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AMONG MICRO AND SMALL LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES TO
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF
GLOBALIZATION DYNAMICS IN TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA**

King'ong'o G.W.
Ogutu M.
Nyandemo S.M lo
Muya Ndambuki

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CONTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG MICRO AND SMALL LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION DYNAMICS IN TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA

King'ong'o G.W.¹, Ogutu M.², Nyandemo S.M³

Abstract

Entrepreneurship is vital for enterprise growth and economic development. There lacks clear empirical evidence of whether entrepreneurship drives economic growth, productivity or employment. The Turkana practice subsistence pastoralism, land is communally owned where individual ownership is in-existence and not recommended. The main objective of the study was to establish the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises to economic development in Turkana County. The study is anchored on effectuation and institutional theories. Positivist paradigm was adopted and descriptive cross-sectional research design. A list comprising of 598 livestock enterprises was availed from the County Livestock Marketing Council, to get a sample size of 339 Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). Primary and secondary data was collected for analysis. Descriptive and inferential statistical methods were used to analyze data. From the results, globalization dynamics was found to have a significant moderating effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. In model one the result shows that the association between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was moderate and significant ($R^2=0.771$, $F=129.39$, $P<0.05$). In model two ($R^2=.992$, $F=108.136$, $P<0.05$) was strong and significant and in model three ($R^2=0.993$, $F=98.13$, $P<0.05$) was strong and significant at 5% level, suggesting presence of a moderating effect in model three after an interaction term was introduced. The study concluded that globalization dynamics significantly contribute to the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. An inverse relationship was revealed in the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development after the introduction of globalization dynamics. Thus, the study supports institutional theory which ultimately argues that formal institutional structures are necessary for venture creation. Indigenous entrepreneurship in presence of globalization dynamics is a difficult undertaking prompting to effectuation processes. This study should aid both the national and county governments in the legislation of laws and policies which support micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County, for instance, creation of a suitable environment for these businesses to obtain credit and recommending suitable

¹ PhD Candidate, University of Nairobi, Technical University of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya - gracekinglyn@gmail.com

² University of Nairobi, School of Business

³ University of Nairobi, School of Economics

and efficient trading activities. The study suggests that there is need for management in these micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County to consider saving with the financial institutions in order to secure larger loans to inject and boost their businesses. The study suggests for the county government of Turkana to refocus on the decentralization policy perhaps integrate with indigenous entrepreneurship so that it can induce economic activity from outside business players. The national and County governments should work to reduce environmental uncertainty, promote indigenous entrepreneurs encouraging their participation in the global economy, attracting private sector development, foreign direct investment, increased exports, spurring economic development through investing in education and health. This study should be replicated in among micro and small livestock enterprises operating in Counties outside Turkana such as Samburu or Marsabit which exhibit similar operational characteristics to establish if similar findings could be achieved.

Key Words: Indigenous entrepreneurship, globalization dynamics, micro and small livestock enterprises, economic development

Introduction

Entrepreneurial prospect is a consequence of human act of entrepreneurial initiative and commercialization can occur through the creation of new organizations, corporate venturing or traded to individuals or existing enterprises through licensing (Picard, 2013). The process includes a transformation of the earlier, drive and launching by human will. Prospective entrepreneurs need to develop an entrepreneurial mentality enabling identification of opportunities, appreciating entrepreneurial ventures as desired and viable (Picard, 2013). Entrepreneurship involves discovery, changing, familiarizing and conserving what is good from the past (Drucker, 2007). As cited in Boutillier (2013), Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Schumpeter (1883-1950) both agree in the disappearance of small businesses and that the future economic system will comprise of big firms only, which will plan the world economy that is globalization.

The entrepreneur as the single economic actor will disappear in the new order, innovation will be based on big enterprises and bureau and team work will substitute individual act (Schumpeter, 1942) as cited in (Boutillier, 2013). Capitalism will be wrecked by its own practices of free enterprise and competition (globalization) and entrepreneurial place will be replaced by managerial innovativeness as the economic player. After the Second World War, United States of America and Western Europe enjoyed strong economic growth and by the 1970's their multinational firms dominated the world economy with only a number of small firms surviving, as highlighted by Schumpeter and Karl Marx. They dominate international markets, steered by multinational companies and employees

representing investors not by the entrepreneur (Galbraith, 2004) as cited in (Uzunidis, Boutillier & Laperche, 2013). Galbraith further argues that the entrepreneur is no more a hero, is now socialized and a player in the economy, is pragmatic, whose interest is revenue acquisition not always aimed at personal enrichment, replacing the innovative entrepreneur. A network comprising diverse multinational institutions is the key unit of the economic order replacing the nation, organization, family or the entrepreneur (Galbraith, 2004).

