BOldscholar

Baze University Journal of Entrepreneurship and Interdisciplinary Studies (BUJEIS), Vol. 1(1), 2022

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA: TREND ANALYSES OF GROWTH, CONTRIBUTIONS AND CHALLENGES USING SMEDAN AND NBS SURVEY REPORTS

Sani Damamisau Mohammed[1], Ahmad Abdullahi Hashim[2], Bashir Ali Sulaiman [3], Aishatu Danjuma Adam [4] and Mohammed Hamidu Usman[5]

[1] Department of Taxation, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State;
(Corresponding Author) msdamamisau@fud.edu.ng; 08032921734

[2] Department of Banking and Finance, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State;
ahmadabdullahih@gmail.com; 08132283293

[3] Department of Taxation, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State;
bashiralisulaiman0@gmail.com; 08099506375

[4] Department of Banking and Finance, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State;
aish_danjuma@yahoo.com; 08065914574

[5] Department of Business Administration, Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State;
mohammed.hu@fud.edu.ng; 08037556019

Abstract

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are considered as engines of economic growth in both developed and developing countries. However, in most developing countries there are dearth of policies to enable sustainable growth of MSMEs. With return of democratic governance in Nigeria, the government established the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency in 2003 for the development of MSMEs and the agency has released the report of the fourth edition of survey of MSMEs in 2021. Consequently, the main aim of this study is to undertake trend analyses of the growth, contributions and recurring challenges facing MSMEs over the period of the study 2010 to 2020. To achieve the aim of the study, secondary data on growth in number of MSMEs, their contributions to employment generation and Gross Domestic Product is collected from the survey reports. Descriptive statistical tools are employed to present collected data while Public Policy Analysis analytical framework underpin the study. Results indicated fluctuating trends in growth in number of MSMEs, employment generation and contributions to gross domestic product while recurring challenges are on the areas of financing, weak infrastructure among others. Obtained results have policy implications of the need for SMEDAN to strengthen the discharge of its duties and for government policy makers to take measures to overcoming the recurring challenges facing MSMEs in view of their importance in national development. Similarly, the government could use findings from this study towards further development of the sector through policy adjustments and putting in place new ones.

Keywords: **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Gross Domestic Product, Employment, Public Policy Analysis**

Introduction

Without delving into the apparent unending debate on who is an entrepreneur, an entrepreneur in this study is considered as a person that establishes a business with the intention of making profit or a person who innovates, raise needed capital, assemble all required inputs, select managers and combine these to set an organization going and growing (Abdulnasir, 2018; Adebowale, 2020). Conversely, entrepreneurship is the processes that an entrepreneur undertakes to create incremental value and wealth through discovering of investment

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

opportunities, organizing enterprises, undertaking risks and economic uncertainties associated with the process which result into economic growth (Adebowale, 2020). Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as forms of entrepreneurship are regarded as vital engines for economic growth in developed and developing countries (World Bank, 2019). These entrepreneurship ventures represent about 90% of businesses worldwide and are important contributors to job creation and global economic development. Similarly, MSMEs accounts for more than 50% of global employment and contributes up to 40% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in emerging economies (World Bank, 2022).

Nigeria is an emerging economy and the largest economy in Sub Saharan Africa that recorded 3.4% expansion in its GDP in 2021 against 1.92 in 2020 (Olurounbi, 2022). It could be contended that this improvement in GDP growth is consequent to the activities of MSMEs as they accounted for 96.90% of businesses, 87.90% of employment and contributed 46.31% of GDP in 2020 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2021). The Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) in collaboration with National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) have been conducting surveys on MSMEs. The report of the fourth and most recent survey for the year 2020 was released in 2021 while the third report was released in 2017, the second report was released in 2013 while maiden report was released in 2010. Thus, there are four survey reports by SMEDAN and NBS covering a period of eleven (11) years 2010 to 2020.

Consequently, the main aim of this study is to descriptively analyze the growth in number of MSMEs, their contributions to employment generation and Nigeria's economic growth in form of contributions to national GDP and highlight the recurring challenges facing these enterprises over the period. To achieve this aim, data on MSMEs growth in numbers, employment generation, contributions to GDP and recurring challenges are collected from the SMEDAN and NBS reports which are then presented using appropriate descriptive statistical tools of charts and table. Therefore, this the introduction part of the study which constitute section one of the paper; conceptual literature review is section two; section three is on empirical literature review. Section four is on methodology of the study; section five is on results of the study and discussions thereon while section six is conclusions and recommendations of the study.

