

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARKET ORIENTATION, TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND SMEs PERFORMANCE IN KANO.

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Abstract

This paper investigates the effect of entrepreneurship development on the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) performance in Kano. The issue of Market Orientation (MO), Total Quality Management (TQM) on the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) performance in Kano state will be an interesting area of research as a centre of commerce in Nigeria. The paper sample consists of 8,286 of all the SMEs operating in Kano state. Out of which 367 questionnaires were administered to respondents concerning the MO and TQM to SMEs performance, 297 were returned. The number of the valid questionnaires are 291. The data were analyzed using Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) to determining the effect of the variables of the study. The findings of the paper indicated that entrepreneurship development factors: MO and TQM promoting SMEs performance in Kano state. The results showed a statistically significant positive influence of both MO and TQM to SMEs performance. The finding provides the government, policy maker, small and medium enterprises development agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) and SMEs owners/managers with the important variables of this MO and TQM to SMEs performance in Nigeria. This paper also made some recommendations for future research.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Development, Market Orientation, Small and Medium Performance, Total Quality Management

INTRODUCTION

The deliberation on the issue of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) performance turned to be a major important driver as well benchmark with the regards to the issue of industrialization, modernization, urbanization, and, provision of fruitful as well as meaningful employment for the teeming unemployed youths, so as to provide per-capita income, welfare and qualitative life together with equitable income distribution to the citizenry (Aremu & Adeyemi, 2011; Rogo, Shariff & Hafeez, 2017a). Accordingly, Burli, Kotturshettar, and Kalghatgi, (2011), aver that SMEs are capable of more growth provision and progress with regards to exploiting opportunities than the large industrial sector to the economy globally. The reason is that the performance of SMEs has played a very critical role to the economic development together with the maturation of several nations' economy (Rogo, Shariff, & Hafeez, 2017b). Thus, on the issue of performance, SMEs do play a significant role globally particularly to the industrialized nations, in which it has contributed 65% employment rate and 55% rate of gross domestic product (GDP) (Egena, Ngovenda, Theresa & Bridget, 2014; SMEDAN, 2013). Likewise in the context of the Nigerian economy, as a

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developing economy, the SMEs' performance is an issue of serious attention perhaps, it is evidently proven that the performance of SMEs are persistently decreasing over many years as SMEs have been regarded as a critical sector in the economy of Nigeria. However, in the following years: 2001, 2007, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the contributions of SMEs with the regards to GDP were 62.1%, 50%, 46.54%, 48.47% and less than 10% respectively (Gbandi & Amisah, 2014; Shehu, 2014; SMEDAN, 2013). Hence, Gbandi and Amisah (2014), opined that the contribution of SMEs to the economy of Nigeria is less than 10% with regards to its GDP, which means it has evidently shown the underperformance of the Nigerian SMEs. In essence, in the year 2016, the contribution of SMEs to the GDP of the Nigerian economy was very low when it was compared to other nations' economy such as Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia and South Africa among others (Ndumanya, 2013; SMEDAN, 2013). Hence, the Nigerian government mapped out a well meaningful strategy so as to make again via entrepreneurial innovative awareness campaign together with the incentives given to newly breed entrepreneurs to the extent that, SMEs sector started consolidating its ground.

Consequently, in conjunction with the above statement, many researchers for instance Eneh, (2011); Okpara, (2011); and that of Aminu and Mohd Shariff, (2015) opined that, lack of consistency in government policies, poor as well as dilapidated social amenities, lack of commitments towards the quality standards, lack of entrepreneurial competence as well as, entrepreneurs' conservative mindset related to business risk aversion, poor access to firm's products markets, coupled with the lack of access to cost-effective and efficient sources of finance for entrepreneurial investments and host of other problems are some of the likely indicating factors that militate against the contribution of SMEs to its GDP and employment rates to the low level. Thus, recently SMEs practices being a pivot of economic and social performance in developed and that of the developing economies has been identified with several predicaments as averred by Osmond and Paul (2016), attributed poor market orientation as one of the major problems of SMEs performance, this is also supported by Oyedijo, Idris, and Aliu (2012). In another development, McLarty, Pichanic, and Srpova, (2012); Suliyanto and Rahab (2012), Rogo, Shariff, and Hafeez, (2017b) viewed poor MO as one of the problems related to the low performance of the SMEs in Nigeria.

