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# Environmental Factors Challenging Sustainable Entrepreneurial Development: A Regional Perspective of IDAH, Nigeria

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**Abstract:** *The business environment plays a very vital role in influencing entrepreneurial activities. This study examined environmental factors influencing sustainable practice in entrepreneurship development in Idah LGA of Kogi State. The objectives are to describe socio-economic characteristics of the entrepreneurs; assess their challenges towards sustainable practice and identify environmental factors influencing entrepreneurial development with a view to improving entrepreneurship performance in the study area. Non – parametric methods were adopted to achieve the stated objectives. The study revealed that majority of the entrepreneurs are male, single, educated and still in their active age with over five years of experience in entrepreneurial ventures. The predominant activities carried out are Tailoring and Poultry Farming. Majority of the entrepreneurs attributed lack of job opportunity as the main reason behind their decision to become an entrepreneur. The entrepreneurs acknowledged government effort towards sustainable campaigns and attested to the fact that sustainable practice in entrepreneurship will assist in building a prosperous society. However, lack of business plans, favourable government policies, economic challenges and lack of exposure were strongly reported as the leading challenges hampering sustainable practices in the location. Among the categories of environmental factors influencing entrepreneurs reviewed, psychological factors, being the immediate needs of the entrepreneur were identified as the severe factor while political factors recorded lower response. It is thus recommended that, enabling environment be created for practicing entrepreneur through active government policies and plans, as well as training, capital and technical assistance.*

**Keywords:** *Environmental influence, Sustainability, Entrepreneurship development*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The history of entrepreneurship development is as old as human. It has cut across every aspect of human endeavours. Entrepreneurship is effective not only for combating unemployment, poverty and under-development in the developing nations, but also as a strategy for rapid economic development in both developed and developing nations [1-3]. Scholars and policymakers have proposed entrepreneurship as an effective means for economic development and poverty alleviation in impoverished and lower income regions of the world [4]. According to Lucky and Olusegun [5], entrepreneurship have been growing radically for the past two decades, to the extent that the academics as well as government have become more concerned with the role entrepreneurship development plays in the youth development.

Ogundele [6] defined entrepreneurship as the processes of emergence, behaviour and performance of entrepreneurs. Hill and McGowan [7] defined entrepreneurship as a process which involves the effort of an individual (or individuals) in identifying viable business opportunities in an environment and obtaining and managing the resources needed to exploit those opportunities. According to Ayegba and Omale [8] entrepreneurship is corned with the creating of wealth and livelihood through production of goods and services. Schumpeter [1] sees entrepreneurship from the point of view of value creation and defines an entrepreneur as a risk-taking innovator needed for rapid economic development, through the process of “creative destruction”, by which obsolete technologies and ideas are replaced by new ones. Entrepreneurs are often both owners and employees and a considerable number of them are small business owners or managers. Such people are risk takers, creative, innovative, independent, hardworking and posses other qualities that are driving force behind any entrepreneurial activities in the economy. These entrepreneurial activities significantly affect the economy of an area by building the economic base and providing jobs.

In attempt to achieve better economic development and growth, many countries were observed to be adopting entrepreneurship development programs at their tertiary institutions with a view to inculcate the concept to their teaming young populations and Nigeria is not an exemption. Given the fact that entrepreneurship development is the key to employment generation, poverty eradication and rapid economic development, Nigeria governments over the past three decades, have evolved policies and

programmes aimed at developing entrepreneurship through the development of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs). In spite of all the efforts, Yusuf [9] attested to the fact that over 100 million Nigerians live below poverty line on less than US\$1 a day and with the percentage of the population in abject poverty rising from 54.7% in 2004 to 60.9% in 2010. According to the reports of IMF [10] and Rise Networks [11], unemployment rate has remained high, rising from 13.1% in year 2000 to 23.9% in 2011, with youth unemployment put at over 50%.

Nigeria is naturally endowed with entrepreneurship opportunities yet the realization of the full potential of these opportunities has been dampened by various factors. Despite the high level of awareness on entrepreneurship education in Nigeria and coupled with various policy initiative of governments, there seems to be no end to the high rate of poverty in the country. According to Thaddeus [12], several policy interventions that were aimed at stimulating entrepreneurship development via small and medium scale enterprises have failed because the indigenous entrepreneurs end up becoming distribution agents of imported products as opposed to building in-country entrepreneurial capacity for manufacturing, mechanized agriculture and expert services. These environmental forces are capable of either impeding or facilitating entrepreneurial activities in any society.

