

Impact of Entrepreneurial Culture on Women Economic Empowerment in Abeokuta Metropolis, Ogun State

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Abstract

This study measured the correlates of entrepreneurial culture with women economic empowerment in Abeokuta Metropolis, Ogun State. This research adopted a purposive non-probability sampling method by which 250 women entrepreneurs were sampled from key markets. The structured questionnaires further helped retrieve data for the use of analyses based on linear regression from semi-structured interviews. The results found the relations to be significant: entrepreneurial mindset toward income generation, $R = 0.996$; $R^2 = 99.1\%$, $F = 25027.621$, $p < 0.001$; access to entrepreneurship resources and business ownership, $R = 0.995$, $R^2 = 98.9\%$, $F = 20342.986$, $p < 0.001$; supportive entrepreneurial environment and relation to financial independence, $R = 0.997$; $R^2 = 99.4\%$, $F = 36290.453$, $p < 0.001$. Therefore, the paper concludes that entrepreneurial mindset, resource access, and a supportive environment are drivers of economic empowerment for females in Abeokuta Metropolis. It is, therefore, recommended that such measures include regular training and mentorship programs, better access to finances, and advocacy for business policies that are supportive of an enabling environment. These are empirically well-targeted and critical recommendations towards the promotion of an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs fostering gender equality in entrepreneurship.

Keywords: entrepreneurial culture, entrepreneurial mindset, entrepreneurial resources, supportive entrepreneurial environment, women economic empowerment.

Introduction

Studies have shown the pivotal role the entrepreneurship culture plays in bringing about women's economic empowerment, especially in developing areas like the Abeokuta Metropolis in Nigeria. Abeokuta is the capital city of Ogun State, possessing an urban setting with a quite rich cultural heritage; as result, it doubled as the melting point of several economic activities (Akintola 2020). Women's economic empowerment, in a general perspective, is where the women acquire the capability to make strategic life choices, in the manner of improving their socio-economic status or fully taking part in economic activity (Chompa 2022).

Entrepreneurship culture refers to the attitudes, values, skills, and behaviour that encourage the formation and growth of new business ventures (Jardim et al., 2021, Danish et al., 2019). Factors that contribute to the culture in Abeokuta include traditional norms, educational opportunities, access to capital, and government policies (Aladejebi 2020). Traditionally, many scholars agree that women in most parts of Nigeria were fringe players where economic activities were the preserve of a patriarchal societal structure (Ejuronemu 2018). However, there is an increasing

slow but yet ever-increasing trend of women engaging in such entrepreneurial activities and challenging the set norms, contributing a good share to the overall household incomes and incomes in the community (Kabeer 2021, Agrawal et al., 2021). The entrepreneurial culture in Abeokuta Metropolis significantly raises the level of women's economic empowerment since it stimulates them towards innovation, risk-taking, and proactivity (Mwangi & Omondi, 2018). Following that background, this study seeks to determine what relationship may exist between entrepreneurship culture and women economic empowerment in Abeokuta using three objectives: to establish the relationship between entrepreneurial mindset and income generation; to establish the relationship between access to resources and business ownership; to establish the relationship between a supportive environment and financial independence.

The independence and management accruing to benefits for women in owning and managing businesses make them in many cases be sought after for community-based business support, which in turn helps their businesses (Adewale, 2020; Ogunleye & Owolabi, 2019). In addition, customised capacity-building programmes and financial literacy enable women entrepreneurs in the development of skills and business sophistication towards high financial-management capability to ensure profit and financial stability (Balogun et al., 2021).

Effective policy implementation mandates, however, that concrete efforts be made to remove critical barriers to full benefits from women's economic empowerment in entrepreneurship in Abeokuta, including access to finance and infrastructural support, sociocultural barriers, and practices (Ekundayo & Oyeniyi, 2017), must be put in place by the appropriate authorities.

Research Questions

To address these objectives, the study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the nature of the relationship between the entrepreneurial mindset and income generation among women in Abeokuta Metropolis?
2. How does the availability of entrepreneurial resources influence business ownership by women in Abeokuta Metropolis?
3. In what ways does a supportive entrepreneurial environment affect the financial independence of women in Abeokuta Metropolis?