Furthermore, many studies that were empirical in nature (for example, Almansour, 2012; Al-Swidi & Mahmood, 2012; Kober, Subraamanniam, & Watson, 2012; Nekouezadeh & Esmaili, 2013; O'Neill, Sohal, & Teng,, 2016) have connected various SMEs' performance indicators, such as market shares, profitability, and sales growth, to total quality management (TQM). However, the findings of the above-mentioned studies were conflicting. Particularly, Al-Swidi and Mahmood (2012) and that of Talib, Rahman, & Qureshi, (2013) found a significant positive relationship amid TQM and firm performance. In contrast, Augusto, Lisboa, and Yasin, (2014) examined the effects of three dimensions of TQM (organizational innovation, process innovation, and product innovation) found a significant relationship amid product innovation and firm performance.

Therefore, the SMEs' lack of performance is seriously a predicament that bothers the entire Nigerian citizens and other SMEs' stakeholders (Nuhu & Ahmed, 2017). Accordingly, several researchers such as Eneh, (2011); Okpara, (2011); SMEDAN, (2013) as well as Aminu and Mohd Shariff, (2015) conceded that, the Nigerian SMEs are faced with several serious problems such as; inconsistency in government policies, poor infrastructures facilities, multiple taxation, obsolete technology, lack of commitments to quality standards, less productivity capabilities, lack of entrepreneurial competence as well as, conservative mindset of entrepreneurial business risk aversion, poor access to markets, and lack of access to cost-effective and efficient sources of finance for entrepreneurial businesses and host of other predicaments are some of the likely factors that impinged the SMEs' contribution to GDP and employment, to the low significant level. Other numerous practical issues regarding the lack of performance (non-performance) of Nigerian SMEs are subject of discussion to all. Similarly, it had been highlighted that, the danger that the economy of Nigeria is facing resulting from neglecting SMEs sector (SMEDAN, 2013). The report indicated that the collapse of these SMEs had resulted in unemployment, loss of market and inevitably affects entrepreneurship and the entire Nigerian economy (Adesina, Oguntuga, Raimi, & Ogunremi, 2013; Nkechi, Emehlkechukwu, & Okechukwu, 2012; Nuhu & Ahmed, 2017).

Therefore, the objective of this paper is to examine the effect of entrepreneurship development on the Relationship between Market Orientation (MO), Total Quality Management (TQM) and SMEs'

performance in Nigeria. This paper is divided into introduction, literature review, theoretical framework, methodology, discussion, conclusion, and recommendations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The term SMEs have been defined in a number of ways and in various context. Different nation presents their specific meanings based on the role expected played by the country's SMEs. Therefore, many nations considered their economic indicators levels and another their industrial development level in defining SMEs (Merino, Monreal-Pérez, & Sánchez-Marín, 2015). Similarly, SMEs can be defined in relation to the Firm's or organization's size with the regards to the number of their employees that are working in that firm or organization or alternatively to some, SMEs can be defined inters of the total amount of its total assets and the level of its working capital (Mohammad, 2012; World Bank, 2013). Accordingly, European Union (EU) opines that SMEs can be defined as any business entity with number of employees between 10 to the tune of 250 and also having amount of income within \$10 to less than \$50 million range with the regards to their turnover or the value of the firm's assets ranged between the ranges of \$10 to \$49 million (Bouriet *al.*, 2011; SMEDAN, 2012; World Bank 2013). Additionally, business firm can be regarded as medium when the number of its employees are less than 250, at the same time their turnover rate can amount below €50 million and also their financial balance sheet is not amounted less than €43million (Bouri *et al.*, 2011; Rogo, Shariff, & Hafeez, 2017a; SMEDAN, 2012; World Bank, 2013).