The business environment plays a very vital role in influencing entrepreneurial activities, which many scholars have attributed to be the role of government in promoting entrepreneurship. Wilken [13] emphasizes the importance of government policies and programmes in the creation of conducive economic environment required for the growth of entrepreneurship. Some of the role of the government comes in terms policies and programs such as of funding, externalities and infrastructures that shapes the real local context. Gnyawali and Fogel [14] define the entrepreneurial environment as the overall economic, socio-cultural and political factors that influence people's willingness and ability to undertake entrepreneurial activities. Ogundele [6] describes environment as all the conditions and influences affecting the development of an organism or organization. According to Arowomole [15] environment has been widely identified as one of the key players that ensure and dictate the continual survival and continuation of any business. A number of empirical studies have also confirmed the close association of environmental factors and the development of entrepreneurship [16-19].

For instance, in Idah LGA of Kogi State which is the focus of this research work, the success rate of small and medium enterprises were observed to be very low. Businesses barely survived let alone thrived beyond incubation period. While some have down-sized to the barest minimum, others press on in anticipation of Business growth and many more are been frustrated to closure. It is on this note that this research investigates Environmental factors Challenging Sustainable Entrepreneurial Development in Kogi state. Specifically, the objectives are to: describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents in the study area; assess the challenges facing sustainable practice and identify environmental factors influencing entrepreneurial sustainability.

## II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### A. *Entrepreneurs in Nigeria*

An entrepreneur is a visionary and an integrated person with outstanding leadership qualities. He has firm belief in social betterment and he carries out this responsibility with conviction thus brings in overall change through innovation for the maximum social good [20]. According to Obiajuru [21], entrepreneurial forces are relatively strong in Nigeria, thus it becomes imperative that her citizens, young and old alike unemployed, under-employed and even the employed take on enterprising and risk-taking characteristics in order to sustain family and self above the poverty line. In the last decade more Nigerians have attended entrepreneurial trainings, taken courses in entrepreneurship than ever before and with the assistance of National Youth Service Corps orientation programme, virtually all young graduates have been tutored or received some form of tutoring relating to entrepreneurship [20].

In a similar study, Obiajuru [21] concluded that government regulations and policies, insecurity and a seemingly irredeemable power sector haven't made entrepreneurial activities any easier. A lot of empirical studies have confirmed the close association of environmental factors and entrepreneurship development [13, 16, 18, 22]. The environment of a nation is believed to have a significant impact on the level of entrepreneurship development. However, this is not the case in Nigeria according to Diyokey [23] having observed the challenges of socio economic problems, political instability and religious intolerance. He Observed that socio economic problems have mixed up with political aberrations, for instance in Benue, Plateau, Niger Delta Regions, Lagos and in almost the entire country giving birth to violent armed robbery, arson, vandalisation of oil pipelines and most recently kidnapping by Niger Delta militants. In this type of environmental conditions, entrepreneurs suffer as their properties are destroyed. Furthermore, in the Northern part of Nigeria, religion crises always resulted into looting and burning down of shops, as well as killing. These actions have discouraged many entrepreneurs that survived the attack, while those who are aspiring to start a small business in such areas have relocated or completely changed their businesses [23].



### B. Past Entrepreneurial and SMEs Support Initiatives in Nigeria

The importance of entrepreneurship to economic development has led Nigerian government to institute measures that aim at enhancing entrepreneurial activities. These measures were categorized according as follows;

entrepreneurship development programmes; and

Institutions and finance and micro-credit programmes and institutions.

According to Abimbola and Agboola [16], the first category comprises policies and programmes aimed at stimulating, developing and enhancing the capacities of entrepreneurs, while the second category consists of measures aimed at providing stress-free credit facilities for entrepreneurs.