Literature Review

Conceptual Review

Concept of Entrepreneurship Culture

In different research, entrepreneurship culture defines attitude, values, skills, and behavior supportive of the creation and growth of new business ventures (Arabeche et al., 2022). Corrêa et al., (2022) characterise It by innovativeness, risk-taking, pro-activity, and willingness to change. This calls for the ability of individuals to perceive and utilise opportunities for creating new or developing a new product, service, or production method and challenging the accepted procedures and standards of their respective fields. Entrepreneurship culture affecting factors include educational opportunities, access to resources, government policies, and societal attitudes towards entrepreneurship (Elnadi et al., 2021; Su et al., 2021; Tur-Porcar et al., 2018). Among other things, the development of a strong entrepreneurship culture has been documented to lead to economic

growth, the creation of employment, and social development among populations, making them financially independent and thus contributing to their social status (Badghish et al., 2023; Debnath et al., 2020).

Pidduck et al., (2023); Kuratko et al., (2021) in their studies viewed such culture as central to an entrepreneurial mindset, reflecting a set of attitudes and behaviours that motivate an individual to identify opportunities, take risks, and then innovate to commercialise the opportunity . Such attitudes include resilience, adaptability, creativity, and being proactive in problem-solving (Johnstone & Wilson-Prangley 2021). Pidduck & Lumpkin (2023) therefore alluded that the individual, who is entrepreneurial-minded, motivated because of a strong sense of purpose and value creation, views a challenge as a means of growth, and therefore will keep on moving only in the event of failures. Entrepreneurs must have such a kind of mindset, first because it is only through such a mindset that they can be helped to navigate through the uncertainties, make strategic decisions, and, more importantly, keep looking for the opportunities to develop and expand businesses (Iafelice et al., 2022).

However, Wang et al., (2019) believed that access to entrepreneurial resources is critical to the success and nurturing of new business ventures. According to Boyagoda, (2020), these resources include access to capital, mentorship, and training programmes, as well as networks that offer support and guidance . Financial resources allow entrepreneurs to finance their start-ups, while mentorship and training programmes offer knowledge and skills (Assenova, 2020). Networks, on the other hand, offer opportunities for collaboration, partnership, and market access (Karami & Tang, 2019). Odeyemi et al. (2024), opined that in regions characterised as lean-resource regions, entrepreneurs face huge challenges in starting and sustaining businesses, highlighting the critical importance of improving entrepreneurship resources as a fundamental facilitator for entrepreneurship development, innovation, and economic development.

Besides, a supportive entrepreneurial environment is one that offers hard and soft infrastructure, policy, and community support in growing new businesses (Kraus et al., 2021; Al-Shamaileh et al., 2020). This consists of favourable government policies, access to markets, reliable infrastructure, and a culture that values and promotes entrepreneurship (Farinha et al., 2020). Hockerts (2018) also believe that a proper environment should have the presence of entrepreneurial education programmes in educational institutions and a community that provides moral and social support. It is therefore important to state that in line with previous studies, such an environment reduces entry barriers, minimizes risks, and most importantly, increases the chances of business success and stimulates innovation, encourages investment, and drives economic growth by fostering an environment for entrepreneurs to expand and develop thriving businesses (Wang et al., 2020).

Concept of Women's Economic Empowerment

Women's economic empowerment is a process through which women gain the ability to make economic decisions and strengthen and enhance their economic position and their overall economic environment (Abhiat, 2023). For the women in Abeokuta, it is these socio-economic factors that determine their economic empowerment due to their gender roles and responsibilities:

access to resources such as education, finance, and networks, and the ability of their effective use (Arroteia & Hafeez, 2020). An empowered woman can engage in economic activities, improve her socioeconomic status, and make strategic decisions that help in the general development of a community with reduced gender inequality (Lakshmi & Visalakshmi, 2021).

Income generation is defined as activities or initiatives that an individual or a group of people engage in to make money and improve economic status (Haley & Marsh, 2021). This is important for the economic empowerment of women in Abeokuta. Generally, income generation may involve business operations, formal employment, or informal economic activities (Akinyele et al., 2023). Effective income generation is only possible when a woman has access to resources like capital, training, and markets (Falchenko, 2022). It makes the women capable of looking after their households, enabling them to foster education and health, and actively participate in community development (Abdurohim, 2023). Empowering women to generate their income has the potential to alleviate poverty and propel economic growth in developing regions (Gebre, 2020).

The relevance of female business ownership means that women initiate and operate their businesses. In Abeokuta, business ownership is seen as a means to economic empowerment, enabling women to create jobs, innovate, and contribute to the economy (Oluwakemi et al., 2023). It empowers them to have the kind of freedom to be economically independent and make strategic decisions in businesses (Pula et al., 2023). However, challenges include limited access to capital, mentorship, and markets (Khaerani et al., 2023). To overcome such hurdles, supportive policies, access to various entrepreneurial resources, and social support are necessary (Khanin et al., 2021). Muhammad et al., (2021), was of the opinion that, female-owned businesses not only boost one's socioeconomic status but also drive economic development and gender equality.