However, capitalism and the entrepreneur has not disappeared in the 21st century, their power in the international community is strengthened Boutillier (2013) against Schumpeter's and Karl Marx views. The 1990's noted the economist's craze towards entrepreneurs. Economists attribute entrepreneurs' reemergence to; sluggish economic development and enormous job scarcity, reduction in state social expenditure, the denationalization and deregulation of the economy and occurrence of information and communication technologies (ICTs) (Boutillier, 2013). Due to globalization of economic forces and markets, ICT is offering new investment opportunities and growth of financial flows (Boutillier, 2013). The view of entrepreneurship has taken a new dimension replicating institutional features of the community and therefore understood as a societal phenomenon. Entrepreneurship therefore is about individual and non-monetary welfare not merely enterprise success reflected in profits (Naude, 2013; McCormick, Kimuyu & Kinyanjui, 2001). Globalization dynamics is depicted as a major procedure of economic progress which ultimately aims at increasing the well-being and pleasure of the global

population (Tiryakian, 2007), this study focus.

MSEs contribute to economic development in developing countries (GoK, 2020). This study aims to establish whether globalization dynamics moderates the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. Among many third world nations MSEs are the majority of enterprises and their performance in the local and international market is key (Mwiti, 2013). Internationally there has been an “explosion of interest in small and productive enterprises” (Mead & Liedholm, 1999: 409) as cited in Gebremichael (2014). The donor community and policy makers have recognized the importance of the sector in developing countries gaining prominence in many development plans and adopted as a development strategy. According to Mead and Liedholm (1999), the contribution of the MSEs to the national economy is highly regarded as they observe that the sector’s health and nature positively reflects the health of the national economy. According to GoK (2020) Turkana County was the least developed County associated with the harsh climatic conditions experienced in the region. The County “has limited opportunities for education, health, water, investment and trade and institutional support” (International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), 2008: 2). Livestock is the source of Turkana wealth earning revenue from the sale of livestock or livestock products (Barret & Luseno 2004). The main sources of income for households in Turkana are cropping (35%), livestock (33%), off-farm business enterprises (24%) and labour (8%) (ILRI, 2016).

Globalization dynamics is the interdependence of states as a result of incorporation of commerce, ideas, people and finance resulting to transnational trade. Key elements of globalization dynamics include foreign direct investment flows, liberalization of trade and capital markets, foreign aid, presence of international institutions, specialization via static comparative advantages and technology (Usman, Syeda, & Mubashir, 2014; Soubbotina, Tatyana & Sheram, 2000). Globalization dynamics in this study is operationalized as specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign direct investments and foreign aid. Naude (2008: 18) posit that “economic development is the process of structural transformation of an economy based on services and manufacturing”. Economic development is the economic and social advancement of an area, indicated by the areas increase in people’s quality of life. It includes quantitative and qualitative changes of an economy seen in individual’s output and productivity. The qualitative aspect of economic development includes greater savings and investments in job creating ventures. Economic development was measured by combining measures of education, health and income.

Research problem

Research on the contribution of entrepreneurship to economic development has widely been conducted (Naude, 2008; Bruton et al, 2008; Audretsch & Kelibach, 2008). Naude (2013:1) noted that, “evidence on whether entrepreneurship matters for economic development is not straight forward; how entrepreneurship has been promoted and how it contributed to development in countries like China and the East Asian Tigers is still a matter of contention and whether and why private-sector development initiatives may be effective is not well understood”.

Livestock plays an important economic and socio-cultural role amongst many Kenyan communities (GoK, 2010). The sector contributed to the GDP, 4.7% (2015), 4.6% (2016), 4.2% (2017), 4.1% (2018) and 4% (2019) (GoK, 2020). Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by Western-based Multinational Corporations in developing countries is argued to be both a contributory cause of conflict and an instrument to promote development and peace (Tobias & Boudreaux, 2009). Entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics contribution to economic development have been studied in isolation. Albala-Bertrand et al (2009) studied globalization and localization: an economic approach and found out that globalization increases global economic development.

Conceptually, the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development have been identified as a compelling need warranting further investigation. Studies relating to research variables under study have been conducted under various contexts. Cahn, M. (2008) conducted a study on indigenous entrepreneurship, culture and micro-enterprise in the Pacific Islands confirming their contribution to income and other social cultural outcomes. Some of the studies reviewed; Das & Quirk (2016), Khoase & Govender (2013) and Fisher (2012) used descriptive statistics such as the mean, median, mode and the standard deviation as well as the chi-square goodness-of-fit test and the Mann Whitney U-tests to test the hypotheses, while the current study uses regression. The study aimed to address the question: What is the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in

Turkana County? The study hypothesis is that, the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development is significantly moderated by globalization dynamics.

