

The influence of local conditions and infrastructure on social entrepreneurship in Zimbabwe

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Abstract: Local and international developments are apparent that local conditions and availability of infrastructure are significant fields that researchers have discovered interestingly in the context of social entrepreneurship and poverty reduction. The significance of these antecedents is critically desirable for the growth of a nation while designating entrepreneurial abilities of a societal confrontation of its tenacious social difficulties. The criticality of this study rests on seeking to ascertain the influence of local conditions and infrastructure in Zimbabwe. A pragmatist paradigm was adopted and a cross-sectional questionnaire design of all the ten provinces of Zimbabwe was conducted on a sample size of 384 respondents. A mixed method approach was used to ensure triangulation. This study aims at increasing is expected to increase the appreciation and knowledge of the nation's share of social initiatives. Once this phenomenon is known, the study is also expected to influence Government policy, Support and Development institutions to reflect and refine their strategic interventions in stimulating and promoting the incidence of social entrepreneurship.

Keywords: social entrepreneurship, poverty, local conditions, infrastructure

Introduction

Local, social and economic context are an important factor that can contribute to the establishment of an enterprise because an individual interacting with environment and relevant stakeholders can be of substantial motivation for business start-ups. According to Thompson (2009) studies do not offer consistent findings on this matter. The emergence of entrepreneurs has produced a significant impact on the world-wide economy. The major task of entrepreneurs has changed the world by investing in R&D and turning it into necessary goods and services for the society to the extent of providing job opportunities and by providing and addressing environmental disputes. Most authors have tried to explain internal factors that motivate individuals to start-up projects (Ajzen, 1985). However, the other factors such as external ones have now been factored in by some economists who realised an incomplete job without them (Vrugt, 1994).

The GEM's conceptual framework used to know the different environmental factors influencing entrepreneurs and how they can stimulate or hinder their activities has been significant. Entrepreneurial intention has been defined by Bird (1988). Bird illustrated the entrepreneurial intention as the state of mind directing a person's intention towards specific object or a path in the pursuit of achieving sound mind. The environmental factors conditions include entrepreneurial finance, the government policy, the entrepreneurial education, the research and development transfer, the commercial and legal Infrastructure, the internal market, dynamics, the entry regulation, the physical infrastructure and the cultural and social norms. The multiple variables that compose all the environmental conditions are the key determinants of the emergence and growth of new companies whose values differ from country to country.

Multiple variables causing environmental conditions



Source: Adapted from: Isenberg (2010); World Economic Forum (2013)

Finance

Finance, though probably the most critical obstacle among potential entrepreneurs when it comes to starting up a venture, it is also the most supportive measure of entrepreneurial development. Capital is needed by entrepreneurs for three major reasons. These reasons include starting up a company, diversification of risks associated with the new venture and to develop and grow the enterprise in pursuance of company objectives. Different fundraising activities include; funding the business by oneself, getting a creditor bank loan, joining a start-up incubation, negotiating with strategy partner or customer, soliciting venture-capital investors, requesting a business grant, applying to a local angel-investor, asking for capital from the family or through equity trading or crowd finding. Grants and foreign direct investments are most favorable due to the straight forwardness in obtaining non payable capital. In agreement, Urbano (2006) strengthens this argument when he asserted that entrepreneurs are generally compelled to search for this kind of finding due to the absence of capital to begin operating the high cost of private funding, and the difficulty of funding external resources. Besides grants not involving payment of interest or to be paid back, the most important issue concerning grants is that their availability depends on the country in which the entrepreneur wants to perform.

On the other hand, with foreign direct investments, the economic theory demonstrates that they can have either a positive or negative impact on the likelihood to start a business. However, some economists argue that this kind of investments enhances the trade flows by increasing the production impact, competitiveness and maintaining the exports, and by causing a transfer of workers from domestic companies to foreign enterprises (Epperson et al., 2012). Other scholars believe that these investments involve an economic development that can be seen by the potential entrepreneurs as a competitive advantage. It is therefore concluded that the ease of access to capital and the greater the availability of financial resources to set up the business, the greater the entrepreneurial intention.