Literature Review

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

There is no universally accepted definition of Micro enterprise as they are defined differently in accordance with the legislation of different countries with "Micro" dimension of a firm being relative to the size of the economy (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development 2017). However, employees, assets, sales and loan size within which the enterprise falls are commonly used in defining a firm as Micro, Small or Medium (World Bank, 2019). Micro enterprises within the context of Nigeria are those enterprises with employment size of 3 to 9 persons and a turnover of ₦3million but less than ₦25million. These forms of enterprises are the dominant in Nigeria numbering 38, 413,420 or 96.90% of the total 39,654,385 MSMEs existing in Nigeria as at 2020. Small enterprises are those enterprises with 10 to 49 employees and a turnover greater than ₦25million but less than ₦100million. Medium enterprises are those employing 50 to 199 employees and a turnover greater than ₦100million but less than ₦1billion (National Bureau of Statistics, 2021; Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency, 2021). These enterprises are found significantly contributing to employment generation and economic growth of Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics, 2021; Pedraza,

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

2021; Usaini & Elijah, 2020; Yahaya, Geidam & Usman, 2016). Therefore, within the context of this study micro, small and medium enterprises are as specified by SMEDAN and NBS.

Small and Medium Development Agency (SMEDAN)

The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) was established by an Act of the National Assembly in 2003 for the purpose of promoting the development of the MSME sector of the Nigeria Economy. The vision of the agency is to establish a well-structured and efficient MSMEs sector in Nigeria that will boost sustainable economic development of Nigeria by facilitating access by these enterprises to all resources required for their development. Section 8 of part of the act specify the functions of the agency. One; to stimulate, monitor and coordinate the development of the MSMEs sub-sector of the Nigerian economy. Two, initiate and articulate policies the growth and development of MSMEs; three, promote and facilitate programmes, instruments and support services that will accelerate the development and modernization of MSMEs operations. Four, to serve as vanguard for achieving rural industrialization, poverty reduction, job creation and enhanced livelihoods of citizens; five, serve as a linkage for MSMEs to access internal and external sources of finance, up to date technology and technical skills needed for their growth and development (SMEDAN, 2022a; 2022b). The SMEDAN specified here is what this study conceptualize as the agency responsible for the development of MSMEs in Nigeria. The literature has looked into the activities of MSMEs in Nigeria from different perspectives; thus, review of existing empirical literature is of significance.

Usaini and Elijah (2020) conducted a study with the aim of investigating the role of small businesses in economic growth and poverty alleviation in Northwest Nigeria which comprises seven (7) states of Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, and Zamfara. To achieve the aim of the study, survey method was employed to collect data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in these states 1997 to 2018. Ordinary Least Square (OLS) macroeconomic regression analysis was conducted to determine the linkages between small business development, economic growth and poverty incidence in Northwest region. The study is not underpinned by any theoretical framework. Results from the study revealed positive relationship between small business, economic growth and poverty incidence in the studied region. Effiom and Edet (2018) assess whether environmental factors have influence on the success of small and medium enterprises in Nigeria. To conduct the study survey questionnaires were administered to operators of 921 randomly selected small and medium enterprises that have registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) and are operating in three states of Abia, Akwa Ibom and Cross Rivers states of Nigeria. Administered questionnaires are divided into two parts seeking information on demographic variables and respondents' view of internal and external factors affecting the performance of SMEs. There is no theoretical framework guiding the conduct of the study. Collected data was analysed descriptively while OLS regression analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between chosen variables and SMEs performances. Results from the study revealed that lack of adequate infrastructures, financing and absence of structured marketing strategies are factors that affects the performance of selected SMEs.