Theoretical Foundations

This research was anchored on institutional and effectuation theories. North (1990: 3) posits that “Institutions are the rules of the game in society or, more formally, are the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction” (Faundez, 2016; Knowles, 2007). Institutions are regulations, controlling activities while organizations are the players. Behaviour of individuals and organizations are guided by institutions through the rules of the game, monitoring and enforcement (North, 1990). They are interested in identifying how individuals and corporations establish their place and legality through compliance to laws and standards of the institutional environment (Scott, 2007). According to McCormick et al (2001) business activities do not function in vacuity. Firms operate in the confines of rules and regulations (government, international and social cultural laws). Firms operate under structures created by external institutions and the impact of globalization on individual national economies cannot be under stated (McCormick et al., 2001). Institutions, individually and their interactions sometimes constrain or facilitate the conduct and performance of businesses (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2013; McCormick et al., 2001). Globalization dynamics is an external institution influencing the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development.

Effectuation theory is of the view that entrepreneurial environments are

occasionally indeterminate as well as volatile providing little and or no information for entrepreneurs to identify and validate business ideas preceding commercialization (Fisher, 2012). Effectuation is “a logic of entrepreneurial expertise, a dynamic and iterative process of creating new artifacts in the world” in ambiguous environments (Sarasvathy, 2008). “Under conditions of uncertainty entrepreneurs adopt a decision logic that is different to” the endogenous model which explains a more rational way of entrepreneurship (Sarasvathy, 2008). According to effectuation theory markets do not pre-exist and a customer is only known after buying the product or service. Through engaging and interacting with stakeholders, the entrepreneur identifies new potentials leading to novel ideas and possible course of action. They focus on who they can work with than who to compete with. Entrepreneurs in highly uncertain environments accumulate knowledge through enactment of trial and iterative learning techniques, the main elements of effectuation theory (Ries, 2011). Social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness and innovation in entrepreneurship in presence of globalization dynamics is a difficult undertaking. The entrepreneurial environments in Turkana County in the presence of globalization dynamics are occasionally “unpredictable and ambiguous” lacking “enough information” for local entrepreneurs to readily recognize and evaluate opportunities prior to exploitation, anchoring on effectuation processes.

Globalization Dynamics, Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

Widespread wealth, economic development, environmental sustainability and multiplicity of cultures are moral

values that globalization is believed to accomplish (Tiemstra, 2007). Globalization aims at promoting economic development through market expansion, while promoting division of labour and specialization via static cooperative advantage. There is increased mobility of transnational corporations due to reduced barriers to trade, foreign direct investments (FDIs) and cheap means of communication and transportation enhancing economic development. Globalization has widened the operational perspective of entrepreneurship, allowing entrepreneurs in product/service value addition while increasing demand by responding to wider market needs across the globe. Not all is juicy for entrepreneurs who through globalization experience heightened competition worldwide. Indigenous markets face international competition and may get to extinction despite highly differentiated competencies. Host business environments sometimes different from home are major challenges that have confronted entrepreneurs opting global operations. Indigenous enterprise operators do operate in a globalized economy embedded in transnational actor linkages facilitating efficacious cross border business activities. According to Nuhu, Owens & McQuillan (2021) and Yeung (2002), international entrepreneurs take proactive actions in overcoming inherent problems in international business activities in prevailing socioeconomic, cultural and political environments and enterprise internal circumstances in the home and host nations.

Yeung (2002) defined transnational entrepreneurship “as the exceptional qualities required in the process of creating and sustaining particular business ventures across national boundaries by social actors (transnational entrepreneurs)”. Companies with large asset base, large domestic market and expertise are more able to

internationalize. Small firms (identified with indigenous communities) have to cultivate organizational potential for globalization (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2008). This requires the entrepreneur to have a broad vision, progressive learning ability, an open-mind to emerging theories and reason, diplomatic expertise and capability to accustom to a variety of cultures. They have to develop organizational capabilities for internationalization including; planning, organizing and developing foreign markets and effectively monitoring them. Creating 'new combinations', Schumpeterian tradition of soliciting factors of production and penetrating to international markets involve entrepreneurs taking extraordinary risks and calculations. Born-global firms develop international entrepreneurship during the first years of their establishments, 'early developers' (Svante, Danilovic & Huang, 2015; Moen and Per Servais, 2002). Developing born global strategies, Maha Ayadi-Frikha (2015) and McDougall and Oviatt (1994) involves building on entrepreneur's proactivity to conquer market opportunities abroad, using loose-tie linkages which question routine and existing traditions stimulating creativity and innovation.

