and alienated if their basic psychological needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness are undermined by a deficient social environment. In other words, SDT rests on the notion that the individual is involved continuously in a dynamic interaction with the social world – at once striving for need satisfaction and also responding to the conditions of the environment that either support or thwart needs. As a consequence of this

person environment interplay, people become either engaged, curious, connected, and whole, or demotivated, ineffective, and detached. The basic components of SDT – namely, its six mini-theories – combine to provide an account of human behavior across life domains, including work (Fernet 2013), relationships (La Guardia and Patrick 2008), education (Reeve and Lee 2014), religion (Soenens et al. 2012), health (Russell and Bray 2010), sports (Pelletier et al. 2001), and even stereotyping and prejudice (Legault et al. 2007). At the heart of each mini-theory is the idea of basic psychological needs; all individuals strive for and need autonomy (the need to feel free and self-directed), competence (the need to feel effective), and relatedness (the need to connect closely with others) in order to flourish and grow.

## Empirical Review

**Table 1: Summary of Empirical Studies**

Name	Theoretical Framework	Methods	Results
Acs et al. (2012)	Endogenous growth & Knowledge Spillover Theory of Entrepreneurship (KSTE)	Panel 18 developed countries 1981–1998 (110–268). The study used 5-year moving average of GDP per capita growth. Self-employed, as a percentage of total non-agricultural employ. (OECD - Statistical Compendium). The data collected were analyzed using Feasible Generalized Least Squares (FGLS) & 2SLS.	The analysis of the data revealed that a positive and significant results. Self-employment is found to impact GDP per capita growth positively.
Acs et al. (2012)	Neoclassical growth &	Panel of 46 developed and developing countries 2002–	The data analysis showed a positive and significant

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**



# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



	Institutional approach	2011 (414). Real GDP growth - Logarithmic change (year to year) in real GDP at constant 2005 national prices in mil. 2005. The study used the Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI) (GEM)	association between GEI and real GDP growth.
Adusei (2016)	This study used endogenous growth theory	Panel of 12 developing countries 2004-2011 (46-70). The used Natural logarithm of annual per capita GDP growth as measure of economic growth while entrepreneurial activity was measured using Natural logarithm of the number of new businesses (IMF).	The study suggested a positive and significant relationship between new businesses and the log of annual per capita GDP growth.
Box et al. (2016)	The study used neoclassical growth theory	Variations in self-employment. Time-series Single country (Sweden) 1850-2000. The dependent variable was measured using GDP growth and Time-series Single country (Sweden) 1850-2000 was used. While ordinary least square was used for data analysis.	The result from the data analysis suggested that a positive and significant impact of variations in self-employment on GDP growth.
Capello and Lenzi (2016)	Neoclassical Economic growth theory/Endogenous growth theory	Data was collected from a panel 252 NUTS2 regions of the EU 2006-2013. The dependent variable was measured using Average annual regional per capita real GDP growth rate 2006-2013 while the independent variable was measured using entrepreneurship aspirations. The panel data	The data analysis indicated that entrepreneurial aspirations are positively related to per capita real GDP growth at the regional level.

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



		was analyzed using Spatial specification (SLX).	
Afolabi (2015)	The study did not state any specific theory.	The study used primary and secondary data methods of data collection. The narration textual case study was used. The data collected were analyzed using percentages, graphs and charts.	The univariate analysis indicated that entrepreneurship can enhance economic growth and development primarily by generating employment and foster the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in Nigeria.

**Sources:** Desk Research (2024)

## Methodology

This study adopted cross sectional survey research design. This design was chosen because of its ability to provide relevant responses to the study objectives, research questions and hypotheses. Cross sectional survey research was chosen on the basis of respondents' accessibility and spread in Bayelsa State. The approximate population of the study consisted of 78,684 of indigenous entrepreneurs. This consists of self – employed professionals such as restaurant operators, transporter, bricklayers, panel beaters/welders, electricians, carpenters, auto mechanics, barbers and hair dressers, spare parts dealers, fashion designers, farmers, owners of small and medium enterprises, traders, point of sales operators and shoe makers in Bayelsa State. The approximate population was derived from the various trade and artisan associations. The researchers sought to use data from trade and artisan associations with a view of obtaining list of members from which the respondents were randomly selected. The study adopted

stratified sampling technique to determine the number of trade and artisan indigenous entrepreneurs classified into 20 groups on the basis of line of business. The study is based on a survey of one thousand (1,000) respondents.

Primary data were adopted in this study. The primary data were collected from responses from questionnaires administered to the sampled informal sector operators. The questionnaire was designed to take into consideration the personal data and study objectives and the questionnaire is divided into two sections of A and B. Section A consists of demographic data while Section B consists of statements measuring respondents' perceptions on indigenous entrepreneurship and sustainable economic development. The questionnaire was designed using a five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1). The measurement for dependent variable of tax compliance and independent variables of tax knowledge and tax socialisation while public trust the moderating variable was adopted from prior studies with

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



some modifications. The reliability of the questionnaire was tested using Cronbach Alpha coefficient and according to Appah (2020), a Cronbach Alpha greater than 0.6 is considered

acceptable in terms of construct reliability. Table 1 shows the Cronbach Alpha reported in this study.

**Table 1: Reliability Statistics**

Construct	Number of items	Cronbach Alpha
Business Performance	5	0.746
Community Impact	5	0.856
Cultural Authenticity	5	0.726
Innovation and Adoption	5	0.848
Economic Empowerment	5	0.817
Green Economy Performance Index	5	0.758

**Source:** Authors' Survey, (2024)

The data collected from the administered questionnaires were analysed using a three-stage process of univariate analysis, bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis. The multiple regression was guided by a linear model below:

$$GEPI = \beta_0 + \beta_1BUP + \beta_2COI + \beta_3CUA + \beta_4INA + \beta_5EEM + e \text{ ----- (1)}$$

Where:

BUP = Business Performance; COI = Community Impact; CUA = Cultural Authenticity; INA = Innovation and Adoption; EEM = Economic Empowerment; GEPI = Green Economy

Performance Index;  $\beta_0 - \beta_5$  represents the regression coefficient; while the error term.