Akinyosoye (2018) carried out an empirical analysis of the growth of MSMEs in Nigeria and its impact on economic development for the period 2000 to 2017. Data for the study was collected on variables of Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI) for Nigeria, GDP, inflation rate and unemployment rate from the Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute (GEDI),

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

World Bank, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Grounded theory was employed to underpin the study. Student t-test regression analysis was conducted on collected data to determine the influence of chosen variables on the performances of MSMEs. Results from the regression analysis revealed that GDP is positively related to GEI; thus, an increase in GEI is indicating that performance and accomplishments of MSMEs lead to increase in GDP which brings about economic development. Yahaya, et al., (2016) investigated the role of MSMEs in the economic development of Nigeria and the challenges thereon using a case study of Damaturu metropolis of Damaturu Local Government Yobe state. To conduct the study, qualitative descriptive research method in form of an in-depth interview was adopted in which eight (8) managers of MSMEs, officials of SMEDAN and a credit officer of microfinance bank in the state were interviewed. There is no theoretical framework underpinning the study. Following qualitative analysis of collected data, results indicated that MSMEs are useful engines that promote economic development Nigeria by providing employment which in turn enhances the country's GDP. The challenges of MSMEs in the studied area is the activities of insurgents, difficulties in accessing finances, high-interest rate on lending, government inconsistent policies on MSME, problem of electricity and lack of manpower among others.

Mbasua, Abubakar and Esther (2015) conducted a study on the challenges affecting the operations of small enterprises in Gombe state Nigeria. The study utilized both primary and secondary data while the primary data is in form of questionnaires, the secondary data is sourced from documents relevant to the study. Cluster sampling technique was employed to select one local government area from each of the three senatorial districts of the state while random sampling method was used to choose a sample size of fifty (50) respondents. The conduct of the study is not guided by any theoretical framework. Collected data was analysed using simple non-parametric technique of percentages while results from the study reveals that small-scale business owners are facing lots of challenges among which are poor managerial skills, inadequate capital, difficulty in accessing fund and inaccurate record keeping. Akinbode and Imhonopi (2015) assessed the contributions of MSMEs to employment generation in Kwara State, Nigeria and also highlight on the challenges facing MSMEs in the state. To achieve these, the study is designed as a survey study in which primary and secondary data are utilized. The primary data is in form of questionnaires administered to relevant respondents while the secondary data is from documents published by SMEDAN. Descriptive statistical tools in form of tables and parametric regression analysis in form of t-test were utilized to analysed collected data. Overall results from the study revealed that MSMEs in Kwara state are not generating the needed level of employment and this is attributed to problems of their growth and inconsistent government policies.

Osotimehin, Jegede, Akinlabi and Olajide (2012) examined the challenges and prospects of micro and small-scale enterprises development in Nigeria using Lagos state as a case study. The study employed questionnaire and interview techniques of data collection to collect relevant data. The questionnaires which are designed in both open and close ended patterns are administered to operators of the micro and small-scale enterprises. Collected data was analysed using simple descriptive statistics of percentages and z-test statistical technique to test developed hypotheses in the study; however, the study is not guided by any theoretical framework. Results from the study indicated that financial constraints and lack of management skill hamper the efficient performance of micro and small-scale enterprises in Nigeria. Thus far, it is evident that there is existing literature on this area of study and the essence of reviewing

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

literature is to help in identifying gaps in the existing literature which this study could attempt to fill. However, it may be imperative to elucidate on literature gap which is considered as the missing piece or pieces in the research literature, or an area that has not yet been explored or is under-explored. Such could be a population or sample (size, type, location, etc.), research method, data collection and/or analysis, or other research variables or conditions (North Central University Library, 2020). Literature gap could also be in form of gaps of population, comparison, outcomes and settings (Robinson, Saldanhea & McKoy 2011). Therefore, in consistent with NCUL (2020), there is literature gap of time period, data, data collection and methods of analysis. Similarly, there are gaps of settings as postulated by Robinson, *et al.*, (2011) between reviewed studies and the current study.

Usaini and Elijah (2020) conducted the study on states in the North West region of Nigeria looking at the role of MSMEs on economic growth using survey method of research and analysed collected data using OLS. Effiom and Edet (2018) assessed the influence of environmental factors on the success of SMEs in Nigeria choosing Abia, Akwa Ibom and Cross Rivers states as case studies while questionnaire method of data collection and OLS regression analyses were employed in the study. Akinyosoye, (2018) carried out an empirical analysis of the growth of MSMEs in Nigeria and its impact on economic development for the period 2000 to 2017. Secondary data was collected from World Bank, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) while t-test regression analysis was conducted on collected data. Yahaya, *et al.*, (2016) investigated the role of MSMEs in the economic development of Nigeria and the challenges thereon using a case study of Damaturu metropolis of Yobe state. In-depth interview was employed to collect data for the study which was analysed qualitatively.