Government policy

Governments are critical systems with an essential role in the economic grant of a state and the efficiency of its market. Entrepreneurs have to consider two fundamental components before launching the project since they can end up as barriers to the creation of their business. The elements are the government policies and regulations and the procurement programmes which supports entrepreneurship. The relevant government policies are taxation, social security arrangements and labour market legislation regarding hiring and firing (Audretsch, Grilo and Thurik, 2007). Therefore, governments that is, more supportive and with taxes, in the sense of imposing a correct taxation, are likely to have a more favorable role in entrepreneurship, meaning that, a favorable government policy will positively increase entrepreneur's indentation.

Entrepreneurial Education

It is commonly understood that the academic context may represent the first contact with entrepreneurship for many people, either during their stage in school or college or once they finish it and decide to continue by themselves. Gnywali and Forgel (1994) assert that entrepreneurs would only overcome various problems they encounter at different stages if only they are equipped with technical skills. Entrepreneurial education has been supported by some scholars for three reasons. These reasons include; improving the ability

to address the issues that the opportunities and creation of a new business shaping their attitudes and behaviors by inculcating them in culture (Levie and Autio, 2008). This leads to an assumption that higher ability to spot opportunities results in the ease of undertaking a project. Therefore, it can be concluded that an exposure of people to a wide and deep entrepreneurial education will positively increase the entrepreneurial intention.

Research and development transfer

The relationship of the Research and Development Transfer is to create new products and service and to improve the existing ones for both economic growth and the enhancement of the quality of life. This comes through the realization that knowledge itself though important and necessary to carry out the development of an idea; it is not enough sometimes because the use of technology and resources is equally important. Inventors need to consider the protection of a differentiated product or service that is newly created through the intellectual property rights. This may help the transformation of their innovation into competitiveness especially its technology companies, where huge amounts of money are to be invested and new innovations are made each day. Upadhyaya (2015) describes three types of intellectual property which are patents, trademarks and copyrights which he claimed are assets of its owner and have a commercial value to them. Since they are assets they can be bought and sold. In fact, the kind of protection is very costly and may require a lot of time due to all the documents required. In regard to the prices of intellectual property which are usually out of reach, entrepreneurs are supposed to do a cost benefit analysis due to the benefit gained.

The financial and other costs of doing it right may exceed the benefit. According to Levie and Autio (2008) this leads to the conclusion that cheap and quick transfer of R&D enhances entrepreneurship instead of an expensive and slow transfer. Therefore, a cheap transfer of R&D will positively increase entrepreneurial intention (Levie and Autio, 2008).

Commercial and legal infrastructure

All potential entrepreneurs need commercial and legal infrastructure which includes assessment services which are hired in order to manage the entrepreneurial procedure. These services are needed for official operations by individuals who are willing to start a business to obtain all the authorisations, licences, concessions and verifications. Some of these services may be accounting, consulting or financing among many others and that these services have specific costs and time. Taylor(2018) stated that the necessary time to begin depends on the type and complexity of the venture and on the type of person who is setting it up. Taylor (2018) holds that a simple business which does not require a proper office, employees, and a product to be mounted, that does not need initial capital can commence in a few weeks whereas a complex one with the above elements previously described would take a minimum of three months for its initial operation (Taylor, 2008). However, some authors agree that the increase of the time to start a company discourages the entrepreneurial activity (Djankov, La Potra, Lapez-deSilaves and Shleifer, 2002). Djankov et al, (2002) suggest that long procedures and long delays may make entry less attractive to potential entrepreneurs (Djankov et al, 2002) for what can be interpreted as a lower enterprising intention. This leads to the interpretation that a favourable commercial and legal infrastructure will positively increase the entrepreneurial intention.