## Results and Discussion

### Presentation of Data

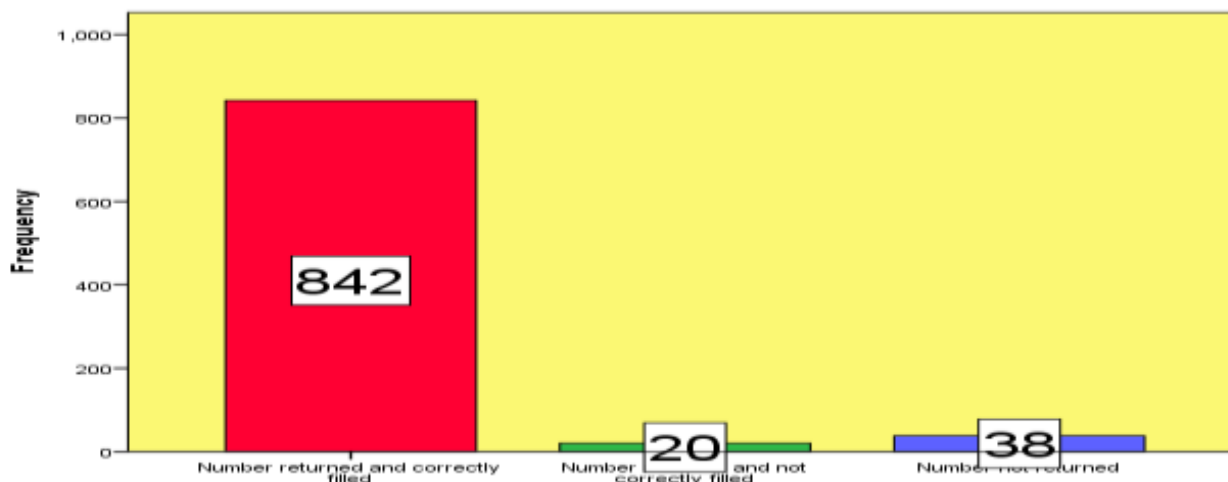
This study was an active period of field work where the researcher had directly and indirectly contacted with the proposed respondents at different time. This section was designed to enable the researcher to present the primary data collected from the cross-sectional research work and the results obtained are analysed with the help of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).



**Table 2 Questionnaire Distribution**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Number returned and correctly filled	842	93.6	93.6	93.6
Number returned and not correctly filled	20	2.2	2.2	95.8
Number not returned	38	4.2	4.2	100.0
Total	900	100.0	100.0	

**Source:** Field Survey (2024) Via SPSS Output



**Figure 1 Questionnaire Distribution**

Nine hundred (900) copies of the questionnaire were distributed to the respondents. Out of this number, eight hundred and forty-two (842) representing 93.6% response rates were correctly filled and returned while thirty eight (38) copies representing 4.2% were not returned. However, twenty (20) representing 2.2% were returned but not correctly filled and therefore rejected. The implication is that the analysis of data will be based on eight hundred and forty-two (842) representing 93.6% that were returned and correctly.



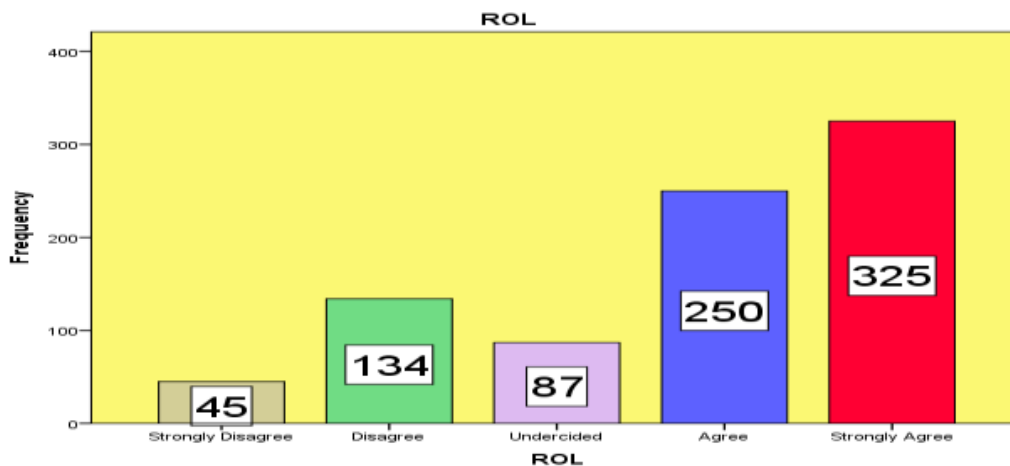
**Univariate Analysis**

In this part of the study, univariate analysis has been done on the various variables and presented in tables 3 to 6 respectively. Using the modified Likert scale, the keys to the tables are as KEY: SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UD= Undecided, D= Disagree, SD= Strongly Disagree

**Table 3 Descriptive Statistics of Business Performance**

S/ N	Items	N	Min	Ma x	Mean	Std. D
1	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes revenue growth of my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.609	1.293
2	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes job creation of my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.812	1.268
3	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the profitability of my business.	842	1.00	5.00	3.609	1.365
4	Indigenous entrepreneurship improves the sustainability of my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.581	1.273
5	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes customer satisfaction of my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.601	1.290
Valid N (listwise)		<b>842</b>			<b>3.642</b>	<b>1.298</b>