Transnational entrepreneurship especially developing from indigenous entrepreneurship in establishing and managing transnational operations is worth studying for the purpose of this study. International entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs "build complex and innovative institutional arrangements at the organizational level to overcome problems associated with engaging in international business activities" (Yeung, 2002: 49). Organizational schedules result into significant first-mover advantages by the international entrepreneurs into international businesses. Success in

international business venturing however, will highly depend on the participants' enrollment into transnational actor networks. "The twenty-first century business atmosphere can be characterized in terms of a new competitive landscape that encompasses increasing risk, decreased ability to forecast fluid firm and industry boundaries, new structural forms, and an innovative mindset. No organization is immune to the immense pressure of those forces" (Kuratko & Audretsch, 2009: 1). Barzi (2013: 640) argues that "agility can be a strategic and organizational asset, a sustainable competitive advantage for micro and small enterprises which are more sensitive to environmental fluctuations". Agility will give the firm capacity to grow in highly uncertain and volatile environments characterized by frequent variation in consumer needs and requirements (Breu, Hemingway, Strathem & Bridger, 2001) as cited in Barzi (2013). These environments dictate that entrepreneurs identify opportunities through effectuation processes of creating new artifacts in the world" in ambiguous environments.

Firms are required to demonstrate agility attributes to facilitate internationalization including; "the creation of strategic partnerships and networks in order to develop dynamic capabilities and a long-term agility" (Barzi, 2013: 640). Proximity, Barzi (2013) achieved by adopting innovative methods of communication applicable for speedy decision-making reflecting close relationships, culture distance, geographical and hierarchical is necessary. Flexibility through continuing training, versatile human resource, human resource availability, self-participation, strong interpersonal relationships, work teams and good communication demonstrates agility. Differentiation, an attribute of agility highlights excellent services,

customer loyalty new and unique products. Short production and distribution deadline, speedy client gratification and non-formal choices showing reactivity is a requirement for MSEs to internationalize.

Study by Desai, Fritz Foley & Hines (2009) posit that most entrepreneurs in emerging nations operate MSEs with few incentives to participate in the formal sector. Opening these “economies to international economic pressure (globalization) is an effective way to keep domestic firms on their toes and innovating” (Luiz, 2010: 75). The argument of this study is that indigenous entrepreneurship has no choice but to cross boundaries and embrace transnational entrepreneurship to have an impact in this globalized economy. Going global is a component of every business environment for all corporations (micro, small, medium or large), making international entrepreneurship a strategy to adopt for all. They have to identify mechanisms of negotiating a beneficial involvement into international economy, while they preserve and use core indigenous aspects as competitive advantage for economic development. There is need to establish the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.

According to Luiz (2010) entrepreneurship results from the growth of institutions (globalization dynamics) which encourage enterprising activities consequently fueling economic development. Entrepreneurship development is stimulated by a conducive institutional environment. Luiz (2010) highlights the destructive consequences of excessive business laws and ineffective property rights policies in emerging nations. Majority of prospective

entrepreneurs are sitting on dead capital due to their inability to leverage them because they possess poor securities, titles and agreements making them redundant. “Many developing countries are sitting atop of enormous wealth, both physical and human, which they are not tapping into because of unsuitable” institutional environments (Luiz, 2010: 76). Public policy supporting entrepreneurship as a solution to joblessness is Africa’s major focus, promoting indigenous entrepreneurship as opposed to colonial times where entrepreneurship was foreign dominated. Wei and Nguyen (2020) and Brouwer, (1999) posit that liberalization (globalization) should integrate specific local models for effective involvement in the international economic order. The Asian Newly Industrialized Countries (NIC’s) introduced their home-grown models with the states as independent actors shaping development efforts and aligning the interest of Transnational Corporations to national interests.

Methodology

This study adopted the positivist paradigm. The fact that the study was anchored on theory, hypothesizing of the nature of the world followed by active observation of causal relationships of variables and testing of hypotheses using quantitative techniques informed the choice of positivism (Swanson & Holton, 2005). Case studies and qualitative data was used for the purpose of understanding the concerned research variables through in-depth interviews. The study adopted a descriptive cross-sectional design which enabled the researcher to establish the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development and the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on this relationship in Turkana, Kenya.

The target population of study were all small and micro livestock enterprises, registered with respective Livestock Marketing Associations (LMAs) in Turkana County. A list encompassing 598 livestock enterprises was availed from the County Livestock Marketing Council on December 2018, out of which proportionate stratified random sampling was used to get a sample size of 339 MSEs. According to Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), 2005) the four main livestock markets in Turkana County were Kakuma with 56 MSEs, Lodwar had 420 MSEs,

Lokichoggio registered 67 MSEs and Lokichar 55 MSEs which formed the study stratus.