Internal Market Dynamism

Internal market dynamics entail the price changes that are produced by the variations in either the supply or demand for a specific market. Entrepreneurs may be affected by many dynamics which some scholars demonstrate as positively linked with entrepreneurial activity (Shapiro, 1978; Gibbaud and Ritchie, 1982). For example, the inflation rate is viewed as an increase in the relative price level and can be perceived by an entrepreneur as a relevant business opportunity in the sense that they can entail a higher income for the sales of their products or services. Furthermore, this leads to a reduction of unemployment because with the formation of new companies more people may be hired thus producing remarkable economic growth. Perotti and Valpin (2004) argue that the reduction in the inflation may discourage the intention of entrepreneurs to start a venture. The impact of the market dynamics on the likelihood to set up a business is not clear at all as it can be either positive or negative.

Any entrepreneur wishing to start- up a company has to meet administrative requirements (Djankov et al (2002). These requirements are classified as tax related, labour/social security related, safety and health and environment related requirements Djankov et al, 2002). However, the regulations for starting a business can be economic and sacrificial. As earlier mentioned, time can be increased if the licences and permits required to operate are delayed and that new venture creation is restricted when barriers to entry are high (Djankov et al, 2002). The number of documents needed as well as the delays and constraints that can happen in them can diminish the entrepreneurial activity because the window of opportunity may have passed by the time all

regulations are compiled with (Levie and Autio, 2008). Thus, a supportive entry regulation without delays and constraints will positively increase the entrepreneurial intention.

Physical infrastructure

Several physical infrastructures that are basic for an entrepreneur to operate include; transport networks like highways and rails, territories and constructions, means of communication such as the internet or telephone, waterways and electricity supplies. It is common knowledge that the availability of these facilities increases the willingness of individuals to start a business (Carter et al, 1996; Dubini, 1989). Therefore, it can be concluded that an easy access to physical utilities will positively increase the entrepreneurial intention.

Geographical Disparities theory

Geographical disparities cause different types of poverty. There is rural poverty, ghetto poverty, urban disinvestment, Southern poverty, third world poverty and other framings of the problem that represent a spatial characterisation of poverty that exists separate from other theories. However, these geographic based theories have a tendency of building on the other theories. This particular theory calls attention to other factors. According to Bradshaw et al (2005) poverty caused by Geographical disparities calls attention to the fact that people, institutions and cultures in certain areas lack the objective resources needed for the generation of wellbeing and income and that they lack the ability to claim redistribution (Bradshaw et al, 2005). They added that space is not a backdrop for capitalism, but rather is restructured by it and contributes to the system's survival. Recent explanations the reasons of poverty intensity in certain areas include disinvestment, closeness to natural resources density, diffusion innovation and several other factors (Morrill and Wohlenberg, 1971). Weber and Jensen (2004) observe that most literature finds a rural differential in poverty disregarding the spatial effect not to be as clearly isolated from individual effects as needed for confidence.

Another view comes from Goldsmith and Blakely (1992) who offer a comprehensive perspective and the link between development and poverty in urban contexts. Their disagreement originates from their book; 'Separate Societies' which contends that joint procedures of movement of households and jobs away from poor areas in central cities and rural regions create a departure of work, residence and economic, social and political life. It is well known that these processes which have already been discussed are multiplied by racism and political indifference of the localities in which they flourish. Special concentrations of poverty come from the economic agglomeration theory. This is usually used to explain the emergence of strong industrial clusters (Bradshaw, Kin, and Walhstram, 1999). Agglomeration indicates how propinquity of similar firms attracts supportive services and markets, which further attracts more firms. The reverse situation brings about diverse effects whereby the propinquity of poverty and the conditions leading to poverty or the consequences of poverty (crime and inadequate social services) generate more poverty, while competitive areas attract business clusters, drawing away from impoverished communities.

As pointed out by Mangat, Zain,&Jamaluddin, Z. (2018). rural areas are often the last stop of infrastructure that allows development of human resources. Areas left behind experience the longest competition in restructuring of the economy because the jobs in these categories are most likely to move to less developed countries. An increasing body of literature maintains that much growth is often seen in advantaged areas than disadvantaged areas even in periods of general economic growth (Menike, 2018).