Source: Field Survey (2024)



**Figure 2** Overall Bar Chart of Business Performance Frequency

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**



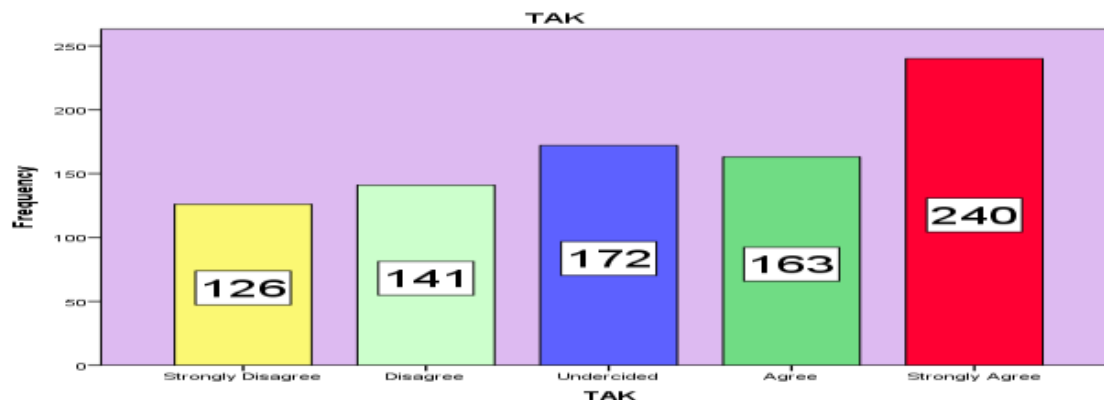


The results in table 3 depicted the descriptive statistics of the mean and standard deviation responses on rule of law variable using five questionnaire items that was designed on a five-point Likert scale. Thus, the questionnaire items labelled above and the mean and standard deviation of the five items were calculated to determine the overall mean and standard deviation responses on rule of law. Notwithstanding, all the items mean are above the cut-off point of 2.5. However, the grand mean and standard deviation responses on the questionnaire items disclosed (**Mean =3.642; Std. D =1.298**) respectively. Also, the bar chart above depicted that strongly agree and agree has the highest responses. This implied that business performance is a significant predictor of green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Table 4 Descriptive Statistics of Community Impact**

S/N	Items	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. D
1	Indigenous entrepreneurship increases the number of community members employed	842	1.00	5.00	3.709	1.315
2	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes cultural preservation	842	1.00	5.00	3.486	1.303
3	Indigenous entrepreneurship supports community development projects	842	1.00	5.00	3.522	1.300
4	Indigenous entrepreneurship generates social benefits to the community	842	1.00	5.00	3.717	1.227
5	Indigenous entrepreneurship generates economic benefits to the community.	842	1.00	5.00	3.932	1.210
Valid N (listwise)		<b>842</b>			<b>3.673</b>	<b>1.271</b>

**Source: Field Survey (2024)**



**Figure 3 Overall Bar Chart of Community Impact Frequency**

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>

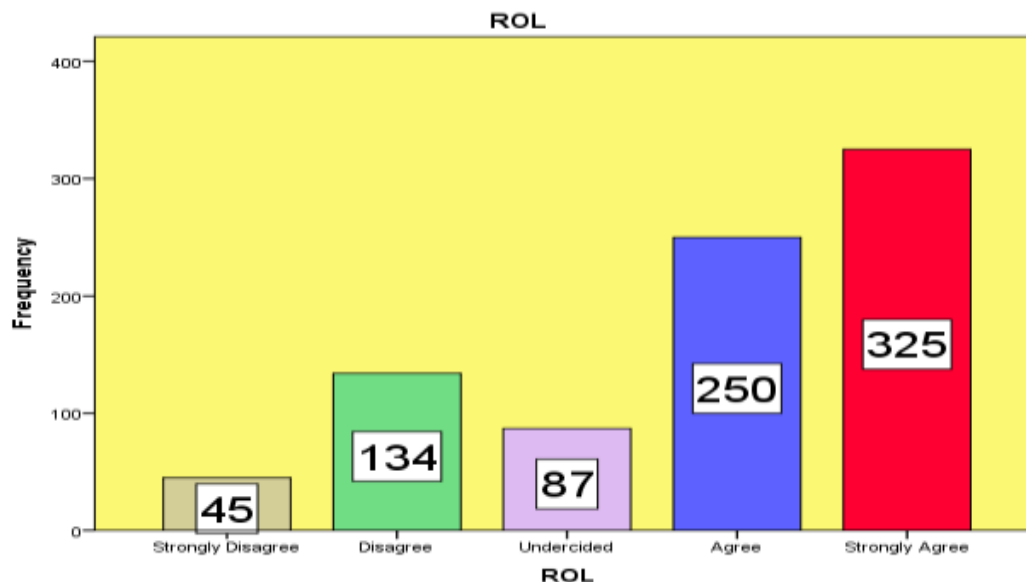


The results in table 4 depicted the descriptive statistics of the mean and standard deviation responses on procedural tax knowledge variable using five questionnaire items that was designed on a five point Likert scale. Thus, the questionnaire items labelled above and the mean and standard deviation of the five items were calculated to determine the overall mean and standard deviation responses on procedural tax knowledge. Notwithstanding, all the items mean are above the cut-off point of 2.5. However, the grand mean and standard deviation responses on the questionnaire items disclosed (**Mean =3.673; Std. D =1.271**) respectively. Also, the bar chart above depicted that strongly agree has the highest responses while undecided and agree has close responses. This implied that community impact is a significant predictor of green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Table 5 Descriptive Statistics of Cultural Authenticity**