Table I  
Partial List of Programmes aimed at Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria

Ref.	Programmes	Objective	Remarks
1	Industrial Development Centers (IDCs)	Provision of extension services to SMEs in project appraisal and training	Lack of adequate equipment and funding
2.	Small Scale Industries Credit Scheme (SSICS)	SSICS was set up to provide technical and financial support for the SMEs	Inadequate manpower to monitor advances leading to repayment default
3.	The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB)	NIDB was designed to provide medium to long term loans for financing of industrial activities	Financial and administrative constraints and currently embroiled in merger controversy.
4.	The Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry	The bank was set up to provide financial services to indigenous business community and to administer the SME 1 World Bank Loan Scheme.	The bank suffered operational problems, which resulted into a state of insolvency (Sanusi, 2003).
5.	National Directorates of Employment (NDE)	Responsible for vocational skills development and small scale enterprises programmes designed to combat unemployment	Lack of commitment by the different tiers of government to its operations.
6.	National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND)	Fill the gap in any observed inadequacies in the provision of medium to long term financing to small and medium scale industrial enterprises	Currently embroiled in merger controversy.
7.	Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP)	Established to provide micro facilities for entrepreneurs.	Discontinued due to change in government
8.	People's Bank	Designed to make banking services more accessible and extend credit to the poor.	Discontinued due to change in government
9.	Community Bank	Designed to make banking credit accessible to the active poor.	Discontinued and substituted with Microfinance Banks
10	Better Life Programmes/Family Support Programme (BLP/FSP)	Aimed at sensitizing and providing micro-credit facilities for women entrepreneurs.	Discontinued due to change in government
11.	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN)	The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) was established to promote the development of the MSME sector of the Nigerian Economy	The impact is not felt at all levels of societal strata.
12.	Small & Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme (SMEEIS)	To provide credit facilities for small and medium entrepreneurs	Lack of national spread in implementation
13	Micro Finance Banks	Established to provide finance for the active poor in the population	Lack of national spread and high interest rate.

Sources: Central Bank of Nigeria, 2008 in Abimbola and Agboola (2011)

In general, Abimbola and Agboola [16] concluded that the aggregate goals of these policies and programmes include, amongst others, stimulation of economic development, empowerment of the disadvantaged portion of the population, employment generation and invariably, poverty reduction. Going through the remarks in the programmes listed above it can be concluded that the objectives were not satisfactorily met.

### C. Sustainable Entrepreneurship Development

Sustainable entrepreneur stands for a business driving concept of sustainability which focuses on increasing both social as well as business value so called shared. Entrepreneurship contributes to solving the world's most challenging problems, such as climate change, finance crisis and political uncertainty as well as to ensuring business success. Fischler [24] reported that, without a shift

towards sustainable entrepreneurship, we will neither be able to maintain our affluence nor preserve our natural environment. Thus, the concept of sustainable practice in entrepreneurship has increasingly gained a foothold in the business world.

#### *D. Challenges in Sustainable Entrepreneurial Practice*

A lot of researchers have identified various challenges in the attempt to actualize a sustainable entrepreneurial practice in various locations and Nigeria as a country is not exempted of these challenges. Below are the Ten (10) most prevalent challenges applicable to the country.

- 1) Inconsistent in government policies is really a challenge the entrepreneurs will have to tackle if they must succeed in Nigeria because the entrepreneurs have no control over governance. The best strategy suggested is to keep a keen eye on government laws and swiftly adjust their business to align with the policies.
- 2) Potential Nigeria entrepreneurs go through many hardships when trying to access credit for their businesses. Lack of Credit Facilities has truncated a lot of entrepreneur dreams in the country. Despite the wide range of financial institutions that offer business loans, the high interest rates severe collateral conditions set by banks and other lending institutions deterring aspiring entrepreneurs.
- 3) Corruption is widespread and all present corruption that makes the procurement of licenses, permits, goods and services from government agencies and even the payment of taxes and levies difficult without playing the game i.e. paying bribes and kickbacks.
- 4) Infrastructure in the country has become a nightmare to both entrepreneurs and the rest of the country's population. The cost of doing business has tremendously escalated as a result of existing infrastructure deteriorating and in some places it is non-existent. For instance, the outcome of power problems has prompted entrepreneurs to generate power through expensive ways that have in turn increased their production costs and made their products uncompetitive due to high prices.
- 5) Although entrepreneurs in a country have a responsibility of funding the government through paying taxes, most of the taxes charged on entrepreneurs are not lawful and have the effect of increasing the cost of doing business. These taxes are questionable and in the case where they are genuine, they are mostly duplicated and this has the effect of increasing the cost of doing business [20].
- 6) Failure to Adapt to the Changing Business Environment. According to Ihugba et al [20], majority of those who venture into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises do so because of their need to make money and in almost all cases, such entrepreneurs lack relevant and adequate information about the businesses they engage in. and in the event where problems arise, most of these business owners lack sufficient problem solving skills and in the end they find it hard to survive.
- 7) Security Issues in the country has adversely affected sustainable entrepreneurship practice in Nigeria. According to Arizona [25], Nigeria has become a den of kidnapping and resulting in incessant hostage taking, kidnapping and unjust harassment and when there is no guarantee of security of lives and properties, it is difficult to run a successful venture.
- 8) Political and social movements strongly affect the level of entrepreneurial activity in Nigeria. Religious intolerance and ethnic warfare limit country progress in some areas of the country.
- 9) The lack of enforcement of Nigerian patent laws discourages entrepreneurs from commercializing their ideas and inventions.
- 10) Finally, the lack of systematic and strategic planning has stalled innovations in entrepreneurship practice in the country