Thirdly, the perspective involves is discriminatory out-migration. Teye (2018) holds that migration from by Ghetto people out of central city locations to other places even though they held the highest education, the utmost skills, broadest world view and most widespread opportunities. Teye (2018) argues that these departing migrants were the community's best role models and were often civic leaders. Rural poverty has a similar attribute to selective out migration due to population density (both low rural density and the negative impact of high density). This is another part of a growing body of theory on spatial variables in social science using the tools of C18 to track spatial dynamics of opportunity and poverty (Bradshaw and Miller, 2008).

Geography of Poverty theory

Key dynamic that leads to decline in depressed areas while other areas are growing should be directly solved by the geographical theory of poverty. The geographical theory is meant to direct the community developers to look at places and the processes by which they can become self-sustaining instead of focusing on individuals, business, governments' welfare systems or cultural process. Morill and Wohleriberg (1971) point out that this process is not easy. According to Bradshaw et al (2005) some regional poverty analysis made proposals encouraging migration as a way of reducing poverty but to allow people in a once growing economy. However, the rural poor people became urban poor after migrating to the city and ending up in more helpless situations.

This theory aims at overloading the geographical forces by assisting communities with development programs, redress the situation, helping the communities to progress and identify their assets. Stronger geographical areas can be built through a variety of ways. Blakely (1992) pointed out the need to improve local industry competitiveness through cluster development while Bradshaw (2001) encourages building creative communities. There is need for the establishment of enterprise zones, redevelopment and other tax based incentive programs for economic development and private investments. Inclusionary zoning, affordable housing and similar programs that place conditions on development also boost poverty alleviation. Other innovations in this regard include downtown revitalization and civic improvements that increase amenities and make areas more attractive, with the intention of stimulating employment and tax revenues. Infrastructure investments including interstate highways, parks, water, waste disposal, schools and other public facilities can be put in place. This theory suggests national and regional investment that shifts funds from one area to another. The community development approach through the vision of community, planning and especially community investment is key to efforts to change distressed areas and places where rampant poverty exists. The possibility is certain because community developers understand the community. Their efforts often leverage community assets, integrate economic development in an area with housing and other spatially allocated factors and hope that there will be opportunities for residents.

Research methodology

A pragmatist paradigm was adopted and a cross-sectional questionnaire design of all the ten provinces of Zimbabwe was conducted on a sample size of 384 respondents. A mixed method approach was used to ensure triangulation. A sample size of 39 participants was calculated using Cochran’s formula and proportionate stratification. Simple random sampling was used to select shopping centres in suburbs and districts where participants were selected conveniently. Interview participants were chosen purposively. A total of 100 data collectors were employed for this study, 10 for each province. Each data collector was assigned between 4 to 5 shopping centres selected using simple random sampling. In rural areas the first step was for the data collectors to introduce themselves to village heads indicating their intention to collect data. The data collectors then chose one participant at each shopping centre conveniently to whom they also introduced themselves and established good rapport. In urban areas the data collectors obtained a letter from the police allowing them to collect data on the condition that they were to observe strict Covid-19 regulations such as wearing of face masks, social distancing and use of sanitizers. The data collectors then sought informed consent from the targeted participants by first explaining the purpose of the study and how it would benefit the respondents’ communities and the respondents themselves. The data collectors assured anonymity and confidentiality to the respondents by explaining how the collected information will be stored and used and distributed questionnaires to individuals who agreed to participate in the study. All data collectors reported that data collection was smooth which is reflected in the number of completed and returned questionnaires. After the questionnaires were collected, they were put in an envelope and sealed and put in a safe for 28 days to make sure there were no Covid-19 viruses still surviving if any during coding and data capture.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

Response Rate

Province	Number of questionnaires distributed	Number of returned questionnaires	Response Rate
Mashonaland East	45	45	100%
Mashonaland West	45	45	100%
Matabeleland North	45	45	100%
Bulawayo Metropolitan	45	45	100%
Harare Metropolitan	45	45	100%
Manicaland	45	41	91.1%
Masvingo	45	45	100%
Mashonaland Central	45	39	86.7%
Midlands	45	39	86.7%
Matabeleland South	45	44	97.8%
Total	450	433	96.2%