S/N	Items	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. D
1	Indigenous entrepreneurship incorporates traditional knowledge and practices in my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.609	1.293
2	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the use of local languages and symbols in my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.812	1.268
3	Indigenous entrepreneurship respects our cultural protocols and traditions in my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.609	1.365
4	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes community validation and supports	842	1.00	5.00	3.581	1.273
5	Indigenous entrepreneurship increases employee feelings of belonging, connection and cultural alignment.	842	1.00	5.00	3.601	1.290
Valid N (listwise)		<b>842</b>			<b>3.642</b>	<b>1.298</b>

**Source:** Field Survey (2024)



**Figure 4** Overall Bar Chart of Cultural Authenticity Frequency

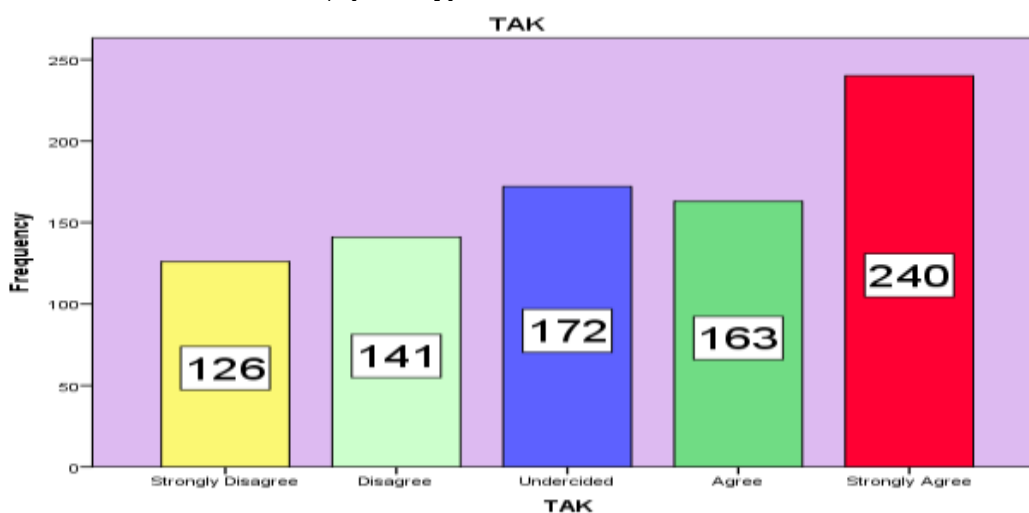
The results in table 3 depicted the descriptive statistics of the mean and standard deviation responses on rule of law variable using five questionnaire items that was designed on a five-point Likert scale. Thus, the questionnaire items labelled above and the mean and standard deviation of the five items were calculated to determine the overall mean and standard deviation responses on rule of law. Notwithstanding, all the items mean are above the cut-off point of 2.5. However, the grand mean and standard deviation responses on the questionnaire items disclosed (**Mean =3.642; Std. D =1.298**) respectively. Also, the bar chart above depicted that strongly agree and agree has the highest responses. This implied that cultural authenticity is a significant predictor of green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.



**Table 6 Descriptive Statistics of Innovation and Adoption**

S/N	Items	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. D
1	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the development of new products and services in my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.709	1.315
2	Indigenous entrepreneurship assists in the adaption of new technologies and processes in my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.486	1.303
3	Indigenous entrepreneurship helps in the adaption of changing market conditions in my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.522	1.300
4	Indigenous entrepreneurship assists in innovation in traditional industries	842	1.00	5.00	3.717	1.227
5	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes employee participation innovation initiatives in my business	842	1.00	5.00	3.932	1.210
Valid N (listwise)		<b>842</b>			<b>3.673</b>	<b>1.271</b>

Source: Field Survey (2024)



**Figure 5:** Overall Bar Chart of Innovation and Adoption Frequency

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

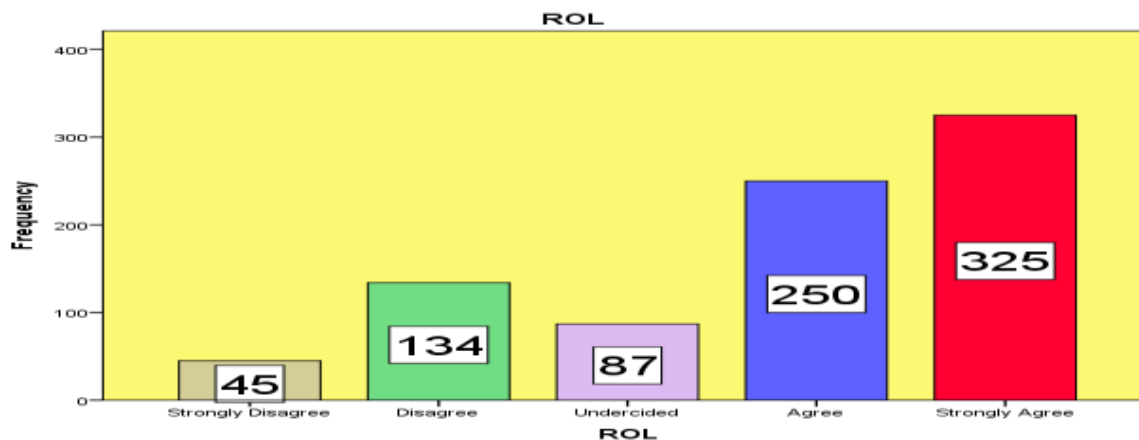


The results in table 4 depicted the descriptive statistics of the mean and standard deviation responses on procedural tax knowledge variable using five questionnaire items that was designed on a five-point Likert scale. Thus, the questionnaire items labelled above and the mean and standard deviation of the five items were calculated to determine the overall mean and standard deviation responses on procedural tax knowledge. Notwithstanding, all the items mean are above the cut-off point of 2.5. However, the grand mean and standard deviation responses on the questionnaire items disclosed (**Mean =3.673; Std. D =1.271**) respectively. Also, the bar chart above depicted that strongly agree has the highest responses while undecided and agree has close responses. This implied that innovation and adoption is a significant predictor of green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Table 7 Descriptive Statistics of Economic Empowerment**