To calculate the sample size from a population of 598 MSEs for each stratum, this study used (Frankfort-Nachmias & Nachmias, 1996) formula:

$$n^1 = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{N}}$$

Where N = size of population, n= estimated size of sample and n¹= optimal sample size

$$\text{Estimated Sample Size: } n = \frac{s^2}{(S.E)^2} = \frac{.20}{(.016)^2} = \frac{.20}{.000256} = 781.25$$

Add finite population correction i.e. $\frac{n}{N} + 1$

$$n^1 = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{N}} \quad n^1 = \frac{781.25}{1 + \frac{781.25}{598}} = \frac{781.25}{2.306438127}$$

$$n^1 = 338.73$$

n¹ = 339 micro and small livestock enterprises

Primary and secondary data was collected for analysis. The questionnaire was used to correct primary data consisting of both open and closed ended structured questions. Published sources of secondary data were used including economic surveys, County integrated reports and international agencies reports relating to study variables. The respondents in this study were owners or senior managers (one from each organization) from the 339 MSEs sampled. Four firms for case studies were purposely selected from the survey method each from Lodwar, Lokichoggio, Kakuma and Lokichar. Indigenous

entrepreneurship is operationalized and measured in social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness and innovation. Globalization dynamics is operationalized and measured in terms of its key elements; foreign direct investment, foreign aid and specialization via static comparative advantages. Economic development is operationalized and measured by combining measures of education, health and income. Each of the variables in the model was tested to establish reliability of the research instrument through computing Cronbach's alpha coefficient, α .

Table 1: Reliability Test

Variable	Number of items	Cronbach's alpha
Indigenous Entrepreneurship	22	0.9809
Globalization Dynamics	20	0.9724
Economic Development	11	0.9576

Source: Primary Data

From Table 1, indigenous entrepreneurship had the highest Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.9809, globalization dynamics had 0.9724 while economic development had the least Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.9576. These values were above 0.7 and therefore acceptable as indicated by Bryman and Crammer (1997). Diagnostic tests were conducted to determine if the data set met the assumed conditions for application of regression analysis. The Shapiro Wilk test for normality was conducted to test whether globalization dynamics was normally distributed. The result shows that the p-values for the globalization dynamics was greater than 0.05. Therefore, we failed to reject the null hypothesis that the variable was normally distributed at 5% level of significance. The test statistic for linear relationship between globalization dynamics and economic development show that globalization dynamics had a coefficient of correlation value of 0.506 which exceeds 0.5 meaning that there is a positive correlation. The respective p-value of the respective coefficient of correlation is 0.000 which is lower than 0.05. Thus, globalization dynamics has a significant positive correlation with economic development at five percent level of significance. Cook-Weisberg test for heteroscedasticity value of 11.7% indicates that the variable exhibited a value greater than 5% significance level which implies that heteroscedasticity is absent.

For the tests of multicollinearity, the results shows that the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) of (4.25 and 2.42) for the proposed model are within the acceptable ranges of 1 to 10. This shows that indigenous entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics did not exhibit multicollinearity.

Findings

The research aimed to establish the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. Three hundred and thirty-nine (339) questionnaires were availed to the sampled respondents, out of which 265 questionnaires were properly filled and returned representing an overall successful response rate of 78.17%. Each statement was judged using a 5-point Likert type scale indicating to which extent they agreed or disagreed. The respondents indicated the extent of agreement with each of Globalization Dynamics (GD) statements, where (1. Not at all 2. Little extent 3. Moderate extent 4. Great extent 5. Very great extent). Specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign direct investment and foreign aid were the contributing factors of globalization dynamics (Table 2). Under specialization via static comparative advantage, majority of the respondents agreed to a great extent

that they specialized on goods they produced most efficiently and traded for those goods they could not produce (Mean =3.95, SD=0.31, CV=8.00).

It was revealed that natural resources available dictated their mode of specialization which was to a moderate extent supported by majority of the respondents (Mean=3.22 SD=1.18, CV=36.74). Foreign direct investment was investigated and the relevant statements analyzed. The study revealed that to a moderate extent, respondents agreed that businesses obtained credit due to an international organizations programme (Mean=3.39, SD=0.49, CV=14.41). In

addition, it was agreed to a very little extent that there was aggressive competition between foreign and domestic companies in the livestock sector (Mean=1.98, SD=1.11, CV=56.14). Finally, foreign aid contributed to globalization dynamics. To a moderate extent, respondents agreed that they use donor funds to reduce poverty and conflicts (Mean=3.32, SD=1.12, CV=33.74). On the other hand, the same respondents to a moderate extent agreed that they used donor funds to expand export markets (Mean=3.05, SD=0.22, CV=7.10).