The table above shows that there was a 100% response rate in Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Bulawayo Metropolitan, Harare Metropolitan and Masvingo provinces. The response rate in Manicaland was 91.1%, Mashonaland Central 86.7%, Midlands 86.7% and Matabeleland South 97.8%. The overall response rate was 96.2%. The response rates were very high due to the fact that the researcher engaged a trained data collection team in each province who established good rapport with the research participants before handing out the questionnaires. According Kraemer (1992) the response rate above 50% for a survey is considered good. The high response rate in this study enhanced the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Nationwide Respondents' Characteristics

Gender	Male	180	41.6
	Female	253	58.4

The results in the table above show that 41.6% of the respondents were male and 58.4% of the respondents were female. Effort was made to get responses from both males and females to get balanced information in the process increasing the validity of the findings. But it can also be inferred from the results that more women seem to be involved in social entrepreneurial activities than their male counterparts. Amin (2010) concurred with these results when pointing out that anecdotal evidence existed that showed that women entrepreneurs and workers constitute a much higher proportion in the informal sector. This is also an expected result when taken from an African point of view where the burden of fending for the family falls on the shoulders of women. Women are generally said to exhibit more modest business growth ambitions than men but they also bear an unfair share of domestic workload constraining their intended growth thresholds.

Age

Age	below 20	57	13.2
	21 to 30	121	27.9
	31 to 40	130	30.0
	41 to 50	83	19.2
	Above 50	42	9.7

The results show 13.2% of the respondents were below 20 years of age, 27.9% from 21 to 30, 30% from 31 to 40, 19.2% from 41 to 50 and 9.7% above 50 years. All age groups were represented giving a balanced view. It is also interesting to note that social enterprises are distributed across all age groups. There is however a growing trend of young people in particular that facilitate their passion for social change into new enterprises. There are more social entrepreneurs in the 18-34 age group than commercial entrepreneurs in every global region except in Latin America indicating high contribution of millennial generation to socio-economic transformation (Bosma, Schott, Terjesen and Kew, 2016).

Marital Status

Marital Status	Single	159	36.7
	Married	206	47.6
	Divorced	34	7.9
	Widowed	33	7.6

The composition of respondents by marital status was 36.7% single, 47.6% married, 7.9% divorced and 7.6% widowed. This enabled the researcher to collect information from a diverse group of individuals increasing the validity and reliability of the findings. In the entrepreneurship literature several scholars have affirmed that support from a spouse/companion is a key factor for success. Spousal support in entrepreneurship can be instrumental, informational and emotional in nature (Parasuraman et al, 1996; Brockhaus, 1980). Hence one could posit that entrepreneurs with spouses may be more optimistic about their chances of success, and subsequently have a stronger desire to grow their firm.

However, while having a spouse can be seen as beneficial for the nascent entrepreneur, it may also be a source of problems, particularly for women. According to social role theory (Eagly, 1987), the behaviour of men and women is governed by the stereotypes of their social roles.

Number of Children

Number of Children	0 to 1	180	41.6
	1 to 5	227	52.4
	6 to 10	23	5.3
	10 and above	3	.7

Regarding the distribution of respondents according to the number of children they have the results are as follows: 0 to 1 child 41.6%, 1 to 5 children 52.4%, 6 to 10 children 5.3% and above 10 children 0.7%. The results show that the majority of respondents 59.4% had responsibilities to provide and prepare a better life for their children. For entrepreneurs, being a parent may impact growth intentions in different ways. It could be argued that becoming a parent would increase an entrepreneur's perception of the minimum acceptable financial rewards that a new venture should yield and thus increase their growth intentions (Davis and Shaver, 2012). It can be argued that this is particularly the case when it comes to single parents, as there is only one income in the household to rely on (one breadwinner). On the other hand, parental demands (referring to the extent of responsibility for child care and housework) have important implications for the time available to devote to business and the work role for entrepreneurs (Parasuraman et al, 1996). Previous research has found that entrepreneurs with dependent children have lower career/achievement motivations and higher personal life motivations (DeMartino et al, 2006). Higher personal life motivations i.e. looking for more flexibility and a better work life balance) may imply lower growth intentions. When dependent children are included in the analysis, the differences between men and women entrepreneurs increase (DeMartino and Barbato, 2003; 2002). The balance between family responsibilities and work is more often considered a challenge by women compared to men (Jennings and McDougald, 2007).