Furthermore, Mbasua, et al (2015) conducted a study on the challenges affecting the operations of small enterprises in Gombe state Nigeria utilizing both primary and secondary which was analysed using non-parametric statistics. Akinbode and Imhonopi (2015) assessed the contributions of MSMEs to employment generation in Kwara State, Nigeria using primary and secondary which were descriptively analysed. Osotimehin, et al., (2012) examined the challenges and prospects of MSEs development in Nigeria Lagos state as a case study by employing questionnaire and interviews techniques of data collection.

Collected data was analysed using simple descriptive statistics of percentages and z-test statistical technique. This study attempted to look at the growth in number of MSMEs their contributions to employment generation, economic growth and the recurring challenges they are facing based on trend analyses of SMEDAN and NBS survey reports 2010 to 2021. Thus, this study is for period of eleven years, perhaps long enough to portray national trends of growth of MSMEs, their contributions to employment generation, economic growth and the recurring challenges facing them which makes it different from reviewed studies. Similarly, the study is based on national data; thereby covering the entire country rather than selected states as in reviewed studies. Likewise, this study is perhaps covering a recent time frame 2010 to 2021 which is capable of giving new insights and updated knowledge on the performances and challenges of MSMEs in Nigeria. Finally, this study is guided by policy analysis analytical framework which perhaps also make it different from previous studies. Thus far, it may be imperative here to give an outline public policy analysis analytical framework which underpins this study.

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

Theoretical Framework Underpinning the Study

Public policy signifies laws, regulations, procedures and administrative actions of governments and institutions that affects members of the public (Centre for Disease Control and Prevention 2015). Consequently, it could be contended that policies of governments and institutions in form of decisions and actions are capable of determining the kind of environment we live, quality of air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat and other spheres of life (Torjman 2005). In essence, good or bad policies by government and institutions invariably affects the public. Therefore, undertaking an analysis of policies put in place by governments and institutions are appropriate so as to bring to light whether such policies are good or bad and this brings about public policy analysis contended to emanate from the United States of America arising from the Flood Control Act of 1933 (Bromley 1990). The Act provides that government will only undertake public works on rivers and harbours if the benefits of undertaking such works exceeds the costs (Dorfman 1976).

Drawing from this, the study will evaluate the effectiveness of introducing SMEDAN as a policy instrument to promoting the development of the MSMEs sector of the Nigeria Economy by undertaking trends analyses of the growth in number of MSMEs, their contributions to employment generation, economic growth in form of contribution to GDP and the recurring challenges facing these enterprises in Nigeria. Evaluation is undertaken from four different perspectives which are formative, process, outcome and impact evaluation which is about assessing the effectiveness of a programme in achieving its ultimate goals (CDC 2022) and this last form of evaluation is the focus of this study. These trends analyses which collates data and attempted to discover patterns or trends helped in understanding the growth in number of MSMEs over the period of the study, contributions of the MSMEs to employment generation, Nigeria's economic growth in terms of GDP and the recurring challenges they are facing over the period of the study (Rae 2014). Therefore, public policy analysis framework is employed as the analytical frameworks underpinning this study.

Methodology

The focus of this study is to conduct trend analyses based on SMEDAN and NBS survey reports of the growth in number of MSMEs, their contributions to employment generation, GDP and the recurring challenges facing these enterprises over the period 2010 to 2021. Hence, secondary data on these are obtained from the annual SMEDAN and NBS survey reports for the study period. Therefore, the research design for this study is ex post facto which literally means from what is done afterwards; thus, the research design attempts to explain consequences based on antecedent conditions (Simon and Goes 2013). This study used data from survey reports of MSMEs over the period 2010 to 2020 which are past antecedents.

The collected data is presented using descriptive statistical tools of charts and table. The challenges facing MSMEs over the period of the study are obtained from the same survey reports by undertaking thematic analyses of the reports to determine recurring challenges. Thematic analysis is a method of identifying, analyzing, organizing, describing, and reporting themes found within a data set (Braun & Clarke 2006; Nowell, Norris, White & Moules 2017). This method of analysis has the advantages of providing highly flexible approach that can be modified for the needs of many studies, it also provides rich and detailed complex account of data. The method also offers a more accessible form of analysis, the method is also easy to grasp as it is relatively quick to learn having few prescriptions and procedures (Braun & Clarke 2006).