Table 2: Globalization Dynamics

Globalization Dynamics	Mean	Standard deviation	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Specialization via static comparative advantages					
Our firm concentrate their labour efforts on a relatively limited variety of goods	3.3321	0.6117	18.3574	0.1640	2.8867
Natural resources available dictates our mode of specialization	3.2189	1.1827	36.7441	-0.2093	2.1356
We specialize on goods that we can produce most efficiently and then trade for those goods that we cannot produce	3.9509	0.3160	7.9981	-1.0931	9.4696
Average	3.5006	0.7035	20.0957	-0.3795	4.8306
Foreign Direct Investments					
The government of Kenya and the county government of Turkana is not protecting its economy from foreign competition (liberalization)	3.3170	1.0433	31.4542	-0.1795	2.3559
Liberalization of markets have attracted private capital flows	2.3057	0.8924	38.7041	-0.0927	2.4704

(FDI)in the livestock sector

There is aggressive competition between foreign and domestic companies in the livestock sector	1.9766	1.1097		0.0739	2.1345
			56.1419		
Foreign direct investment has benefited our business in new technologies, advanced managerial and marketing techniques and opened to export markets	2.0112	0.5007		-0.0680	1.0046
			27.8441		
The presence of global players promotes indigenous livestock entrepreneurship	3.0943	0.3294		1.7705	7.4811
			10.6446		
The presence of global players reinforces peace	3.2377	3.2377	100.0000	-0.2141	2.1972
Their presence (especially oil mining companies) contributes to renewed conflict	3.0000	0.0000		.	.
			0.0000		
Our business has high degree of diplomatic skills	3.2528	0.7073	21.7432	0.0488	2.6844
Our business has ability to adapt to different cultures	3.3660	1.1862	35.2416	-0.2045	2.1339
Our business obtained credit due to an international organizations programme	3.3887	0.4884		0.4567	1.2086
			14.4119		
There is close cultural distance (same culture and language) within the firm	3.3396	1.1069		-0.2125	2.3148
			33.1431		
Our business organization structure is horizontal (employees interact freely)	3.0038	0.0614		16.1865	263.0038
			2.0451		
Our human resource is versatile (multi-skilled)	3.2604	1.2659	38.8256	-0.2622	2.0163
There is strong interpersonal (social) relationships within the business	3.0642	0.2455		3.5576	13.6568
			8.0115		
Our business offers unique products and services	3.1849	1.2185	38.2570	-0.1429	1.9850
The customers are loyal to our	3.2943	0.6125	18.5925	0.2277	3.0337

products and services						
Our business adheres to short production and delivery deadline(s)	2.6868	1.1823		0.0870	2.0449	
			44.0027			
Average	2.9873	0.8934	30.5331	-1.3145	19.4829	

Foreign aid

Our business benefits from donor funds in the form of emergency relief, technical assistance and peace keeping efforts.	3.2755	0.4881		0.5055	2.3969	
			14.9010			
We use donor funds to reduce poverty and conflicts	3.3245	1.1216		-0.2270	2.2605	
			33.7362			
We use donor funds to expand export markets	3.0491	0.2164		4.1757	18.4362	
			7.0971			
Our business works with international agencies and NGO's such as the United Nations, IMF and the World Bank.	3.3019	1.2368		-0.2508	2.0992	
			37.4581			
Average	3.2377	0.7657	23.6498	1.0508	6.2982	

Source: Primary Data

Globalization Dynamics (GD) on average had the respondents agreeing on sub constructs to a moderate extent (Mean= 3.24, SD=0.79, CV=24.76 %) (Table 3). A low score on globalization dynamics suggests that livestock firms lacked the requisite capacity to configure their internal routines to adapt and benefit on the activities of the international

community related to business performance. This further signifies that micro and small livestock firms in Turkana County were conservative and practiced traditional methods of operations embracing closed, localized, cohesive business practices isolating them from opening up to wider perspectives of development.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics Summary

Variable	Mean	SD	CV
Indigenous entrepreneurship (IE)	3.3130	1.1340	34.3728
Globalization Dynamics (GD)	3.2419	0.7875	24.7595
Economic	3.2853	0.5691	27.8101

Development (ED)

Source: Primary Data

The moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was computed via three steps using Baron and Kenny (1986) model. The objective was to establish the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small

livestock enterprises and economic development. This objective was achieved by testing the following hypothesis:

H₀₁: Globalization dynamics has no significant moderating influence on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.