Extended Family

Extended Family	Yes	246	56
	No	187	43.2

On the question of whether the respondents had extended family 56.8% said yes and 43.2 % said no. In the African culture and tradition taking care of the extended family is very important and something that is expected but increases the burden of responsibilities on the social entrepreneur.

Employment Status

Employment Status	Once Employed	160	37.0
	Never Employed	95	21.9
	Retrenched	107	24.7
	Self-employed	71	16.4
	Retired	0	0

The table above shows that 37% of the respondents were once employed, 21.9% were never employed, 24.7% were retrenched and 16.4% were self-employed. Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory defines experiential learning as "the process whereby knowledge is created through the transformation of experience" (Kolb, D.A 1984). Everyone has a story and a past. Some stories are worse than others. According to Swindoll (n.d) we cannot change the things which happened in the past, but we can alter some of the portion in the future taking past as standards. Hence our prior experience will assist to shape today. There are three types of pre launched experience most entrepreneurs have behind their successful businesses: first they have worked in the same industry, second, related industry and third, frequent user of the product (Glauser& Holland, 2016). Prior work experience can be defined in numerous ways in general, it is any experience a person gains while working in a specific field or occupation. According to Prospects (2019) past work exposure is important for having a bright career. Furthermore, it entails that there are no worries about whether work is for a short time or longer work exposure it will always aid you in gaining future jobs. Family ties are valuable, but not essential, in establishing transnational ventures. According to Gielnik, Zacher, and Wang, (2018) people over 40 years, having wider prior work experience related to entrepreneurship as compared to younger people stated that prior work experience positively influenced their self-efficacy as well as entrepreneurial expectation. While Fatoki (2014) finds that university students having prior work experience have greater levels of entrepreneurial intention (vs students having no exposure). However, the difference is not statistically significant. According to Liguori, Bendickson, and Mcdowell, (2018) the engrossment in the creation of diverse businesses also offers a chance of having insights of the perils and glitches allied with new firms. Entrepreneurial exposure is a key

element connected with contributions and part of the entrepreneur in new firm establishment. Precisely, insightful prior work knowledge can offer a competitive edge and an indicator to an individual's likelihood of his/her creating a new venture.

Vocational skills

Vocational skills	Carpentry	24	5.5
	Building	36	8.3
	Motor mechanics	31	7.2
	Food and nutrition	43	9.9
	Fashion and fabrics	71	16.4
	Wood work	21	4.8
	Other	207	47.8

The table above shows that 5.5% of the respondents had carpentry skills, 8.3% building skills, 7.2% motor maintenance and repair skills, 9.9% food and nutrition skills, 16.4% fashion and fabrics skills, 4.8% wood working skills and 47.8% other skills like agriculture and metal fabrication. Results from a study done by Ariani and Ghafournia (2016) reveals that there is significant relationship among the socio-economic characteristics and type of skills acquired by the trainees, there is significant relationship between vocational skills utilization and entrepreneurship development and there is significant relationship between choice of skill and entrepreneurship development. The study also revealed that students kept recognizing entrepreneurship education as one of the key factors which determines one's success in entrepreneurship. The study recommended that; Institutions should now establish entrepreneurship courses as a core course for every academic program that they offer be it a certificate, a diploma or a degree as this would enable most graduates to engage them in self-employment rather than to keep on searching for paid jobs.