### **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

All paragraphs must be indented. All paragraphs must be justified, i.e. both left-justified and right-justified.

#### *A. Research Design*

A combination of case study and survey designs were deployed for this research. Specifically exploratory case study was to unravel the perception of existing entrepreneurs in mostly small and medium scale businesses within Idah in Kogi State, Nigeria, while survey design dovetailed into the design of questionnaire that was used to elicit data of exploratory cases of existing entrepreneurs.

#### *B. Objective-Variable-Data Matrix*

For the purpose of this study, the object-variable-data matrix below was formulated (Table II). The essence is to provide at a glance the link between study objectives, variables connected to the objectives, and techniques of data analysis. It is on the basis of this matrix that the design of the study questionnaire was actualized.

Table II Object-variable-data matrix for the research

Research objective	Variables	Sources of data	Techniques of data analysis
To describe the socio-economic characteristics of entrepreneurs	(a) Gender	Questionnaire	(a) Frequency distribution (b) Percentages
	(b) Age of respondent		
	(c) Highest academic qualification		
	(d) Marital status		
	(e) Entrepreneurial skills		
	(f) Years of Experience in business		
To assess the challenges confronting sustainable practice of entrepreneurship	(a) Business plan and government policies		(a) Weighted mean score (b) Ranking
	(b) Economic challenges		
	(c) Cultural beliefs and lack of exposure		
	(d) Threats from competitors		
	(e) Constraints to skill expansion		
	(f) Actor co-operation and business networks		
to identify the environmental factors influencing entrepreneurial sustainability	(a) Economic factors		(a) Weighted mean score (b) Ranking
	(b) Social factors		
	(c) Political factors		
	(d) Psychological factors		

### C. Sources of Data

Sources of data for this research include scholarly publications comprising books, journals, and Newspaper Publications which provided the theoretical foundation for the study. Furthermore, data elicited from questionnaire respondents (small and medium scale business operators) in the study area was used to address the observable gaps in existing literature pertaining to environmental factors that exert influence on sustainable entrepreneurial practice.

### D. Questionnaire Design

The design of questionnaire used to elicit primary data for this research was instantiated using the object-variable-data matrix in Table II above. The questionnaire was structured in two sections. The first section contained questions design to elicit the background information of the respondents and to help address the first objective of the research and validate the research data for further analysis. The Second section comprises questions designed to elicit data from the existing entrepreneurs in the study area pertaining to their perception of environmental factors that affect the sustainability of their entrepreneurial drive. In addition to the variables of the second and third objective of study above, other content of the second section of the questionnaire include an assessment of the entrepreneurial zeal of respondents, and an assessment of respondents' awareness of the impact of environmental factors affecting sustainability practice in Entrepreneurship development. A combination of open and closed-ended questions were adopted to allow for respondents' freedom in choice of answers and perception towards environmental factors that affect the sustainability of their entrepreneurial drive.

### E. Sample Size Determination

Sample size for this research was determined using a combination of judgemental sample designs and snow ball technique. A two-stage approach was adopted for the determination of the sample size. At the planning phase of the research instrumentation, a sample size of 50 respondents was envisaged. The first stage of the non-probability sampling entailed the identification of twelve respondents who were mainly artisans and traders operating opposite the entrance gate of the Federal Polytechnic Idah, Nigeria. These leading respondents further linked the researchers to their colleagues who were also into small and medium scale enterprises. To this end, the snowballing amounted to the identification of 38 additional respondents thus, bringing the total number of respondents to 50 in consonance with the desired sample size for the study.

