

THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY ON THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS AND INCUBATION
CONTRIBUTIONS

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DEDICATION

This scholarly work is dedicated to my immediate family – the OKPA OBAJI's.

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ABSTRACT

The business incubation model has been adopted by many countries since the concept was first introduced in the United States. It has now received much attention among policymakers and academics especially within the field of entrepreneurship. The model was adopted in Nigeria in 1993 but the results of the program seem to have failed to live up to expectations. This study therefore looked into the role of government policy towards incubator's performance in Nigeria. Data were collected from the stakeholders in Nigeria with direct involvement in the national program. A sequential mixed methods approach was applied in this study. The quantitative survey data were first analysed using Partial Least Squares – Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM), then the thematic analysis of interview data were conducted to substantiate the survey findings. Based on both Resource Based View (RBV) and contingency theory, the study confirms the three critical success factors affecting incubator's performance: business support, financial resources and infrastructure. It also found the evidence of the moderating role of government policy on the relationship between critical success factors and incubator's performance. This study justified the needs for strong business support, adequate financial resources and infrastructure, and more importantly, an effective government policy to ensure the success of national incubation program. This study made conceptual contribution by linking RBV and contingency theory in explaining the contributing factors to business incubation performance.

ABSTRAK

Model inkubasi perniagaan telah diterima pakai oleh banyak negara sejak konsep ini mula diperkenalkan di Amerika Syarikat. Model ini kini mendapat perhatian dalam kalangan pembuat dasar dan ahli akademik terutamanya dalam bidang keusahawanan. Model ini telah diterima pakai di Nigeria pada tahun 1993 tetapi hasil program ini nampaknya tidaklah sebaik seperti yang diharapkan. Oleh itu kajian ini dijalankan untuk melihat peranan dasar kerajaan terhadap prestasi inkubator di Nigeria. Data dikumpulkan daripada pihak berkepentingan di Nigeria yang terlibat secara langsung dengan program kebangsaan ini. Pendekatan kaedah campuran berurutan diguna pakai dalam kajian ini. Data kuantitatif daripada soal-selidik dianalisis terlebih dahulu menggunakan Kuasa Dua Terkecil Separa – Model Persamaan Berstruktur (PLS-SEM), kemudian analisis tema data temu bual dilakukan untuk menguatkan hasil dapatan tinjauan. Berdasarkan kedua-dua teori Pandangan Berasaskan Sumber (RBV) dan teori kontingensi, kajian ini mengesahkan tiga faktor kejayaan kritikal yang memberi kesan ke atas prestasi inkubator: sokongan perniagaan, sumber kewangan dan infrastruktur. Kajian juga mendapati bukti peranan moderator polisi kerajaan dalam hubungan antara faktor-faktor kejayaan kritikal dan prestasi inkubator. Kajian ini memberikan justifikasi terhadap keperluan sokongan perniagaan yang kuat, sumber kewangan dan infrastruktur yang mencukupi, dan yang lebih penting lagi, polisi kerajaan yang efektif dalam memastikan kejayaan program inkubator kebangsaan. Kajian ini menyumbang dari segi konseptual dengan menghubungkan teori RBV dengan teori kontingensi dalam menerangkan faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada prestasi inkubator perniagaan.