Financial independence among women can be defined as a state in which women own sufficient income and resources to fend for themselves without depending on others for the same (Standing, 2022; Jose & Younas, 2022). In Abeokuta, financial independence is a vital factor in women's economic empowerment. It involves the control of personal finances, saving, investment, and access to financial services by women (Harley et al., 2020). Banerjee et al., (2020) from their studies concluded that, financial independence, can empower women to make informed decisions about their lives, add directly to the income of the household, and enable savings and investment in the future. The chief indicators are education, employability, and financial literacy programs (Akimov, 2023). Financially independent women will be better able to enhance economic and social growth (Rani & Sundaram, 2023).

Theoretical Review

The lens through which this study investigates the linkage between a culture of entrepreneurship and women's economic empowerment is feminist economics. One can attested to the fact that, 1990s marked the beginning of feminist economics as a more recognized discipline, its historic origins can be dated back to the mid-19th century. Significant contributions to the developing field of feminist economics include the works of Marilyn Waring (1988), Diane Elson (1992) and later Nancy Folbre (1994). The first major building blocks include ideas from Marxist and neoclassical theory, followed by feminist social theory. Consequently, it criticizes mainstream methodologies,

urging for further studies on the theme of gender inequality. This is a discipline that integrates issues such as wage inequality, the separation of labour, and the value of reproductive work to ensure equality in the economic systems (Agenjo-Calderón & Gálvez-Muñoz, 2019; Sağlam, 2020).

In addition, feminist economics insists on its base preset that certain gender aspects lead to varied economic effects, articulating that classical models undervalue the work of women (MacDonald, 2015; Agenjo-Calderón & Gálvez-Muñoz, 2019). It is no gain saying that, in the context of Abeokuta, it shows the power of socio-cultural norms and gender roles in influencing women's economic behaviour and their impression of equal access to education and finance. It may be criticized for an overemphasis on gender, but proponents agree that it is a form of development that must tackle inequality for these issues to be transformed more widely by development (Rossetti, 2022; Mader & Schultheiss, 2011). This paper, therefore, adopts feminist economics to explore the domain in which the culture of entrepreneurship, mindset access to resources, and supportive infrastructure empower women economically for improved socio-economic outcomes within the community.