Furthermore, SMEs' contributions in relation to the economic growth and development together with their statistical figures related to the industrialized (developed) nations can be viewed in a country such as United Kingdom (U K), in which SMEs' contribution in relation to their economic growth rate is 50% to GDP and 54.1% of employment rate (World Bank, 2013). So also, in China, the SMEs' contribution rate is 55% with regards to GDP and 75% rate of employment. However, the contribution of SMEs' in Taiwan stands at the rate of 55% to GDP and 70% rate of employment (World Bank, 2013). While, South Korea its rate stands at 55% to GDP and 70% in favor of its employment level (SMEDAN, 2012). Thus, there are several predicaments facing SME globally. Accordingly, Ghazilla, Sakundarini, Abdul-Rashid, Ayub, Olugu, and Musa, (2015) heightened some of these predicaments that are facing SME faces within the Malaysian context. Some of these major problems that the scholars highlighted include lack of available data on how to adopt and implement green initiatives as directed by Malaysian policy, coupled with lack of experience and technical expertise to implement the green initiatives. Similarly, in the Nigerian context, several factors have been identified in a lot of literature as the main issues confronting SMEs, these issues significantly contribute to these SMEs' premature death, in spite of the several benefits that are derived from the Nigerian' SMEs (Osmond & Paul, 2016).

Therefore, based on the above literature some of these numerous predicaments as well as challenges that have been identified and associated with the SMEs in t Nigeria are as follows: lack of enough working capital, lack of professional advice in relation to the nature and type of business to ventured into, lack of adequate marketing research, improper business transactions' records, lack of succession plans, inability for the entrepreneurs to separate their business activities from their family affairs, inability of procuring the right plant and machinery, poor management strategy, lack of local patronage of their manufactured goods irregular power supply, poor and lack of adequate water supply. inconsistent and unfavourable government policies, political instability, among others; has negatively affected total quality management, lack access to finance, poor market orientation as well as poor entrepreneurial orientation (Covin & Lumpkin, 2011; Covin & Miller, 2014; Nuhu & Ahmed, 2017; Wales, Patel, Parida & Kreiser, 2013). Thus, many empirical studies in relation to the performance of SMEs have used a number of strategic orientations to the performance of firm(s) (Aliyu, Rogo & Mahmood, 2015; Aminu & Mohd Shariff, 2015; Ferreira, Azevedo, & Ortiz, 2011; Lechner & Gudmundsson, 2014; Mahmood & Hanafi 2013; Nuhu & Ahmed, 2016). Therefore, this paper reviewed the previous empirical relationship amid market orientation and SMEs' performance as well as total quality management and SMEs' performance.

Relationship between Market Orientation and Firm Performance

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Traditionally, Market orientation (MO) is described as a customer-oriented business philosophy (Keelson, 2014). In the same vein, it can also be viewed from the behavioural and cultural approaches as a set of organizational behaviors which are reflected in marketing activities that SMEs undertake in their effort to provide superior values for customers (Keelson, 2014). In essence, MO has been viewed as an organizational culture that represents the values and beliefs which the top management share in relation to customer satisfaction as a mechanism for achieving superior organizational performance (Keelson, 2014). Hence, a market-oriented SMEs (business firms) have capabilities of being sensitive to what happens in the marketplace compare to non-market oriented ones. Many studies have been undertaken in relation to the concept of market orientation. Therefore, MO can be referred to the degree of intensity that SMEs have adopted the marketing concept (Kilenthong, Hultman & Hills, 2016; Lamore, Berkowitz & Farrington, 2013; Pérez-Luño & Cambra, 2013; Sheth, Parvatiyar & Sinha, 2015). Similarly, as pointed out in the prior empirical studies, the important role played by MO in influencing the performance of SMEs (Baker, Sinkula, Grinstein & Rosenzweig, 2014; Beneke, Blampied, Dewar & Soriano, 2016; Nuhu & Ahmed, 2017; Urde, Baumgarth & Merrilees, 2013; Song, Wang & Cavusgil, 2015).