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

Results and Discussions

Results obtained in the study are presented and discussed in this section. Figure I is on the growth in number of MSMEs in Nigeria 2010 to 2020.

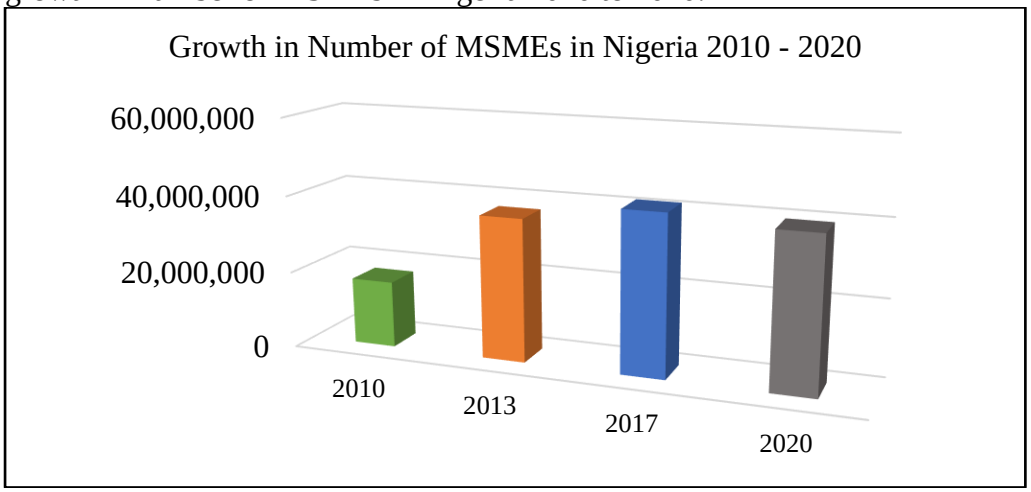

Figure I: Growth in number of MSMEs in Nigeria 2010 to 2020

Results from Figure I are indicating that total number of MSMEs in Nigeria in 2010 are 17,284,678million which increased to 37,067,416million in 2013 thereby indicating 114% growth. The number of MSMEs showed further increase to 41,543,028million in 2017 indicating 12.10% growth. However, the increasing trend showed a decreasing pattern in 2020 decreasing to 39,654,385million indicating 4.54% declining growth. Figure II is on employments generation by MSMEs in Nigeria 2010 to 2020.



Figure II: Individuals Employed by MSMEs in Nigeria 2010 to 2020

As depicted in Figure II, total number of individuals employed by MSMEs in Nigeria in 2010 are 32,414,884million which increased to 59,714,211million giving rise to 82.22% increase in 2013. The number of individuals employed by MSMEs slightly fell down to 59,647,954million thereby signifying 0.11% decrease in 2017. This slight decreasing trend is reversed to increasing trend in 2020 with rising of employment figure to 61,854,928million or 3.70% increase in employment figure of 2020 over 2017. Figure III is on the contributions of MSMEs to Nigeria's GDP 2010 to 2020.