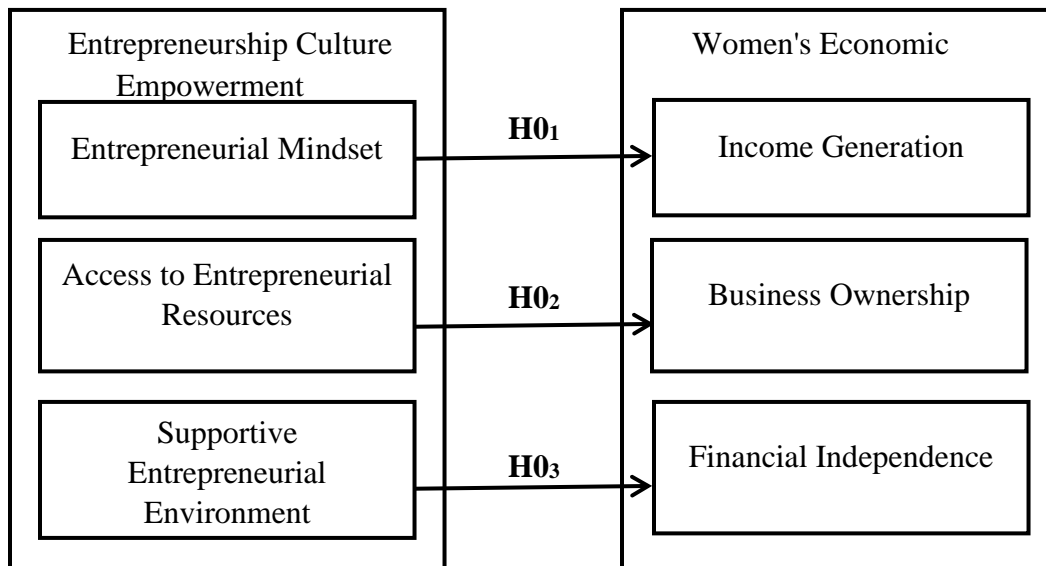
Empirical Review

Confirming from, Kimathi's (2020) doctoral dissertation, "Entrepreneurial Mindset and Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in Kenya," sought to empirically investigate the relationship between entrepreneurial characteristics and SME performance. The study embraced a survey of 200 owners of small and medium enterprises in Kenya. This took place through deep interviews obtained by mixing questionnaires with qualitative methods. The analysis of quantitative data demonstrated that there are significant positive relationships between various factors and the performance of SMEs. Evidently, SMEs, $r = 0.65$, $p < 0.01$. Risk-taking relation is $r = 0.60$, $p < 0.01$, and proactiveness $r = 0.62$, $p < 0.01$. These entrepreneurial-related attitudes enable one to confront business challenges and stay competitive in the long run. It is not an understatement that, with high innovation, risk-taking, and proactive conduct, the performance of SMEs in terms of profitability and growth improves significantly. This implies that qualitative data will further portray how these entrepreneurial attitudes enable one to confront business challenges and remain competitive in the long run. Quite essentially, this means that the presence of an entrepreneurial mindset optimizes the performance of SMEs in Kenya.

Rani and Sundaram (2023), studied the impact of financial inclusion on women entrepreneurs in India. Using an empirical genre, this study inquires into how access to financial services could bear upon business growth and sustainability leading to economic empowerment. The findings, supported by statistical data, highlight significant positive correlations between financial inclusion and entrepreneurial success. Improved access to credit, savings, and financial literacy programs is shown to boost business performance and socio-economic status. The research underscores the necessity of targeted financial policies and inclusive banking practices to foster an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs in India, promoting broader economic development and gender equality.

The focus of the research by Elda, Okolo-Obasi, and Uduji (2023) was how the Government Enterprise and Empowerment Program (GEEP) affects the performance of women in developing the entrepreneurial environment in Nigeria. The authors undertook an empirical analysis to establish if the GEEP and its initiatives had succeeded in empowering women entrepreneurs by issuing micro-credits and providing business advisory support. Results obtained from empirical figures show that business growth, income levels, and socio-economic status had increased with participation in the GEEP. The study has shown that the role of government-sponsored empowerment programs in promoting women entrepreneurship is extremely important, and it will be immensely useful and needed to call for sustained and enhanced support from different governments for these programs to ensure sustainable and expansive economic development within the country for gender equality in Nigeria.

Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher's Field Survey (2024)

Methodology

The study's population includes all women entrepreneurs in selected markets within Abeokuta Metropolis, specifically Lafenwa, Kuto, Omida, Itoku, and Sapon. These markets are situated in the local government areas of Abeokuta North and Abeokuta South. With a purposive non-probability sampling technique, 250 participants are chosen to reflect diverse experiences. The researcher use structured questionnaire in assessing variables such as Entrepreneurial Mindset, Income Generation, and Access to Resources on a 5-point Likert scale. Semi-structured interviews further explore qualitative aspects.

This dual-method approach ensures a thorough understanding of the impact of entrepreneurship culture on women's economic empowerment in Abeokuta Metropolis, facilitating rigorous statistical analysis and qualitative insights into their entrepreneurial journeys and challenges.

Reliability and Validity of Questionnaire

The questionnaire has undergone a meticulous process to ensure its reliability. A pilot test was conducted on a small sample of women entrepreneurs to assess the clarity and coherence of the questions. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated based on the pilot data received with a coefficient of at least 0.7 demonstrating strong internal consistency. The result of the Cronbach Alpha is as follows:

Table 1: Cronbach alpha coefficient table

	Constructs	Items	
1	Entrepreneurial Mindset	5	0.823
2	Income Generation	5	0.912
3	Access to Entrepreneurial Resources	5	0.791
4	Business Ownership	5	0.802
5	Supportive Entrepreneurial Environment	5	0.978
6	Financial Independence	5	0.736

The questionnaire consistently measures the intended constructs across the study population, with all Cronbach's alpha coefficients exceeding 0.7. Validity was ensured through content and construct validation, aligning variables with theoretical frameworks.

Hypotheses Testing and Interpretation

This section now looks into how the researcher validates intuition. The study's data analysis method used linear regression; the decision criterion bases its evaluation on whether the sig value is less than 5% or not: we either reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative, or vice versa.