Table 4: Moderation effect of Globalization Dynamics on the relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.884 ^b	.771	.715	.0687		
2	.997 ^c	.992	.913	.0468		
3	.998 ^d	.993	.915	.1083		
ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	423.12	1	423.12	129.39	.000 ^b
	Residual	862.02	264	3.27		
	Total	1285.14	265			
2	Regression	576.258	2	288.129	108.136	.000 ^c
	Residual	701.111	263	2.666		
	Total	1277.369	265			
3	Regression	786.972	3	262.324	98.13	.000 ^d
	Residual	700.326	262	2.673		
	Total	1487.298	265			
a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development b. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous entrepreneurship c. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous entrepreneurship, Globalization dynamics d. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous entrepreneurship, Globalization dynamics, Indigenous entrepreneurship Globalization dynamics interaction						

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.863	.214		8.702	.000
	Indigenous entrepreneurship	.562	.052	.742	10.733	.000
2	(Constant)	1.125	.261		4.31	.000
	Indigenous entrepreneurship	-.265	.408	-.044	-.65	.518
	Globalization dynamics	.945	.021	.934	45.00	.000
3	(Constant)	1.599	.720		2.221	.002
	Indigenous entrepreneurship	-.097	.050	-.072	-1.940	.057
	Globalization dynamics	-.952	.472	-.101	-2.017	.027
	Indigenous entrepreneurship_ Globalization dynamics interaction	.075	.037	2.220	2.030	.018

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development

Source: Primary data

The result in Table 4 on the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was computed via three steps using Baron and Kenny (1986) model. Step one (model 1) involved testing the direct effect between the independent and the dependent variables in this case Indigenous entrepreneurship and Economic development. The results from this first step were statistically significant allowing the researcher to proceed to the next step. Step two (model 2) involved testing the effect of indigenous entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics on economic development. Step

three (model 3) involved testing the effect of indigenous entrepreneurship, globalization dynamics and the interaction term (between indigenous entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics) on economic development.

In model one the result shows that the association between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was moderate and significant ($R=.884^a$, $R^2=0.771$, $F=129.39$, $P\text{-value}<0.05$). In model two ($R=.997^a$, $R^2=.992$, $F=108.136$, $P\text{-value}<0.05$) it was strong and significant and in model three ($R=.998^a$, $R^2=0.993$, $F=98.13$, $P\text{-value}<0.05$) it was strong and significant at 5% level, suggesting presence of a

moderating effect in model three after an interaction term is introduced. From the findings, the respective effects of indigenous entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics in the third model after introduction of an interaction term maintained to be statistically significant thus confirming a presence of moderation effect of globalization dynamics.

In addition to reporting the overall significance in the third model, the value of the interaction term (Indigenous Entrepreneurship*Globalization Dynamics) had a positive and significant influence ($\beta=.075$, $t=2.222$, $p<.05$). The fact that the coefficient of the interaction term is statistically different from zero, then we follow Mackinnon, Fairchild & Fritz (2007) and conclude that there is significant moderation effect between the variables. From the results, it is evident that the change in variance of economic development accounted for (ΔR^2) was equal to .002 (.915 - .913) after the inclusion of the interaction term (model 3). Most importantly, the interaction term was statistically significant ($p<0.05$) indicating that globalization dynamics had significant moderation effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. This finding thus rejected the hypothesis that there is no significant moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the association between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development among micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County, Kenya. Upon examining the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development, the study revealed significance of the moderating effect of globalization dynamics. Based on the findings, the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development has been inverted. This

meant that the moderating variable had the ability to decompose the relationship hypothesized and thus tests the credibility of a theoretical perspective.

Discussion of Results

The purpose of this study was to establish the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. The study established significant correlations among the study variables. The selected globalization dynamics factors mentioned by Usman, Syeda, & Mubashir, 2014; Yeung (2002), Soubbotina, Tatyana & Sheram (2000), among them specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign direct investment and foreign aid, positively related to economic development. This demonstrated that the micro and small livestock enterprises should consider and adapt to the changes in the globalization dynamics when making key strategic investment decisions as this can influence economic development. The study shows that there was a significant relationship between globalization dynamics and economic development agreeing with previous studies (Tiemstra, 2007). The results suggested that the globalization dynamics factors play a crucial role in influencing the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. By considering globalization dynamics, micro and small livestock enterprises can keep abreast with the changing demands in the economy, and develop new products and services that will meet the needs and wants of foreign markets. The results demonstrated that globalization dynamics factors affect the strength and direction of indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development relationship. This augured

well with the propositions of institutional theory where either regulatory, social and/or cultural influences are seen as drivers for survival and legitimacy of an organization, promoting its success rather than focusing on organizational micro factors.