S/N	Items	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. D
1	Indigenous entrepreneurship increases personal and community wealth	842	1.00	5.00	3.609	1.293
2	Indigenous entrepreneurship helps in the reduction in economic disparity	842	1.00	5.00	3.812	1.268
3	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the development of economic infrastructures	842	1.00	5.00	3.609	1.365
4	Indigenous entrepreneurship improves the access to capital and financial services	842	1.00	5.00	3.581	1.273
5	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the access to economic empowerment programs	842	1.00	5.00	3.601	1.290
Valid N (listwise)		<b>842</b>			<b>3.642</b>	<b>1.298</b>

**Source: Field Survey (2024)**



**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**





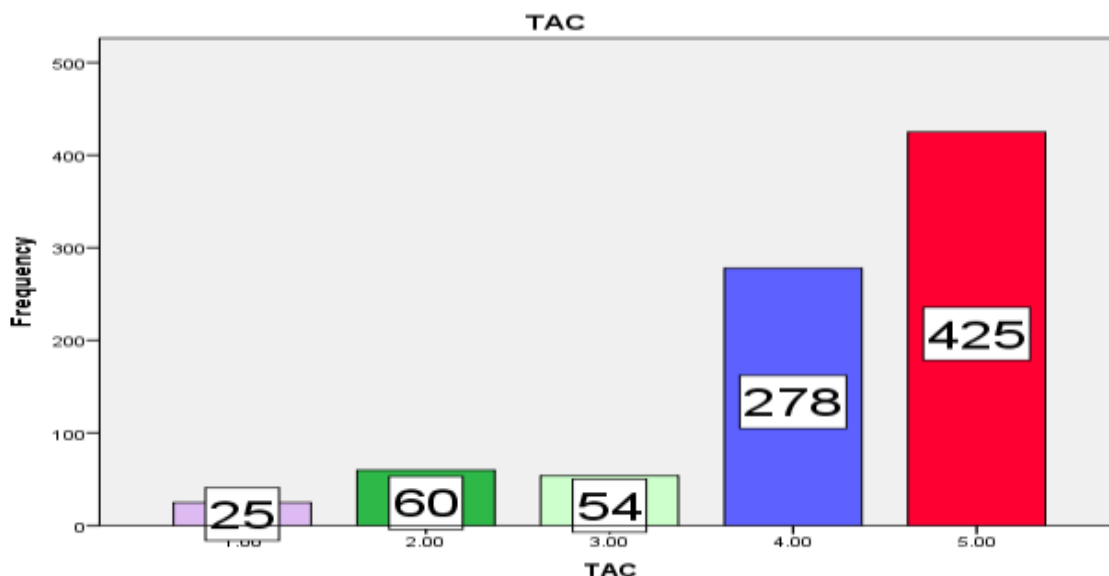
**Figure 6:** Overall Bar Chart of Economic Empowerment Frequency

The results in table 3 depicted the descriptive statistics of the mean and standard deviation responses on rule of law variable using five questionnaire items that was designed on a five-point Likert scale. Thus, the questionnaire items labelled above and the mean and standard deviation of the five items were calculated to determine the overall mean and standard deviation responses on rule of law. Notwithstanding, all the items mean are above the cut-off point of 2.5. However, the grand mean and standard deviation responses on the questionnaire items disclosed (**Mean =3.642; Std. D =1.298**) respectively. Also, the bar chart above depicted that strongly agree and agree has the highest responses. This implied that economic empowerment is a significant predictor of green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Table 8** Descriptive Statistics of Green Economy Performance Index

S/N	Items	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. D
1	Green economy performance index promotes waste management and recycling rate	842	1.00	5.00	3.6096	1.30803
2	Green economy performance index promotes investment in green infrastructure	842	1.00	5.00	3.7410	1.31783
3	Green economy performance index promotes share of renewable energy mix	842	1.00	5.00	3.7729	1.37994
4	Green economy performance index promotes government support for green economy initiatives.	842	1.00	5.00	3.6614	1.20036
5	Green economy performance index promotes green banking and insurance practices	842	1.00	5.00	3.4701	1.27832
Valid N (listwise)		<b>842</b>			<b>3.651</b>	<b>1.2969</b>

**Source: Field Survey (2024)**



**Figure 7:** Overall Bar Chart of Human Capital Investment Frequency

The results in table 5 depicted the descriptive statistics of the mean and standard deviation responses on tax compliance variable using five questionnaire items that was designed on a five-point Likert scale. Thus, the questionnaire items labelled above and the mean and standard deviation of the five items were calculated to determine the overall mean and standard deviation responses on tax compliance. Notwithstanding, all the items mean are above the cut-off point of 2.5. However, the grand mean and standard deviation responses on the questionnaire items disclosed (**Mean =3.651; Std. D =1.2969**) respectively. Also, the bar chart above depicted that strongly agree and agree has the highest responses. This implied that green economy performance index is a significant predictor of indigenous entrepreneurship of indigenous entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.