***H₀₁:** There is no significant relationship between the entrepreneurial mindset and income generation among women in Abeokuta Metropolis, Ogun State.*

Table 2: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.996 ^a	.991	.991	.11806

a. Predictors: (Constant), EM

Source: Researcher's findings 2024

The regression analysis strongly supports a significant relationship between the entrepreneurial mindset and income generation among women in Abeokuta Metropolis, Ogun State. The values obtained in the correlation coefficient (R = 0.996) and R-squared (99.1) are extremely high, revealing that an entrepreneurial mindset significantly predicts income generation. This contradicts the hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between these variables.

Table 3: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	348.815	1	348.815	25027.621	.000 ^b
	Residual	3.052	219	.014		
	Total	351.868	220			

a. Dependent Variable: IG

b. Predictors: (Constant), EM

Source: Researcher's findings 2024

From the ANOVA table, it is evident that the regression model is highly significant (Sig. = .000). This indicates that a significant proportion of the variation in income generation (IG) can be explained by the entrepreneurial mindset (EM). Furthermore, the high F-value (25027.621) supports this conclusion, indicating a strong relationship between entrepreneurial mindset and income generation among women in Abeokuta Metropolis.

Table 4: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.067	.022		3.106	.002
	EM	.984	.006	.996	158.201	.000

a. Dependent Variable: IG

Source: Researcher's findings 2024

IG=0.67 + 0.984(EM).....(1)

This means that for women in Abeokuta Metropolis, the entrepreneurial mindset predicts an increase of 0.984 in income generation for every unit increase in entrepreneurial mindset.

H₀₂: The availability of entrepreneurial resources has no significant impact on business ownership by women in Abeokuta Metropolis.

Table 5: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.995 ^a	.989	.989	.13168

a. Predictors: (Constant), AER

Source: Researcher's findings 2024

The derived values for R (0.995), R² (0.989), and adjusted R² (0.989) are very high, with the standard error of the estimate being relatively low (0.13168). These results invalidate the hypothesis and clearly reveal that the availability of entrepreneurial resources has a significant and positive impact on business ownership by women in Abeokuta Metropolis. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is no significant impact is not supported by the data.

Table 6: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	352.765	1	352.765	20342.986	.000 ^b
	Residual	3.798	219	.017		
	Total	356.563	220			

a. Dependent Variable: BO

b. Predictors: (Constant), AER

Source: Researcher's findings 2024

From the above computation in Table 6, the critical value of 0.000 being less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected, and its alternative is accepted. The researcher, therefore, concludes that the availability of entrepreneurial resources has a significant effect on business ownership by women in Abeokuta Metropolis.

Table 7: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.089	.024		3.770	.000
	AER	.984	.007	.995	142.629	.000

a. Dependent Variable: BO

BO=0.089 + 0.984(AER).....(2)

Source: Researcher's findings 2024

The result of this study showed thus that availability of entrepreneurial resources had a positive and significant effect on the business ownership by women in Abeokuta metropolis.

H03: A supportive entrepreneurial environment does not significantly influence the financial independence of women in Abeokuta Metropolis.

Table 8: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.997 ^a	.994	.994	.09970

a. Predictors: (Constant), SEE

Source: Researcher's findings 2024

The model summary reveals that 99.4% would be explained by a supportive entrepreneurial environment in bringing out financial independence among women in Abeokuta Metropolis, while the remaining 0.6% is through other variables not captured in this research. This is adequately depicted by the very high R² value of 0.994, meaning there has to be a very strong influence originating from the supportive entrepreneurial environment if it has to influence the financial independence of the women in this area. A supportive entrepreneurial environment adds considerably to women's financial independence in Abeokuta Metropolis.

Table 9: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	360.728	1	360.728	36290.453	.000 ^b
	Residual	2.177	219	.010		
	Total	362.905	220			

a. Dependent Variable: FI

b. Predictors: (Constant), SEE

Source: Researcher's findings 2024

From the ANOVA table output, the p-value calculated as 0.000 is less than 0.05 as postulated by the level of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis that the supportive entrepreneurial environment has no significant effect on women's financial independence within Abeokuta Metropolis gets rejected, meaning that their financial independence is significantly affected within the Abeokuta metropolis.

Table 10: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.026	.018		1.464	.145
	SEE	.994	.005	.997	190.501	.000

a. Dependent Variable: FI

Source: Researcher's findings 2024

$$FI=0.026 + 0.994(SEE).....(3)$$

The above findings from the present study have shown that a supportive entrepreneurial environment significantly influences, directly, quite positively, the financial independence of women in Abeokuta Metropolis. The SEE has a highly significant coefficient at 0.994 ($p = 0.000$), implying that increases in the supportive entrepreneurial environment are highly associated with increases in the financial independence of women in this region. Hence, a supportive entrepreneurial environment is noted to be one critical factor that promotes the financial independence of women in the Abeokuta Metropolis.