Hence, needs to investigate MO due to the importance of the construct that arises in the less developed countries resulting from lack of adequate or scanty literature. Thus, Hussin, Thaheer, Badrillah, Harun, and Nasir, (2014), contended that MO has delivered a significant positive performance in the economy of the West, therefore, its implementation on the other economies becomes important, more especially looking at the constructs of MO and SMEs performance in Kano state. Although, existing empirical studies have acknowledged its relationship with greater organizational performance (Line & Runyan, 2014). However, despite its recognition as a vital business management practices aspect which ensures superlative performance of an organisation via focusing and embarking on market-oriented programs, assessing the extent of its proper application by business organizations has become a very tedious task to several marketing scholars as well as marketing practitioners (Pascucci, Bartoloni & Gregori, 2016). However, it is an effort to eradicate this difficulty that the MO evolved. Therefore, MO has been view as an organizational culture that represents the values and beliefs that the top management share in relation to customer satisfaction as a strategy for achieving higher performance in an organization (Keelson, 2014). Consequently, the concept of MO that served as an organizational culture enables SMEs' sensitivity to the market it serves, by means of gathering relevant information about specified customers' needs and competitors' strategies and capabilities for the purpose of continuously offering superior values for customers (Keelson, 2014). Therefore, a market-oriented SMEs have the capabilities of being sensitive to what happens in the marketplace when compared with those that are not market-oriented.

Even though, the issue of conceptualization, as well as operationalization of MO, gained tremendous acceptance from two popular perspectives (Keelson, 2014; Lichtenthaler, 2016; Truong, 2014). Moreover, Truong, (2014), has opined that one group that conceptualized and operationalized MO was Narver and Slater in 1990. Accordingly, Narver and Slater describe the concept of MO as an organizational culture that serves as a base for providing better values for customers (Fang, Chang, Ou & Chou, 2014). Therefore, Narver and Slater (1990) operationalized the concept of market orientation as a unidimensional construct with three components namely: customer orientation, competitor orientation, and inter-functional coordination (Narver & Slater, 1990; Shia, Chen, Ramdanyah & Wang, 2015). Consequently, this study is going to measure MO as a uni-dimensional construct, as originated from Narver and Slater (1990) and adapted from, Aminu and Mohd Shariff (2015); Suliyanto and Rahab (2012). Therefore, based on the above empirical literature results and findings, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H1: There is a significant relationship between market orientation and performance of small and medium enterprises in Nigeria.

Relationship between Total Quality Management and Firm Performance

Concerning the issue of total quality management (TQM) and SMEs performance many studies have been undertaken among which are: the study of Musa and Alawad (2011), in which a sample of three poultry processing was chosen out of eight were inspected on the impact of TQM implementation on plant productivity, using purposive sampling. Hence the result of the study indicated that TQM found to have a positive impact on the productivity of poultry processing plant. Thus, this is in concord with the findings of Naser, Alolayyan, Anuar Mohd Ali, and Idris, (2011) which had also established that there was a positive

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relationship amid TQM and firm performance. Likewise, Saleem, Siddique, Khan, Akmal, Sultan, and Khan, (2011) measure the impact of ISO 9000 certification on firm performance by administering 300 questionnaires in the survey of the cities of Lahore, Sialket and Multan in Pakistan. Thus, a convenient non-probability sampling was employed in the survey and the data were analyzed using multiple regression methods. Hence, the result of the study has shown that a positive significant relationship exists amid ISO 9000 and firm performance. Additionally, Valmohammadi (2011) had undertaken a surveyed in the sixty-five quality managers with 81.5% as the response rate and it was firm performance to be supportive, but a weak correlation established. However, the study conducted by Raja. Bodla, and Malik, (2011), they evaluated the effects of TQM practices on business performance of manufacturing SMEs' in Pakistan. A sample of sixty-five (65) managers working in the quality assurance department was employed with a descriptive statistics for the data analysis. The study's finding indicates that TQM practice has been properly implemented only in quality control, quality assurance and continuous improvement and that top management commitment is the most variable affecting TQM implementation which then directly affects business firm performance.

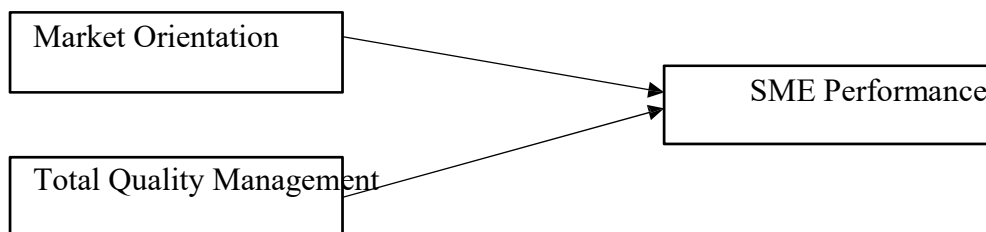
H2: There is a significant relationship between total quality management and performance of small and medium enterprises in Nigeria.