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

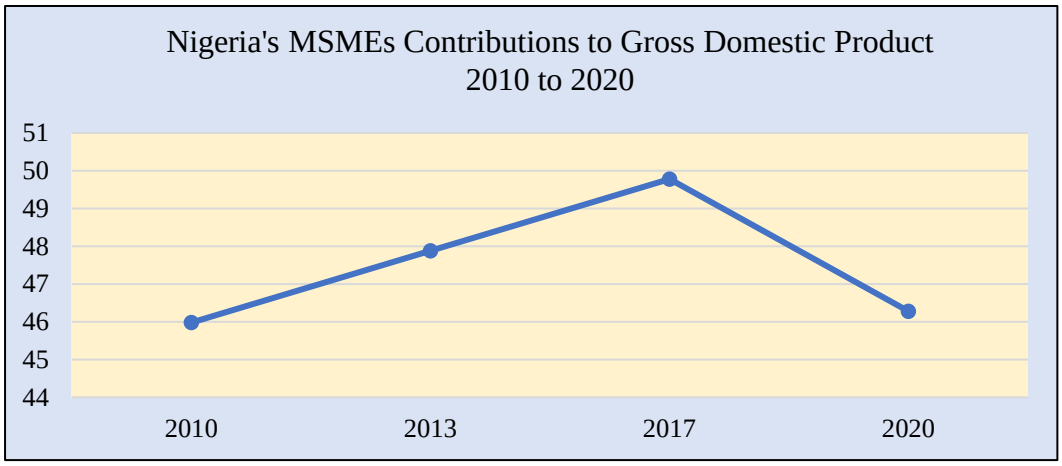

Figure III: Contributions of MSMEs to Nigeria's GDP 2010 to 2020

Results from Figure III are indicating that the contribution of MSMEs to Nigeria's GDP in 2010 is almost 46% of the total GDP. This contribution increased to 47.88% which is representing 3.93% increase in 2013 over 2010. Contributions of MSMEs to GDP increased to 49.78% in 2017 which is signifying an increase of 3.82% over 2013. However, the increasing trends of MSMEs contributions to national GDP was reversed to decreasing trend in 2020 as it fell down to 46.28% indicating a decrease of 3.5% compared to 2017. Table I is on recurring challenges faced by MSMEs in Nigeria over the period of the study as obtained from the SMEDAN and NBS survey reports.

Table I: Recurring challenges facing MSMEs 2010 to 2020

S/N	Nature of Challenge	2010	2013	2017	2020
1	Lack of access to finance	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Weak infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Inconsistency of government policies	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Lack of work space	✓	-	✓	✓
5	Multiple taxation.	✓	✓	-	-
6	Lack of entrepreneurship/vocational training	-	-	✓	✓
7	Obsolete equipment	-	-	✓	✓
8	Lack of access to research & development	-	-	✓	✓

From Table I, lack of access to finance, weak infrastructure and inconsistencies in government policies are recurring challenge facing MSMEs in Nigeria over the period of the study 2010 to 2020. Lack of work space was identified as a challenge in 2010 but was not identified as a challenge in 2013 only to resurface as a challenge facing MSMEs in Nigeria in 2017 and 2020. The challenge of multiple taxation faced by MSMEs in 2010 and 2013 is no longer a challenge in 2017 and 2020. Lack of entrepreneurship/vocational training, obsolete equipment and lack of access to research & development are challenges not existing in the 2010 and 2013 survey reports; however, these challenges emerged in 2017 and recurring in 2020.

Discussions of results presented in the preceding sections take the form of linking presented results with literature, theory and practice. Results in Figure I on the growth of MSMEs in Nigeria showed fluctuating trends on the overall as increasing trends 2010 to 2017 was reversed to decreasing trend in 2020. This result is consistent with Akinyosoye (2018) that reported positive relationship between increase in MSMEs and increase in GDP. Fluctuating trends in

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

the growth in number of MSMEs in this study also results in fluctuating trends of GDP growth as indicated in Figure III which showed that when the number of MSMEs was 41,543,028million which is the highest in 2017 the GDP contribution was also the highest at 49.78% of total GDP. When the number of MSMEs fell down to 39,654,385million in 2020, the GDP contribution also fell down to 46.28%. Looking at this result from theoretical perspective, policy analysis analytical framework underpinning this study better describe this fluctuating trend in growth of number of MSMEs; perhaps, signifying inconsistent impact of SMEDAN in achieving its purpose. Within practice, fluctuating number of MSMEs is not a healthy development for Nigeria as these enterprises are globally acknowledged as engine of economic development.

Results from Figure II also indicating fluctuating trends of employment by MSMEs 2010 to 2017 is consistent with Akinbode and Imhonopi (2015) that reported sub-optimal employment generation by MSMEs in Kwara state. Theoretically, SMEDAN policies could be argued as not impacting on MSMEs which is better explained by public policy analysis analytical framework guiding the conduct of this study. From practice, increase in number of MSMEs should normally be accompanied with increase in employment. However, this is not the case as year 2017 which has 41,543,028million as the highest number of MSMEs employed 59,647,954million people slightly lower than the 59,714,211million employment provided by lower 37,067,416million MNSEs in 2013. This could be due to efficiencies in running the enterprises; thus, requiring less employees or due to conditions that forces MSMEs to disengage some employees.

Obtained result presented in Figure III indicating increasing patterns of MSMEs contributions to national GDP is consistent with Akinyosoye (2018), Yahaya, Geidam and Usman (2016) and Usaini and Elijah (2020) that reported positive impacts of MSMEs to economic development measured by GDP. From the theoretical perspective, the result is indicating the positive impacts of MSMEs in enhancing economic development which is better explained by impact evaluation situated within the public policy analytical framework underpinning this study. The result in Figure III is consistent with result in Figure II as increasing trends in GDP growth in the years 2010, 2013 and 2017 and declining trend in 2020 showed the same pattern with number of MSMEs in the corresponding years. In practice, this is the norm to have increasing number of MSMEs corresponding with increase in contribution to national GDP.