**Correlation Analysis**

**Table 9: Results of Correlation Analysis**

		GEPI	BUP	COL	CUP	INA	EEM
GEPI	Pearson Correlation	1					
	Sig. (2-tailed)						
	N	842					
BUP	Pearson Correlation	.911**	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000					
	N	842	842				
COL	Pearson Correlation	.878**	.822**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000				
	N	842	842	842			
CUP	Pearson Correlation	.019	.109**	.083*	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.573	.001	.015			
	N	842	842	842	842		
INA	Pearson Correlation	.909**	.886**	.941**	.048	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.163		
	N	842	842	842	842	842	
EEM	Pearson Correlation	.827	.109**	.083*	.941**	.048	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.015	.000	.163	
	N	842	842	842	842	842	842

**Source:** Computed by Researcher’s Via SPSS (2024)

The study results in Table 10 indicated there was a positive and statistically significant correlation ( $r = .911, P = 0.000$ ) between business performance and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria; there is a strong positive and statistically significant correlation ( $r = .878^{**}, P = 0.000$ ) between community impact and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria; there is a positive and statistically insignificant correlation ( $r = .019^{**}, P = 0.573$ ) between cultural authenticity and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria; a positive and statistically significant correlation ( $r = .909, P = 0.000$ ) between innovation and adaption and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Also, a positive and significant correlation ( $r = .872, P = 0.000$ ) between economic empowerment and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The findings therefore implied that indigenous entrepreneurship positively

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



and statistically significantly correlation sustainable economic development of indigenous entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

Table 10: Multiple Regression Analysis

Dependent Variable: GEPI

Method: Least Squares

Date: 06/20/24 Time: 15:58

Sample(adjusted): 1 842

Included observations: 842 after adjusting endpoints

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.275444	2.256856	1.451330	0.1488
BUP	0.285935	0.095662	2.989017	0.0033
COI	0.249495	0.106627	2.339885	0.0206
CUA	0.216547	0.102573	2.111150	0.0363
INA	0.273341	0.123184	2.218965	0.0400
EEM	0.234756	0.112637	2.126453	0.0374
R-squared	0.728532	Mean dependent var		12.99346
Adjusted R-squared	0.646273	S.D. dependent var		3.098167
S.E. of regression	2.888766	Akaike info criterion		4.997962
Sum squared resid	1226.711	Schwarz criterion		5.116803
Log likelihood	-376.3441	F-statistic		5.567008
Durbin-Watson stat	2.16401	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000100

## Source: e-view output

Table 10 shows the multiple regression analysis for indigenous entrepreneurship and sustainable economic development in Bayelsa State of Nigeria. The result suggests a positive and significant relationship between business performance and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government in Bayelsa State; a positive and significant relationship between community impact and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government in Bayelsa State; a positive and

significant relationship between cultural authenticity and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government in Bayelsa State; a positive and significant relationship between innovation and adaption and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government in Bayelsa State; positive and significant relationship between business performance and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government in Bayelsa State; with p-

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

## Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



values of 0.0033, 0.0206, 0.0363, 0.0400 and 0.0374 is less than the critical value of 0.05. Hence, that there is a positive and significant relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and sustainable economic development in Bayelsa State of Nigeria. The  $R^2$  (coefficient of determination) of 0.728532 and adjusted  $R^2$  of 0.646273 shows that the variables combined determines about 73% and 65% of indigenous entrepreneurship and sustainable economic development in Bayelsa State of Nigeria. The F-statistics and its probability shows that the regression equation is well formulated explaining that the relationship between the variables combined affects sustainable economic development in Bayelsa State of Nigeria are statistically significant (F-stat = 5.567008; F-pro. = 0.000100).

### Test of Hypotheses

**Ho<sub>1</sub>:** Business performance does not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Table 10 showed the coefficient and t-statistics of the estimated marginal influence of business performance (BUP) on green economy performance index (GEPI) of indigenous entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The coefficient and t-statistics of business performance (BUP) and green economy performance index (GEPI) was 2.989017 and 0.0033 indicating that a positive and significant relationship between business performance and green economy performance index of entrepreneurship Bayelsa State, Nigeria. This

simply indicated that the null hypotheses (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted. Therefore, it was concluded that business performance positively and significantly influences green economy performance index entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Ho<sub>2</sub>:** Community impact does not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

Table 10 showed the coefficient and t-statistics of the estimated marginal influence of community impact (COI) on green economy performance index (GEPI) of indigenous entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The coefficient and t-statistics of community impact (COI) and green economy performance index (GEPI) was 2.339885 and 0.0206 indicating that a positive and significant relationship between community impact and green economy performance index of entrepreneurship Bayelsa State, Nigeria. This simply indicated that the null hypotheses (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted. Therefore, it was concluded that community impact positively and significantly influences green economy performance index entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Ho<sub>3</sub>:** Cultural authenticity does not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

Table 10 showed the coefficient and t-statistics of the estimated marginal influence of cultural authenticity (CUA) on green economy performance index (GEPI) of indigenous

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**



# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The coefficient and t-statistics of cultural authenticity (CUA) and green economy performance index (GEPI) was 2.111150 and 0.0363 indicating that a positive and significant relationship between community impact and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. This simply indicated that the null hypotheses ( $H_0$ ) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) was accepted. Therefore, it was concluded that cultural authenticity (CUA) positively and significantly influences green economy performance index entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Ho<sub>4</sub>:** Innovation and adoption does not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Table 10 showed the coefficient and t-statistics of the estimated marginal influence of innovation and adoption (INA) on green economy performance index (GEPI) of indigenous entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The coefficient and t-statistics of innovation and adoption (INA) and green economy performance index (GEPI) was 2.111150 and 0.0363 indicating that a positive and significant relationship between innovation and adoption (INA) and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. This simply indicated that the null hypotheses ( $H_0$ ) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) was accepted. Therefore, it was concluded that innovation and adoption (INA) positively and significantly influence green economy

performance index entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

**Ho<sub>5</sub>:** Economic empowerment does not significantly affect green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Table 10 showed the coefficient and t-statistics of the estimated marginal influence of economic empowerment (EEM) on green economy performance index (GEPI) of indigenous entrepreneur in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The coefficient and t-statistics of economic empowerment (EEM) and green economy performance index (GEPI) was 2.126453 and 0.0374 indicating that a positive and significant relationship between economic empowerment (EEM) and green economy performance index of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. This simply indicated that the null hypotheses ( $H_0$ ) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) was accepted. Therefore, it was concluded that economic empowerment (EEM) positively and significantly influences green economy performance index entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