Theoretical Framework

The research framework in this study has two independent variables which will serve as representatives of the SMEs' valuable resources, namely MO and TMM. The SMEs' performance will serve as the dependent variable underpin by the resource-based view (RBV).

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Figure 1: Research Framework



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The population in this particular survey consist of the entire SMEs that are operating in the Kano state of North-western Nigeria. Similarly, according to SMEDAN (2013) and World Bank (2013), the total number of SMEs as at 2013 in this Kano state stood at 8,286, which served as the total population of the study (SMEDAN, 2013). The unit of analysis for this study is an organization whereby, owners/managers were served as the representatives of the business organization. Thus, the rationale is that SMEs (firms) will be studied. Although the performance of SMEs (firms) will be studied, owners/managers were chosen as key informants for their firms since SMEs could not speak for themselves. Moreover, owners/managers are serving as the representatives of their business firms whose responsibilities are to implement the entire organizational plans, rules and policies, strategies and procedures in running their organizations. Furthermore, owners/managers are well-informed about the day-to-day activities of that organisation and they are considered to be most knowledgeable in that organization particularly, with regards to the operation of their organizations. The samples of the study are drawn from SMEs in Kano state. The expected sample size for the study is 367 of the total population of 8,286 SMEs in the above-mentioned cities using Dillman (2007) formula. The statistical tools to be used for data analysis are partial least square-SEM (PLS-SEM) to measure the model. Hence, this study adopted stratified sampling technique. The study adopted seven-point Likert type scale (1 = Strongly

disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Somewhat disagree; 4 = Neither agree or disagree (Neutral); 5 = Somewhat agree; 6 = Agree; 7 = Strongly agree).

The performance scale used was subjective (non-financial) and measures were adapted from the work of Aminu (2015); Shehu and Mahmood (2014); Suliyanto and Rahab (2012). Market orientation with eleven (11) items was adapted from the work of Calantole (2002); Lin, Wu, and Lin, (2008); Slater and Narver (1995); Suliyanto and Rahab (2012). And Total Quality Management was measured by using eight (8) items in a single dimension adapted from Chenhall (1997); Abubakar and Mahmood (2016); Marin Vinuesa, and Ruiz Olalla (2011).

Analysis and Results

A total of 367 questionnaires were distributed to the owner/ managers of SMEs, located in the Kano state of Nigeria. Hence, self-administered questionnaire was carried out to the entire respondents. The response rate had yielded the outcome of 297 returned questionnaires. As such, the number of valid questionnaires is 291. Therefore, this gave the response rate of 79% Sekaran (2003) contended that a response rate of 30% is sufficient for surveys. The response rate of 79% is adequately enough to be considered for running the analysis of this study (Sekaran, 2003).

From the demographic analysis, the majority of the respondents in the sample, that served as the representatives of the main line of the business 138 (46.46%), were manufacturers, 91 (30.64%) were in the agricultural sector, while the remaining 68, that are representing 22.90% were in service providers. Besides the main line of the respondents' business, respondents (owner/managers) were also asked to indicate the location of the business, in which all of the respondents (297) are located in Kano state. With regards to the firm's years of operation, 56 representing (18.86%) of the respondents had answered that their firms are less than five years in their operations; while, 121 representing (40.74%) of the firms have been operating for about five to 10 years; and 86 representing (28.96%) had indicated that their firms are amid 11 to 15 years in operation. Lastly, only 34 which represent 11.44% have been in business operations for more than 15 years. Likewise, with regards to the size of the firm, a number of employees that are working in a firm represent the size of the firm in the study.