Result in Table I showing the recurring challenges facing MSMEs in Nigeria which is obtained from thematic analysis of the survey reports of SMEDAN and NBS is consistent with Mbasua, et al., (2015), Effiom and Edet (2018), Osotimehin, et al., (2012) that on the aggregate reported all the identified challenges. Looking at this from the theoretical perspective, impact evaluation public policy analytical framework best explained the obtained result. Thus, it could be contended that SMEDAN has perhaps fail in addressing or channelling the challenges facing MSMEs in Nigeria to appropriate authorities to address such. From the practical perspective, one or all of the identified recurring challenges of lack of access to finance, weak infrastructure, inconsistencies of government policies, lack of work space, lack of entrepreneurship/vocational training, obsolete equipment, lack of access to research & development is or are inimical to the growth and development of MSMEs. This in turn has negative effects on the capabilities of MSMEs to generate employment which results in to economic growth.

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

Conclusion

On the overall, based on obtained results in this study, it could be concluded that the growth in number of MSMEs in Nigeria has been phenomenal 2010 to 2020. Likewise, looking at overall obtained results on increasing growth in number of MSMEs in Nigeria, it could be concluded that such increase has been impacting on increasing number of individuals employed by the enterprises. Similarly, from obtained results in this study, MSMEs in Nigeria are having impacts on GDP contributions over the period of the study 2010 to 2020. The study could also conclude that there are recurring challenges facing MSMEs in Nigeria 2010 to 2020. Based on these, the study is recommending that SMEDAN should deepen and widen the scope of enabling environment for consistent growth in the number of MSMEs in Nigeria. Looking at the recurring challenges facing MSMEs in Nigeria, SMEDAN should strengthen, widen and make its financing facilities easily accessible by MSMEs. The agency should also liaise with other government ministries, departments, agencies and parastatals to ensure that problems of inconsistencies in government policies and infrastructure are overcome. Nigerian government policy makers on the overall should take into consideration the global and national importance of MSMEs should take steps to address all the challenges facing the operations of MSMEs for national development, review existing policies related to MSMEs and put in place new policies for this vital sector of the Nigerian economy.

This study has perhaps made contribution by codifying the results of the SMEDAN and NBS surveys for 2010, 2013, 2017 and 2020 bringing out the growth in number of MSMEs 2010 to 2020. The study also brought to light in a codified manner the contributions of Nigeria's MSMEs to employment generation and contributions to national GDP while highlighting on recurring challenges facing MSMEs in Nigeria 2010 to 2020. The use of public policy analytical framework to guide the conduct of the study is perhaps another contribution of the study as all the reviewed literature except one are not guided by any theoretical framework. Findings from this study may perhaps encourage policy makers in SMEDAN and other government establishments to address the recurring problems facing MSMEs which could perhaps be regarded as another contribution of the study.

Subsequent studies may seek the opinion of policy makers in relevant government establishment in form of interviews or administration of questionnaires to obtain their views on the successes achieved by MSMEs and challenges facing them. Similarly, their views on how to improve the achievements and address the challenges facing this important sector of the economy may be sought which may strengthen findings by the study. Similarly, regression analysis could be conducted to statistically determine the relationship between growth in number of MSMEs and employment generation and GDP growth. Likewise, other theoretical frameworks could be utilized in guiding future studies perhaps employing one or all of these different approaches may result in obtaining results different from what are obtained in this study.

References

Abdulnasir, A. (2018). Entrepreneurship and enterprise development lecture note. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/ 326190494_ Entrepreneurship lecture _note.

Adebowale, O. I. (2020). Concepts and risks of entrepreneurship, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) *Seminar on Entrepreneurship*. Retrieved from https://icanig.org/documents/Concepts-and-Risks-of-Entrepreneurship.pdf.

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

Akinbode, J. O., & Imhonopi, D. (2015). An assessment of micro, small and medium enterprises contribution to employment generation in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Crawford University Journal of Business and Social Science*s, 5(2), 103-120.