## **Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations, Future Research**

This study investigated indigenous entrepreneurship characteristics and green economy performance index in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The study findings revealed that a positive and significant relationship between business performance and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State,

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

## Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



Nigeria; a positive and significant relationship between community impact and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria; a positive and significant relationship between innovation and adoption and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria; a positive and significant relationship between cultural authenticity and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria; and a positive and significant relationship between economic empowerment and green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. On the basis of the findings from the study, the following conclusion was reached:

1. Business performance influences green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria;
2. Community impact influences green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria;
3. Cultural authenticity influences green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria;
4. Innovation and adoption influence green economy performance index of indigenous

entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria;

5. Economic empowerment influences green economy performance index of indigenous entrepreneurs in Sagbama Local Government, Bayelsa State, Nigeria;

On the basis of the conclusion, the following recommendations were made:

1. Policy makers should recognize the essence of entrepreneurship to economic development. Hence, entrepreneurship deserves equal emphasis as is being placed on science and technology; it is the entrepreneur that translates the innovation in science and technology into wealth.
2. Entrepreneurship should be recognized as an important factor of production just as land (raw materials), labour and capital (liquid and physical), since it is only the entrepreneur that can combine all the other factors to produce wealth.
3. Nations should exert efforts to exploit our natural resources, educate the citizenry and provide human & physical capital, sufficient emphasis should be made to promote entrepreneurship in order to create enterprises, wealth and employment and thus promote positive economic development.
4. There should be targeted formal education programs that account for diversity in (Indigenous) entrepreneurship, encouraging participation in accelerators and incubators, policy level changes for financial or resource management assistance and increased

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

## Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



networking opportunities to ensure better support. The networking opportunities align directly with the communal inferences directly associated with Indigenous communities. This can enable increased self-efficacy in Indigenous entrepreneurs, resulting in more successful start-ups.

5. The government should formulate proper policy framework by targeting women indigenous entrepreneurs as a key tool to increasing female participation in the indigenous workforce and improving quality of life for sustainable economic development. In terms of limitations, the current study focused on the data from Bayelsa States, Nigeria. Consequently, further investigation can be conducted to cover more states in Nigeria to provide a comprehensive view of informal sector operators in Nigeria. Additional, future research might use different research strategies and techniques on indigenous entrepreneurship and sustainable economic development. Therefore, future research needs to add other variables. Future research could be investigated using longitudinal study by comparing of more years could provide different outcomes from this 'point in time' study.

### Acknowledgement

We would like to express our profound gratitude and deep regards especially to the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) for the provision of the grant (funding) for this research

project and Isaac Jasper Boro College of Education Sagbama, Bayelsa State, Nigeria for the enabling environment to conduct and complete the study.

### References

- Acs, Z. J., Audretsch, D. B., Braunerhjelm, P., & Carlsson, B. (2012). Growth and entrepreneurship. *Small Business Economics*, 39(2), 289-300.
- Acs, Z. J., Estrin, S., Mickiewicz, T., & Szerb, L. (2018). Entrepreneurship, institutional economics, and economic growth: An ecosystem perspective. *Small Business Economics*, 1-14.
- Adusei, M. (2016). Does entrepreneurship promote economic growth in Africa? *African Development Review*, 28(2), 201-214.
- Afolabi, A. (2015). The effect of entrepreneurship on economic growth and development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Development and Economic Sustainability*, 3(2), 49-65.
- Anderson, R. B., & Dana, L. P. (2003). Indigenous entrepreneurship in sustainable economic development: A Native American perspective. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Management*, 3(3-4), 254-272.

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

## Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



- Aparicio, S., Urbano, D., & Audretsch, D. (2016). Institutional factors, opportunity entrepreneurship and economic growth: Panel data evidence. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 102, 45-61.
- Banabo, E., Ndiomu, K., & Tebepah, S. F. (2014). *Entrepreneurship concepts*. Mostvirture Publishers.
- Blumberg, M. S. (2017). Development evolving: The origins and meanings of instinct. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Review of Cognitive Science*, 8(1-2).
- Blumer, H. (1969). *Symbolic interactionism: Perspective and method*. Englewood Cliffs: New Jersey.
- Box, M., Lin, X., & Gratzner, K. (2016). Linking entrepreneurship and economic growth in Sweden, 1850–2000. In *Contemporary Entrepreneurship* (pp. 31-49). Springer, Cham.
- Brasini, M., Tanzilli, A., Pistella, J., Gentile, D., Marco, I. D., et al. (2020). The Social Mentalities Scale: A new measure for assessing the interpersonal motivations underlying social relationships. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 167, 110236.
- Capello, R., & Lenzi, C. (2016). Relevance and utility of European Union research, technological development and innovation policies for a smart growth. *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*, 34(1), 52-72.
- Cervone, D., & Pervin, L. A. (2019). *Personality: Theory and research* (14th ed.). John Wiley & Sons.
- Elgenius, G. (2005). *Expressions of nationhood: National symbols and ceremonies in contemporary Europe* (PhD thesis, The London School of Economics and Political Science). LSE online publishing. <http://etheses.lse.ac.uk/638/>
- Foley, D. (2006). *Indigenous Australian entrepreneurs: Not all community organisations, not all in the outback*. CAEPR discussion paper no. 279/2006. Canberra: Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, The Australian National University. <http://caepr.anu.edu.au/Publications/DP/2006DP279.php>
- Hunter, B. (2013). *Recent growth in indigenous self-employed and entrepreneurs*. CAEPR working paper no. 91/2013. Canberra: Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, The Australian National University.