This particular paper is in line with the recent development for data analysis, the study adopted the used of Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM3.0) (Hair, Sarstedt, Hopkins, & Kuppelwieser, 2014; Henseler, Ringle and Sinkovics, 2009). Therefore, this two-step process adopted in this particular study comprises the following: Firstly, the issue of assessment of a measurement model, and secondly, that of assessment of the structural model (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Henseler *et al.*, 2009).

Consequently, the descriptive analysis disclosed that most of the business firms that are operating business transactions in Nigeria are small going by an average of 62.3% when compared to the only 37.7% that operates as a medium. The mean for the latent variables ranged between 3.62 and 4.90. Thus, precisely mean and standard deviation for the market orientation was 3.62, with a standard deviation value as 1.05, this indicates that the owner/managers market orientation is low. In addition, the results of the descriptive statistics for the total quality management shown the mean of 4.46 and the Standard deviation of 1.34. Similarly, the result of the dependent variable had the mean and standard deviation values of 4.90 and 1.62 respectively. Therefore, this shows that the owners/ managers have provided high-level scores on SME performance.

Analysis of Measurement Model

The issue of measurement model assessment consists of determining individual item reliability, internal consistency reliability, content validity, convergent validity and discriminant validity (Hair *et al.*, 2014; Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2011; Henseler *et al.*, 2009). With respect to the issue of Individual item reliability, Duarte, and Raposo, (2010); Hair *et al.*, (2014); and Hulland, (1999), stated that it was assessed by examining the outer loadings of each construct's measure. Therefore, going by this rule of thumb, for the purpose of retaining items with loadings amid .40 and .70 (Hair *et al.*, 2014), it was discovered that, in the present study out of 25 items, 6 were deleted for the fact that, they presented loadings below the threshold of 0.40. Thus, in the whole model, only 19 items were retained as they had loadings between 0.780 and 0.934. Therefore, in the present study, composite reliability coefficient was chosen so as to ascertain the reliability of internal consistency of the adapted measures. In other words, no matter which particular coefficient of reliability is used, it should be noted that the value of an internal consistency reliability above .70 is considered a satisfactory for an adequate model, whereas any value that is below .60 depicts

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a lack of reliability. Nevertheless, based on the rule of thumb that had been provided by Bagozzi and Yi (1988) with that of Hair et al (2011), who suggest that the composite reliability coefficient should be at least .70 or more. Therefore, this served as the bases for the interpretation of internal consistency reliability using composite reliability coefficient. See table 1 below.