Academic qualification

Academic qualification	Ordinary level	152	35.1
	Advanced level	30	6.9
	Certificate	38	8.8
	Diploma	90	20.8
	Undergraduate	66	15.2
	Postgraduate	53	12.2
	Primary	2	.5

The distribution of respondents by education level was as follows: primary level 0.5%, ordinary level 35.1%, advanced level 6.9%, tertiary certificate 8.8%, diploma 20.8%, undergraduate 15.2%, postgraduate 12.2%. A research carried out by Dragomir and Panzaru (2015) across Europe reveals that there is significant relationship between education and entrepreneurial spirit development. Education increases the interest to become an entrepreneur. Based on these aspects, it turned out that most respondents agreed that their education helped them to better understand the role of entrepreneurs in society. Also, this research suggested that the interest for the status of entrepreneur is stimulated by education.

Results and Discussion

Local conditions Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.638	10

The table above shows that alpha = 0.638 less than 0.7 which is questionable. However, an analysis of item total statistics table 3.4 above alpha does not change considerably if items are deleted so no items were deleted from the section B of the questionnaire.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.771	10

To further elaborate on local conditions infrastructure is isolated for further research.

Table 3.6 above shows that alpha = 0.771 greater than 0.7 indicating acceptable internal consistency or reliability. The items of section D are correlated; hence no items were removed from the questionnaire

Effect of local Conditions on Social Entrepreneurship

This section measures the effect of environmental conditions: accessibility, bureaucracy, proximity to towns, adequate water supply, availability of business opportunities, poverty, unemployment, favourable climatic conditions, operating businesses for supplies and overpopulation on social entrepreneurship in Harare metropolitan province. Table 4.90 gives a summary of the respondents' frequencies from the returned questionnaires. A total of the frequencies is given for each category and the overall % frequency in table 4.90 below.

Effect of local Conditions on Social Entrepreneurship

EFFECT OF LOCAL CONDITIONS ON SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP	SD	D	U	SA	A
Total Frequencies	423	589	656	962	1700
Overall % Frequency	9.8	13.6	15.2	22.2	39.3

The table above shows that about 22% of the respondents strongly agree that environmental conditions have an effect on social entrepreneurship. This involves accessibility, bureaucracy, proximity to towns, adequate water supply, availability of business opportunities, poverty, unemployment, favourable climatic conditions, operating businesses for supplies and overpopulation on social entrepreneurship in Harare metropolitan province. About 39% of the respondents agree, making a total of about 61%. About 10% of the respondents strongly disagreed, about 14% disagreed and about 15% were not sure. Results from all provinces had a general feeling that local conditions have an effect on social entrepreneurship. Nationwide, social entrepreneurs are using the available resources to improve their well-being. Some of environmental conditions are favourable while some are not favourable. Social entrepreneurs come in to solve these societal impediments.

Effect of availability of Infrastructure on Social Entrepreneurship

This section measures the effect of availability of infrastructure: Transport, electricity, communications, water supply, education facilities, training and development, market places and health facilities on social entrepreneurship in Harare metropolitan province. Table 4.92 gives a summary of the respondents' frequencies from the returned questionnaires. A total of the frequencies is given for each category and the overall % frequency in table 4.92 below.

Effect of availability of Infrastructure on Social Entrepreneurship

EFFECT OF AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP	SD	D	U	SA	A
Total Frequencies	756	775	698	760	1341
Overall % Frequency	17.5	17.9	16.1	17.6	31.0

The table shows that about 31% of the respondents agree that availability of infrastructure has an effect on social entrepreneurship. Such infrastructure includes facilities and services encouraging new ventures and growth for business, purposeful infrastructure for business, adequate communication, energy, water supply and health infrastructure including training and development support. About 17% of the respondents agreed, making a total of about 48% in agreement. About 18% strongly disagreed, about 18% disagreed and about 16% were not sure. Nationally, infrastructure is poor making it difficult to cope in social entrepreneurial activities that will lift the nation from abject poverty. It is through the use of infrastructure that will enable people to impact the nation in almost every sector. Commonly, energy supply, water supply, transport systems, purposeful buildings that enable market activities, communication systems, and health and education facilities are not readily available for everyone in the country. However, it is evident that only 47.6% is considering the value of infrastructure in social entrepreneurship.