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

## Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



- <http://caepr.anu.edu.au/Publications/WP/2013WP91.php>
- Joseph, A. A., & Eneche, J. B. P. (2014). Entrepreneurship education: A prerequisite for sustainable national development. *Journal of Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Africa (JGSDA)*, 2(3), 1-11.
- Masi, M. (2022). Vitalism and cognition in a conscious universe. *Communicative & Integrative Biology*, 15, 121-136.
- Mika, J. P., Fahey, N., & Bensemman, J. (2019). What counts as an Indigenous enterprise? Evidence from Aotearoa New Zealand. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, 13, 372-390.
- Mika, J. P., Warren, L., Foley, D., et al. (2018). Perspectives on indigenous entrepreneurship, innovation and enterprise. *Journal of Management & Organization*, 23, 767-773.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2020). International compendium of entrepreneurship policies. *OECD Studies on SMEs and Entrepreneurship*. Paris: OECD Publishing.
- Peredo, A. M., & Chrisman, J. J. (2006). Toward a theory of community-based enterprise. *Academy of Management Review*, 31(2), 309-328.
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being. *American Psychologist*, 55(1), 68.
- Sammut, G. (2019). Mentalities and mind-sets: The skeleton of relative stability in psychology's closet. *European Journal of Psychology*, 15, 421-430.
- Shane, S., & Venkataraman, S. (2000). The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research. *Academy of Management Review*, 25(1), 217-226.
- Urbano, D., Aparicio, S., & Audretsch, D. (2018). Twenty-five years of research on institutions, entrepreneurship, and economic growth: What has been learned? *Small Business Economics*, 1-29.
- Verbos, A. K., Henry, E., & Peredo, A. M. (2017). Indigenous aspirations and rights: The case for responsible business and management. Routledge.

### RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Dear Respondents

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**



# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



## REQUEST TO COMPLETE RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

This is a research survey questionnaire and you are warmly requested to take part in research titled “**Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Economic Development in Bayelsa State, Nigeria**”. The information you provide will be preserved with highest privacy and used exclusively for educational purposes. Your honest and frank responses will greatly improve the accomplishment of the research objectives and will be importantly valued.

Thank you.

### Section One: Background Information

1. Gender Male  Female

2. Qualification of respondents NCE  B.Sc./HND  M.Sc.  Ph.D.  Professionally Qualified Accountant

3. Age -----  
-----  
-----

4. Informal Status (a) Traders (b) Transporter (c) Artisans/Entrepreneur (d) Contractors (e) Consultant/Professional

### Section Two:

Section Two consists of a set of questions asked with respect to tax knowledge, tax socialisation, tax compliance and public trust in Nigeria. Kindly tick your opinion properly.

**KEY: SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UD= Undecided, D= Disagree, SD= Strongly**

### Disagree

#### Two (a) Business Performance

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes revenue growth of my business					
2	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes job creation of my business					
3	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the profitability of my business.					
4	Indigenous entrepreneurship improves the sustainability of my business					
5	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes customer satisfaction of my business					

#### Two (b) Community Impact

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UD	D	SD
-----	-------	----	---	----	---	----

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



1	Indigenous entrepreneurship increases the number of community members employed					
2	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes cultural preservation					
3	Indigenous entrepreneurship supports community development projects					
4	Indigenous entrepreneurship generates social benefits to the community					
5	Indigenous entrepreneurship generates economic benefits to the community.					

## Two (c) Cultural Authenticity

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1	Indigenous entrepreneurship incorporates traditional knowledge and practices in my business					
2	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the use of local languages and symbols in my business					
3	Indigenous entrepreneurship respects our cultural protocols and traditions in my business					
4	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes community validation and supports					
5	Indigenous entrepreneurship increases employee feelings of belonging, connection and cultural alignment.					

## Two (d) Innovation and Adoption

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the development of new products and services in my business					

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

## Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



<b>2</b>	Indigenous entrepreneurship assists in the adaption of new technologies and processes in my business					
<b>3</b>	Indigenous entrepreneurship helps in the adaption of changing market conditions in my business					
<b>4</b>	Indigenous entrepreneurship assists in innovation in traditional industries					
<b>5</b>	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes employee participation innovation initiatives in my business					

### Two (e) Economic Empowerment

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UD	D	SD
<b>1</b>	Indigenous entrepreneurship increases personal and community wealth					
<b>2</b>	Indigenous entrepreneurship helps in the reduction in economic disparity					
<b>3</b>	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the development of economic infrastructures					
<b>4</b>	Indigenous entrepreneurship improves the access to capital and financial services					
<b>5</b>	Indigenous entrepreneurship promotes the access to economic empowerment programs					

### Two (f) Green Economy Performance Index

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1.	Green economy performance index promotes waste management and recycling rate					
2.	Green economy performance index promotes investment in green infrastructure					
3.	Green economy performance index promotes share of renewable energy mix					

**Banabo, Ekankumo (Ph.D.), Oba Preye Inimiesi and Kalama, Ronald Ekperi**

# Advance Journal of Business & Entrepreneurship Development

Adv. J. Bus. Ent. Dev.

Volume: 8; Issue: 04,

July-August, 2024

ISSN: 4405-3914 (Print Version)

ISSN: 2507-4309 (Electronic Version)

Impact Factor: 4.03

Advance Scholars Publication

Published by International Institute of Advance Scholars Development

<https://aspjournals.org/ajbed/index.php/ajbed>



4.	Green economy performance index promotes government support for green economy initiatives.					
5.	Green economy performance index promotes green banking and insurance practices					