Figure 2: Measurement Model

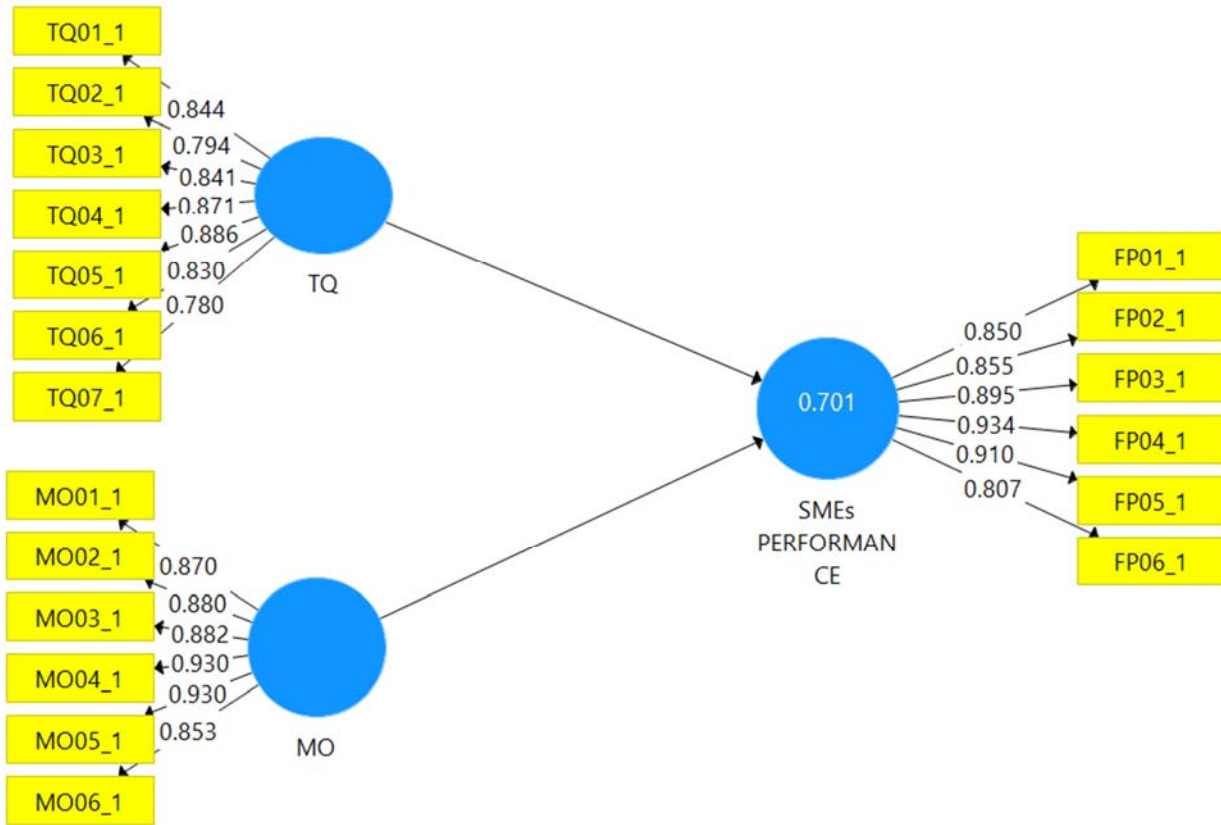


Table 1: Results of Measurement Model

| Items | SMEs performance | Cronbach's Alpha | rho_A | Composite Reliability | AVE |
|--------|------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| FP01_1 | 0.850 | 0.939 | 0.943 | 0.952 | 0.768 |
| FP02_1 | 0.855 | | | | |
| FP03_1 | 0.895 | | | | |
| FP04_1 | 0.934 | | | | |
| FP05_1 | 0.910 | | | | |
| FP06_1 | 0.807 | | | | |
| MO01_1 | 0.870 | 0.948 | 0.962 | 0.959 | 0.795 |
| MO02_1 | 0.880 | | | | |
| MO03_1 | 0.882 | | | | |
| MO04_1 | 0.930 | | | | |
| MO05_1 | 0.930 | | | | |
| MO06_1 | 0.853 | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TQ01_1 | 0.844 | 0.929 | 0.934 | 0.942 | 0.699 |
| TQ02_1 | 0.794 | | | | |
| TQ03_1 | 0.841 | | | | |
| TQ04_1 | 0.871 | | | | |
| TQ05_1 | 0.886 | | | | |
| TQ06_1 | 0.830 | | | | |
| TQ07_1 | 0.780 | | | | |

Furthermore, as indicated above in table 1, the average variances extracted values range between .699 and .795, suggesting acceptable values. It can be observed that, in table 2 below, the correlations among the latent variables were compared with the square root of the average variances extracted values written bold. Accordingly, Table2 also depicted that, the square root of the average variances extracted were all greater than the correlations among latent variables, suggesting adequate discriminant validity (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). Additionally, as stated earlier, discriminant validity can be determined by comparing the item loadings with cross-loadings (Chin, 1998). Therefore, in order to achieve adequate discriminant validity, Chin, (1998), proposes that all the cross-loadings should be lower than indicator loadings.

Table 2: Fornell-Larcker Criterion

| Variables | MO | SMEs PERFORMANCE | TQ |
|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| MO | 0.891 | | |
| SMEs PERFORMANCE | 0.588 | 0.876 | |
| TQ | 0.500 | 0.810 | 0.836 |

Hence, it can be noted below that, Table 2 has compares this study's item loadings with other reflective items. Therefore, all item loadings were numerically more than the cross-loadings thus,