Results on quantitative analysis observed that economic development was positively correlated with indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises and globalization dynamics. This view is shared by De Martino (2000) and Tiemstra, (2007) who established that globalization should result in the reduction of poverty without compromising the wellbeing of ordinary people such that benefits of growth should not accrue only to the affluent. Growth resulting from globalization must benefit all. Similarly, results on qualitative analysis (case studies) agree on the same, in that under globalization dynamics it was clear that the case studies aforementioned operated under high influence of the international environment most especially the activities of the international community in enhancing trade and peace. Their activities therefore affected the operation of these businesses. PEACE III funded by USAID spearheads regional conflict transformation programme in partnership with Mercy Corps. PEACE III contributes to stability in the horn of Africa region by enhancing linkages among various organizations involved in managing conflict locally, nationally and within the region. PEACE III aims at promoting an integrated multi-level approach to peace building, addressing conflict along Kenya/Somalia, Kenya/Ethiopia, Kenya/South Sudan and Kenya/Uganda borders.

Mieebo livestock traders acknowledged the presence and operations of these organizations but revealed that they were

not well grounded due to the short duration the coordinating body has been in operation. They are coordinated by the County government after establishment in 2013, ensuing enactment of Kenya's constitution 2010 and the general election of March, 2013. According to Yeung (2002) transnational entrepreneurs proactively solve intrinsic challenges in international business activities defined by enterprise networks, socioeconomic and political conditions and prevailing organizational and cultural practices in the host and home nations.

Conclusion

The relationship established based on the hypothesis revealed that globalization dynamics was statistically significant in moderating the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. The null hypothesis that globalization dynamics had no significant moderating effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County was thus rejected. Globalization comes to play given the fact that it's a process that widens and deepens the interactions between national states (governments) and the rest of the world. This makes global administrative, transport, information distribution and communication structures more flexible and cheaper. The key indicators which included specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign direct investment (FDI), and foreign aid contributed to the moderating effect. From the literature, it was evident that globalization has more aspects of interdependence of states as a result of integration of trade, finance, people and ideas resulting in international trade and foreign direct investment flows which in turn influences several relationships.

The study observed that indigenous entrepreneurship is vital in determining

economic development, but not statistically vital in influencing the same in presence of globalization dynamics. The study concluded that specialization via static comparative advantages, FDI and foreign aid factors under globalization dynamics significantly contribute to the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. Globalization dynamics moderated the existing relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County. Based on sustainable development, globalization dynamics may need coordination by foreign direct investors, communities and aid agencies. FDI under endogenous growth theory may spur economic and political liberalization creating conditions for the emergence of democracy and reduced risks of violent conflicts. This is contrary to some critics of globalization who argue that Multinational Corporations operation contribute to violent conflict. Similar to previous research findings, this study confirmed that micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County contribute to the local economy which can also be replicated in other Counties in Kenya.

Recommendations

In globalization dynamics environments, social embeddedness, innovation and cultural embeddedness in entrepreneurship is a difficult task. Going by the conclusion of this study that globalization dynamics moderated the existing relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County, this study supports institutional theory, that regulatory, cultural or social impacts are drivers for existence and legality of businesses, promoting success rather than focusing on organizational resources. The entrepreneurial environments in Turkana County in the

presence of globalization dynamics are occasionally “unpredictable and ambiguous” lacking “enough information” for local entrepreneurs to readily recognize and evaluate opportunities prior to exploitation supporting effectuation theory.

The findings of this study have several policy implications on several organs both at national and county levels of government as well as in the public and private sector. These include; business associations, financial institutions, NGOs, development agencies, and Turkana County government. The study revealed that specialization via static comparative advantages, FDI and foreign aid under the globalization dynamics collectively were highly rated however had an inverse moderating effect on the prior relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. The study recommends that Turkana County government should focus on the decentralization agenda, integrate with indigenous entrepreneurship to attract outside business operators to promote economic development. The national and County government of Turkana should work to lower business environmental uncertainty, focus on raising indigenous entrepreneurs aimed at participating in the international market. This will in turn increase exports, job creation, private sector initiatives, attract foreign direct investment and consequently spurring growth through massive investments in education and health. This study recommends that indigenous entrepreneurs be trained on modern management and marketing skills through a concerted effort by aid agencies, County and national government to enable effective enterprise management.

An initial study should be commissioned to establish and break down the population

of enterprises in livestock in some selected categories such as micro, small, medium and/or large enterprises. These will assist in population classification and sample selection criteria to ensure proper coverage and adequate sample size. A further study is required to test the mediating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County.

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