### F. Data Analysis and Presentation Techniques

Techniques used to analyze and present data for this research include frequency distribution tables, percentages, weighted mean score, group mean score, and ranking on the basis of descending order of (group) mean score.

On the basis of the 5-point likert scale, the following criteria table was developed:

Table III Range of (group) ordinal mean score and their interpretation

Absolute ordinal value of response	Range of (group) mean score	Response (General interpretation)
5	4.50 – 5.00	Strongly agree
4	3.50 – 4.49	Agree
3	2.50 – 3.49	Indifferent/Undecided
2	1.50 – 2.49	Disagree
1	1.00 – 1.49	Strongly disagree

The formula used to calculate the mean score (MS) of ordinal responses is expressed as follows:

$$MS = \frac{\sum f_i w_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{(5 \times f_5) + (4 \times f_4) + (3 \times f_3) + (2 \times f_2) + (1 \times f_1)}{f_5 + f_4 + f_3 + f_2 + f_1} \quad (1)$$

Where  $f_5$  to  $f_1$  represents the frequency of respondents that chose specific answers to the questions that bear the ordinal values in Table III above, and  $w_i$  denotes the individual weights or ordinal score attached to the specific answers to the questions.

Furthermore, the formula for the group means score (GMS)

$$GMS = \frac{MS_1 + MS_2 + MS_3 + \dots + MS_n}{n} \quad (2)$$

Where  $MS_1$  to  $MS_n$  represents the mean score of individual variables associated with an environmental factor affecting the sustainability of entrepreneurship practice in the study area, and  $n$  denotes the number of these variables.

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the 50 questionnaire that were administered to the small scale entrepreneurs in the study area, 39 were successfully retrieved. However 4 out of the 39 retrieved questionnaires were found to be improperly completed by the respondents concerned. Therefore, an effective sample size of 35 respondents was adopted following the screening of the 35 questionnaires that were duly completed. The results of this study have been categorized under the following headings:

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.  
Challenges facing sustainable practice; and  
Environmental factors influencing entrepreneurial sustainability.

##### A. Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Majority of the entrepreneurs in the study area are males as shown in Table IV, 60% of the entrepreneurs have their ages range between 25-40 years, thus it was concluded that, majority of the respondents are in their active and productive age. Looking at the educational status, 57% of the respondents had First degree/HND, while 29% had completed their National Diploma. This implies a highly educated entrepreneur. In the study area, it was also observed that, 34% were married and 66% were not. This may corroborate the fact that majority are within the productive age. Five expertises of the entrepreneurs were identified in the study area.

Table IV Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variables	Descriptions	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Gender	Male	21	60
	Female	14	40
Age	Below 25years	8	23
	25-40 years	21	60
	40yrs and Above	6	17
Educational Qualification	SSCE	5	14
	ND	10	29
	First Degree/HND	20	57
Marital Status	Single	23	66
	Married	12	34

Entrepreneurial Skills	Shoe making	2	6
	Furniture making	6	17
	Fish farming	7	20
	Poultry	8	23
	Tailoring	12	34
Years of Business Experience	Below 5 years	6	17
	5-10 years	15	43
	11-20 years	10	29
	30yrs & Above	4	11
Factors influencing the Entrepreneurial drive of respondents	Need to Increase Income	9	26
	To be self employed	8	23
	Lack of job opportunity	18	51

Source: Field Survey

It was further revealed that, Tailoring dominates the expertise with 34% thus making it the largest contributor in the survey. The experience of the entrepreneurs shows that, 83% of them had been in business for over six years, which is good enough to have ideas of challenges under investigation. 51% of the respondents being the majority identified lack of job opportunity as the motive behind their engagement in entrepreneurial activities; while 26% said they need to increase their monthly income.

#### B. Awareness of Sustainability Practice in Entrepreneurship Development

In attempt to examine the awareness of sustainability practice in entrepreneurship development in the study area, Table V revealed that, 83% of the respondents acknowledged increase in the entrepreneurial activities towards sustenance in the country, while 17% felt no impact. 71% also commended government campaigns' efforts in sustaining entrepreneurial practice and 95% of the respondent believed that sustainability practice is very important towards the building of a prosperous society.