Figure 3: Structural Model

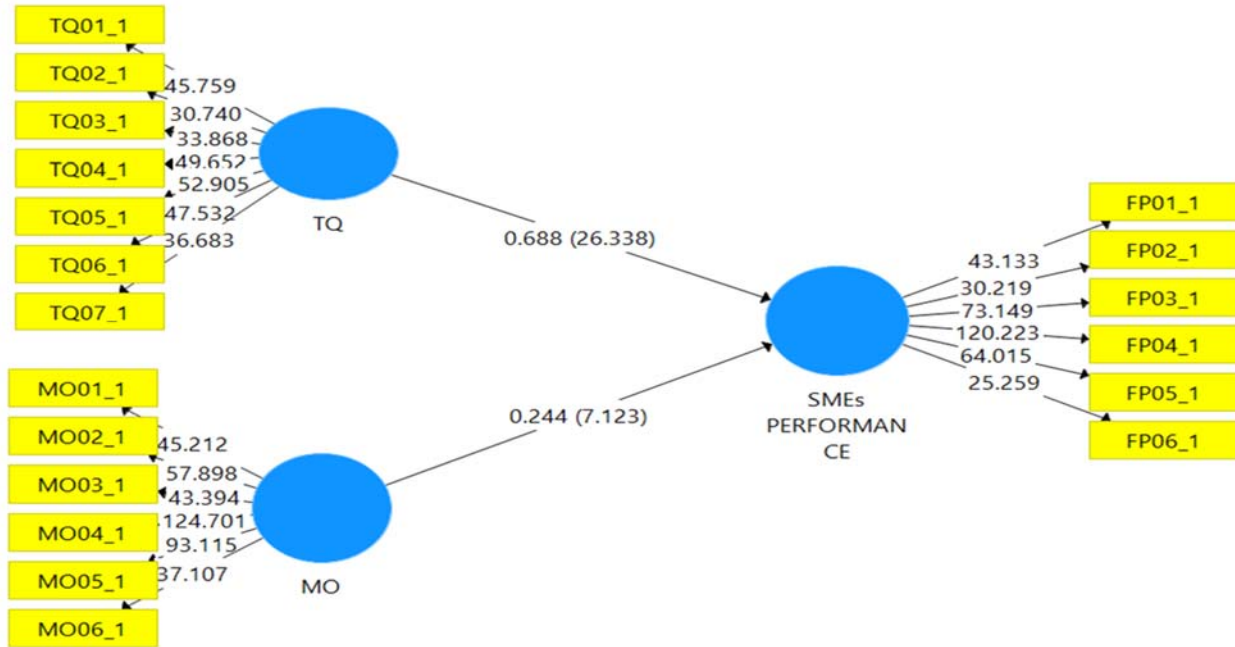


Table 3: T-test Analysis Result

| Hypotheses | Relationship | Beta | STDEV | t-value | P-Values | Findings |
|------------|------------------------|-------|-------|---------|----------|-----------|
| H1 | MO -> SMEs Performance | 0.244 | 0.035 | 6.885 | 0.000 | Supported |
| H2 | TQ -> SMEs Performance | 0.688 | 0.027 | 25.467 | 0.000 | Supported |

Discussion and Recommendations

In line with this paper's objectives, the findings indicated that, at the study's outset, Hypothesis 1 had predicted that Market Orientation has a relationship with SME performance while the result revealed that there is significant positive relationship between market orientation and SMEs performance ($\beta = 0.244$, $t = 6.886$, $p < 0.000$) thus, Hypothesis 1 is Supported. As such, the result's finding is consistent with the prior researchers' result findings (Arshad & Othman, 2012). Accordingly, this study's findings are also supporting Hypothesis 2 that Total Quality Management had a significant positive relationship with the SMEs performance ($\beta = 0.688$, $t = 25.467$, $p < 0.000$), hence, supporting Hypothesis 2. The findings' result is inconsistent with the work of previous studies (Abubakar & Mahmood, 2016; Musa & Alawad, 2011; Sulistyowati, Salim, Surachman & Solimun, 2013). Consequently, both results of the study had shown that Market Orientation and Total Quality Management served as very good predictors of SMEs Performance in the Kano state of Northwest, Nigeria.

Therefore, the study recommended that the finding provides the government, policymakers, and other SMEs' stakeholders with the important variables of this entrepreneurial orientation and market orientation to SMEs performance in Nigeria. This study also has suggested that the future research direction should improve on this study by adopted or adapted the use of moderator and mediated. As well as new methodological and theoretical approaches for future studies.

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