Discussion of Findings

That the critical links exist between entrepreneurial factors and women's economic outcomes are seen in the results of Abeokuta Metropolis, Ogun State. Regression analysis shows the entrepreneurial mindset to have a very strong relationship with income generation, where the correlation coefficient ($R = .996$) and R^2 (99.1%) are very high. This means that a major generating source of income for robust entrepreneurship behaviour will be well adhered to, and there is a strong significant prediction for higher income generation in entrepreneurship behaviour supported by ANOVA (Sig. = .000, $F = 25027.621$). This is consistent with findings by Franciska and Gubacsi (2023) which proved that significant differences in entrepreneurial activity led to improved economic status for women in Nigeria.

Similarly, high values of R (0.995), R^2 (0.989), and significant ANOVA results (Sig. = .000, $F = 20342.986$) also demonstrate that resource availability impacts business ownership among women. The value of coefficients dedicates a strong predictive relationship of crucial importance for business ownership. These are consistent with findings of Al-Karrar and Abdul Jaleel (2023), who noted that access to a variety of financing options is associated with improved business performance.

Additionally, financial independence significantly influences financial independence since a high R^2 value (0.994) in the model summary and significant ANOVA results (Sig. = .000, $F = 36290.453$) support the above. The analysis of the coefficients shows a strong predictive relationship of significant importance for a supportive entrepreneurial environment since a supportive environment is crucial to a financial independent attainment. These are consistent with findings of Elda, Okolo-Obasi, and Uduji (2023), who noted that supportive programs offer positive influence on business growth among women.

The hypotheses test thus rejects the null hypothesis for the three factors to prove their significant positive relationship, and all these findings relate to previous literature, which notes that mindedness, resource availability, and resourceful environment play crucial roles relevant in attempting to enhance economic empowerment among women in Abeokuta Metropolis. This will ensure that the recommendations made by the results have a steady policy base aimed at supporting the woman entrepreneur in the region.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

Therefore the study suggests that there exist significant relationships between entrepreneurial factors and the economic consequences for women in Abeokuta Metropolis, Ogun State. The results indicate that attitude to entrepreneurship, availability of entrepreneurship resources, and enabling entrepreneurship environment are key drivers in determining the ability of women to earn incomes, own businesses, and achieve financial independence. These high correlation coefficients and ANOVA results, being significant, therefore validate the hypotheses since these factors have been observed to have direct positive impacts. These findings are in tandem with the empirical evidence adduced by, among others, Franciska and Gubacsi (2023); Al-Karrar and Abdul Jaleel (2023); Elda and Okolo-Obasi in Uduji (2023) who identify the importance of entrepreneurship as a means of providing economic power to women ab initio.

Recommendations

According to the tested hypotheses, the following three areas will be critical as recommendations for future research and development:

1. The development of entrepreneurial minds: Inculcation of entrepreneurial skills and mindsets through regular training and mentorship programs for women. There are also workshops and seminars dedicated to arousing and sensitizing women regarding the benefits accrued to being an entrepreneur and how to go around it.
2. Women's access to entrepreneurship resources: Access different sources of financing through microloans, grants, and investing opportunities to women entrepreneurs. There are also resource access centers with information and access to businesses that support women's entrepreneurial businesses holistically.
3. Women's entrepreneurship environment support: Advocacy for policies that seek to cushion business environments to be conducive for women to do business in the form of tax breaks, reduced registration fees, and liberalized business regulations. The development of women's infrastructure such as women's business associations and peer support groups in the community to help build an enabling business culture, thus contributing to gender equality in entrepreneurship.

With the above, the paper provides a comprehensive frame for enhancing women's entrepreneurship for economic empowerment in Abeokuta Metropolis by critically selecting factors that affect the success and survival of women in business.

Contributions to Knowledge

Drawing from the study results in Abeokuta Metropolis of Ogun State, it is thus evident that an entrepreneurial mindset, resource access, and the existence of a supporting environment, among other issues, have a significantly positive effect on the outcome of women at the economic level. It, therefore, recommends practical measures, such as training and an improved access to resources, advocacy for supportive policies, socio-cultural contextualization of barriers, and the mechanisms of monitoring in a move to improve women's economic empowerment through

entrepreneurship in both academic knowledge and practical application in women's entrepreneurship and economic development.

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