Akinyosoye, F. O. (2018). An empirical analysis of the growth of micro, small and medium enterprise in Nigeria and its impact on economic development. (Doctoral Thesis. Atlantic International University Honolulu, Hawaii). Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/36965605/An_Empirical_Analysis_of_the_Growth_of_Micro_Small_and_Medium_Enterprise_MSMEs_in_Nigeria_and_its_Impact_on_Economic_Development.

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77–101.

Bromley, D.W. (1990). The ideology of efficiency: searching for a theory of policy analysis. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, 19(1), 86-107.

CDC (2022). *Types of Evaluation*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/std/program/pupestd/types%20of%20evaluation.pdf.

Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (2015). *What is policy*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/policy/analysis/process/definition.html#:~:text=What%20is%20%E2%80%9CPolicy%E2%80%9D%3F,frequently%20reflected%20in%20resource%20allocations

Dorfman, R. (1976). Forty years of cost-benefit analysis. Harvard Institute of Economic Research, Cambridge, MA, Discussion Paper No. 498.

Effiom, L. & Edet, S. T. (2018). Success of Small and Medium Enterprises in Nigeria: Do Environmental Factors Matter? *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 9(4), 117 – 128.

Mbasua, A. L., Abubakar, B. & Esther, Y. E. (2015). Selected operational challenges of small-scale business in Gombe state. *ILIMI Journal of Arts and Social Sciences,* 1(1), 154 – 162.

National Bureau of Statistics (2021). *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Survey Report*. Retrieved from https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/966 .

North Central University Library (2020). What is a 'gap in the literature'? Retrieved from https://ncu.libguides.com/researchprocess/literaturegap.

Nowell, L. S., Norris, J. M., White, D. E. & Moules, N. J. (2017). Thematic analysis: Striving to meet the trustworthiness criteria. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 16(), 1-13.

Olurounbi, R. (2022). Africa's largest economy, Nigeria, tops growth forecasts. Retrieved from https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2022/2/17/africas-largest-economy-nigeria-tops-growth-forecasts.

Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (2017). *Enhancing the Contributions of SMEs in a Global and Digitalized Economy*. Retrieved from https://www.oecd.org/industry/C-MIN-2017-8-EN.pdf.

Osotimehin, K. O., Jegede, C. A., Akinlabi, B. H., & Olajide, O. T. (2012). An evaluation of the challenges and prospects of micro and small-scale enterprises development in Nigeria. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 2(4), 174 – 185.

Pedraza, J. M. (2021). The micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and its role in the economic development of a country. *Business and Management Research*, 10(1), 33-44.

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here

BOldscholar

Rae A. (2014). Trend Analysis. In: Michalos A.C. (eds) *Encyclopaedia of quality of life and well-being research*. Springer, Dordrecht. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-0753-5_3062.

Robinson, K. A., Saldanha, I. J., & Mckoy, N. A. (2011). Development of a framework to identify research gaps from systematic reviews. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 64(12), 1325–1330.

Simon, M. K. & Goes, J. (2013). Ex post facto research. Retrieved from https://pdfcoffee.com/qdownload/ex-post-facto-research-2-pdf-free.html.

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (2021). *Micro, small and medium enterprise survey report*. Retrieved from https://smedan.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2021-MSME-Survey-Report_1.pdf.

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (2022b). SMEDAN Mandate. Retrieved from https://smedan.gov.ng/about/.

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (2022a). Who We Are. Retrieved from https://smedan.gov.ng/who-we-are/.

Torjman, S. (2005). *What is policy?* The Caledon Institute of social policy. Retrieved from https://maytree.com/wp-content/uploads/544ENG.pdf.

Usaini, M., & Elijah, S. (2020). The Role of Small Business in Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation in Northwest Nigeria. *International Journal of Accounting and Finance Studies*, 3(1), 53-66.

World Bank (2019). *World Bank Group Support for Small and Medium Enterprises: A Synthesis of Evaluative Findings*. Retrieved from **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**[Retrieved 23 April 2022].

World Bank (2022). *Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Finance. Improving SMEs' access to finance and finding innovative solutions to unlock sources of capital.* Retrieved from https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/smefinance.

Yahaya, H. D., Geidam, M. M., & Usman, M. U. (2016). The role of micro small and medium enterprises in the economic development of Nigeria. *International Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship Research*, 4(3), 33-47.

Article published on boldscholar.com. Verify this document by clicking here