H₁: The prevalence of Social Entrepreneurship is significantly associated with local environmental conditions.

The Chi-square test was used to test this hypothesis, see table below.

Local conditions * SE_prevalence

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	35.133 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	33.847	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	38.592	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	35.052	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	433				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 46.07.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The table shows a Chi-square value of 35.133 and p-value 0.000.

Correlation analysis

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval Pearson's R	.367	.041	8.197	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	.353	.042	7.834	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases	433			

The table 5.4 above is a confirmatory test. Spearman's correlation coefficient is 0.353 and the p-value is 0.000. There weak positive correlation.

Cramer's V

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	.493	.000
Cramer's V	.247	.000
N of Valid Cases	433	

A look at Cramer's V also shows that there is weak association between the prevalence of social entrepreneurship and local environmental conditions. The decision criteria in table below were used.

Decision criteria Cramer's V

Cramer's V Value	Decision
0	No association
0.1-0.3	Very weak association
0.31-0.4	Weak association
0.41-0.69	Moderate association
0.7-0.89	Strong association
0.9-1	Very strong association

We conclude that there is association between local conditions and the prevalence of social entrepreneurship, although this association is weak.

H₂: The prevalence of Social Entrepreneurship is significantly associated with the availability of infrastructure.

Infrastructure * SE_prevalence

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	76.613 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	74.853	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	79.504	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	76.436	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	433				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 71.71.

The table shows a Chi-square value of 76.613 and p-value 0.000.

Correlation tests

	Value	Asymp. Error ^a	Std. Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval Pearson's R	.569	.034	14.373	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	.522	.038	12.695	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases	433			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

The results of table...show that Spearman's correlation coefficient is 0.522 and a p-value 0.000 indicating moderate association between the availability of supporting infrastructure and the prevalence of social entrepreneurship.

Cramer's V

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Phi	.904	.000
Cramer's V	.452	.000
N of Valid Cases	433	

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table above shows that Cramer's V = 0.452 and p value = 0.000 indicating moderate association between the availability of supporting infrastructure and the prevalence of social entrepreneurship.

Conclusion

The study concludes that there is association between social local conditions, infrastructure and social entrepreneurship. Local conditions and infrastructure are the pillars of innovations in a nation and enable social entrepreneurship to take place. Geographical disparities can either hinder or enable progress of social enterprises, thus, improves and promotes wellbeing in different societal setups. Functional infrastructure is usable by entrepreneurs to carry out their entrepreneurial activities to a larger extent and by so doing promotes social entrepreneurship resulting in poverty reduction. While there is a positive relationship between local conditions, infrastructure and the prevalence of social entrepreneurship, the relationship is weak. Most people in Zimbabwe indicated a greater appreciation of appreciation on local conditions and infrastructure. These concepts are significant in social entrepreneurial activities. In most responses, almost three quarters valued the criticality of local conditions and infrastructure as inevitable for successful social entrepreneurship and poverty alleviation. Some of the responses indicated that some local conditions lack objective resources for successful social entrepreneurship. In this regard, local conditions and infrastructure are critical hence the need to be given great preference as critical aspects to influence social entrepreneurship.

Recommendations and policy implementation

The results of this study showed a weak relationship between local conditions and the prevalence of social entrepreneurship and a moderate association between infrastructure and the prevalence of social entrepreneurship. However, in Zimbabwe disparities in local conditions is a hindrance to the success of entrepreneurial activities, while existing infrastructure has negative effects on entrepreneurs who are passionate to change and improve their wellbeing. As indicated in the discussion above, local conditions and infrastructure are critical to social entrepreneurship, which can be tapped and exploited to create social ventures. This should inform various institutions, stakeholders, government, NGOs and other sectors that the general populace of Zimbabwe needs objective resources in order to realise and value their God given local conditions to boost the various entrepreneurial endeavours. Policy implementers also need to evaluate their intervention strategies in a bid to rigorously put to use their local conditions and improve the existing or invent modern and improved technological infrastructure to suit the social ventures that will change peoples' lives by pulling them out of poverty.

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