Table V Awareness of Sustainability Practice in Entrepreneurship Development

Descriptions	Yes (%)	No(%)
Increase in entrepreneur development activities	83	17
Federal Government campaign towards sustainable practice	71	29
Relevance of sustainability in building prosperous society	95	5

#### C. Challenges to Sustainable Entrepreneurial Practice

The significant challenges faced by entrepreneur in their bids towards sustenance are revealed in the Table VI. The challenges identified were all significant using 5-point Likert scale rating. However, lack of business plans and government policies were identified to be the most challenging factor. This may corroborate the fact that majority of them confessed to venturing into the entrepreneurial activities for surviving not minding to know the skill to be acquired and as such lack business plan. Some of the respondents also confessed to the threat from other competitors, especially the unorganized entrepreneurs. Lack of cooperation and poor networking among the participants also limit the strength of the program and this may be as a result of the need to protect business secret.

Table VI Entrepreneurs' challenges to sustainable practice

Descriptions	Mean score	Rank
Lack of Business Plan and Government policies	4.63	1
Economic Challenges	4.43	2
Cultural Believes and Lack of exposure	4.08	3
Threats from the competitors	4.00	4
Limit in the skill expansion	3.89	5
Lack of actors co-operation and networking	3.71	6



#### D. Environmental Factors influencing Entrepreneurial Sustainability

Environmental factors affecting entrepreneurial development in the study area are revealed in Table VII. All the categories reviewed significantly influenced entrepreneur activities. It shows that reasonable numbers of the respondents believed in the listed factors and its implication towards the success of the skill within the study area.

Table VII Environmental Factors Influencing Entrepreneurial Sustainability

The Factors	Variable description	Mean score	Rank	Group Mean	Group Rank
Economic Factors	Market	4.54	2	4.46	2
	Capital	4.91	1		
	Labour	4.31	4		
	Raw materials	4.51	3		
	Industrial policy	4.23	6		
	Fiscal policy	4.28	5		
Social Factors	Social mobility	4.29	3	4.35	3
	Security	4.43	1		
	Legitimacy of entrepreneurship	4.34	2		
Political Factors	Political stability	4.40	2	4.34	4
	Government ideology	4.20	3		
	Change in policies	4.43	1		
Psychological Factors	Need for achievement	4.48	2	4.51	1
	Perception and motivation	4.34	3		
	Learning and personality	4.71	1		

Source: Field Survey

However, Psychological factors were identified as the most severe categories of factors influencing entrepreneurship development. This further depicts that, the immediate needs of the entrepreneurs in this location determines the sustainability of entrepreneurial practice. Considering the overall variables, capital, learning and personality and market were identified as the most determinant factors towards sustainability while, fiscal policy, industrial policy and government ideology were observed not to influence sustainability in the location.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, this paper has tried to unfold various issues affecting the development of entrepreneurs in Idah Local government area of Kogi State, attempts have been made on the level of awareness of sustainability practice, its challenges and environmental factors influencing their performance towards sustainable practice as well. While the level of awareness of sustainable practice was observed to be satisfactory, the challenges still pose a threat to the actualization of entrepreneurship goals. The roles of entrepreneurship in global business of developing countries like Nigeria is also significant towards the promotion of capital formation, creation of immediate large-scale employments, promotion of balanced regional development and mobilization of capital and skills. If entrepreneur is to be fully developed in Nigeria towards the actualization of their goals, there is need to operate in a conducive environment which is believe to be the role of government. The reviewed literature is in line with the past authors; however the absence of viable inter-regional transport routes poses a treat to the speedy development of the upcoming entrepreneurs since they all rely on one source of market. The established entrepreneurs sail perfectly and confirmed they find it hard to meet the demand of their customers due to lack of available resources. In view of this, it is thus recommended that enabling environment should be provided for practicing entrepreneur through active government policies and plans. Government through the financial institutions should also increase their lending provisions for the entrepreneurs. Training, capital and technical assistance should be conveniently made available to the potential and practicing entrepreneurs, while private companies should partner with government in the business of developing entrepreneurial skills with a view to eliminating skill shortage. Cooperation and good networking amongst entrepreneur will also go along way towards sustenance practice in the region.

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