

Sustainable Development Goals: Therapeutic Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurship Injelititis among West Africa Countries

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ABSTRACT:

This study analyzed therapeutic entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship injelititis among West Africa nations. The study adopted analytical cross-sectional studies and cross-sectional cohort design. With the aid of accidental sampling technique and quota sampling method, the population of 636 and sample size of 246 was determined using Slovin's formula as augmented by the Kish formula (1965) and supported by Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) at 0.05 level of significance, whereas, 232 were deemed fit after processing, retriever, coding and cleansing. The instrument was validated by experiential entrepreneurs and reliability was conducted using series and parallel approach with outcome of the Unbiased Reliability scale that was 0.927 (92.70%). Six research questions and six hypotheses were raised which was tested using logistic regression analysis and the KMO/Barlett's test was utilized for the sampling adequacy for data appropriateness and sphericity respectively via SPSS 25 version. From the findings, clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, relational therapeutic entrepreneurship, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality and integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship positively mitigate entrepreneurship injelititis among cohort of entrepreneurs. In conclusion, the apriori expectations were found to be positive outcomes among the sustainable development goals, therapeutic entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship injelititis. Hence, the regression model revealed that the alternate hypotheses were accepted, while the null hypotheses. Based on the findings and conclusion, this study contributes to the knowledge that spirituality/relational therapeutic entrepreneurship are hoped to mitigate injelititis in an enterprise towards achieving SDG. It could be recommended that integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship should be utilized to crush incompetency, cynicism and complacency in the enterprise. Also, the headship of enterprise should employ psychotherapy, psychodrama therapy and cognitive behavioural therapy when there is presence of depression, trauma, frustration that tailed from injelititis.

KEYWORDS: *Therapeutic Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Injelititis, Clinical Therapeutic Entrepreneurship, Non-Clinical Therapeutic Entrepreneurship, Relational Therapeutic Entrepreneurship, Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Spirituality, Integrated Therapeutic Entrepreneurship, Enterprise Paralysis, Incompetency, Sustainable Development Goals*

1. Introduction

The drive of the sustainable development goals (SDG) with the aid of achieving wellness, well being and innovativeness on industrialization has been major concern of West Africa countries. This pointed to the fact that most West African countries have deficiency in their enterprise healthiness. Focusing on the SDG will enable trailing the bleeding edge of enterprise towards mitigating factors that affects its transformation into leading edge on basis of organizational healthiness. The healthiness of an enterprise is beckon on strengthening and developing the talent of the entrepreneur and intrapreneur with potentials capability in the turbulence and reckless climax. The capability to cope in turbulence times during tough competitive parity, dynamic and adaptability by the entrepreneur depends on her thinking faculty, knowledgeable innovation and productive imagination. Enterprise has experience downfalls as a result of the incompetence that degenerates into competitive jealousy among the intrapreneur and entrepreneur's inefficiency overtime. This scenario could be tailed to a situation regarded as entrepreneurship injelititis, especially when the headship feels threaten by lower cadre employee's innovative skills and talents as a result of the headship self-preservation, incompetency and complacency.

The complacency, incompetency, non-productive grapevine and competitive jealous among entrepreneur (headship) and intrapreneur (subordinates) of any enterprise can deteriorate into injelititis. This occurs when the headship piloting the corporate affairs of the enterprise lacks certain degree of control, feels they have achieved their target, does not listen to the lower or middle class (cadre or intrapreneurs), refuse to adopt new creativity (innovativeness, brainstorming, idea generation and invention) into the future could be disastrous as pandemic which leads from the headship and with no distance time, spread to the entire enterprise as pathogenies entrepreneurship injelititis. The inability for the leadership of any enterprise to unbridle and invoke the power of imagination in the short-term and long-term might leads to injelititis. Entrepreneurship injelititis in an enterprise occurs as a result of overwhelming burden of injelitance.

In 1958, Cyril Northcote Parkinson picture injelitance as the substance that the headship of an enterprise gets when there is fuse jealousy and incompetence. This could express as the state where the entrepreneur is less competence and jealous the intrapreneur in an enterprise. This also applies to the leader and employee in the organization. Injelitance is the recipe, event or action that fuel into injelititis. Hence, if there is no injelitance, there will be no injelititis. Injelititis is the disease that degenerates from the poor leadership inefficient resultant outcome, when the headship in the enterprise is loaded or carries a heavy burden of injelitance (Olanrewaju, 2021).

Nielsen (2015) supported that injelitanche is the antithesis of growth, sustainability, survival, success, patronage, turnover, productivity, profitability, and progress for both individuals and the enterprise. It is the plague that foster from the top to the bottom. It tends to affect potential applicant, because the top leader will not like to employ anyone better than him/her. Rather unknowably and unconsciously the enterprise begins to sink and bleed gradually until it life cycle starts shrinking and suffocating except there is an intervention quickly by homeostasis strategy and Homeostasis regulating the enterprise balancing for survival (Popoola, 2019).

Injelititis is believed to be infectious disease that damages an organization, causing its employees to become depressed, discouraged, frustrated, unmotivated, and/or jealously competitive (Parkinson, 1955). The worst thing about the injelititis, the headship of the enterprise might make decision or formulate policy that paralyzed the organization, without knowing he/she is destroying the organization because of the high level of gross incompetence (Olarenwaju, 2021). The headship is always afraid that someone else is eyeing its position. Hence, to maintain his/her position, he/she will try the best skill and knowledge available to create on input, but the output will not meet the organization targeted goals in the short-term or the long-term. Additional, the leader with think they are witch hunting him/her or the organization do not appreciate the input made, unknowingly, that the leader skill and knowledge is obsolete or unfit to beat the competition which can drives the organization to achieved her dreams, mission and vision.

Entrepreneurship injelititis is a cankerworm, paralysis and paranoid that infects an organizations performance in the short-run or long-run. It may be transmitted from individuals to individuals as a root of incompetence, laxity and jealousy among the intrapreneurs-intrapreneurs or entrepreneurs-intrapreneurs which would eventually cripple the enterprise as pathogenic organism that makes its mechanism not to functions (Nielsen, 2015).

Over familiarity from the top to bottom or bottom to top can cause contagious of injelititis infection, especially if it's informal or inappropriate relationship. Lack of respect, disregard of enterprise policy and golden rules might cripple the entire body system by injelititis. Hence, preventive caution should be adhering by the headship of an enterprise not to venture the enterprise into jeopardy. The headship of an enterprise should avoid role ambiguity, intra-role conflict, extra- role conflict and group conflict at all cause because these are symptoms of injelititis (Parkinson, 1955).

The headship should put in place certain measures to curtail and address the spread of disease in the enterprise by the root of injelititis. These measures should be on the enterprise policy and dashboard metrics as golden rules. It should be specific as consequences management routines. One of the recent approaches to address injelititis in an enterprise where there are entrepreneurs, intrapreneurs, hybrid entrepreneurship, lean entrepreneurship, infopreneurship, co-preneurship, lifestyle entrepreneurship, co-entrepreneurship, ultra-preneurship, light entrepreneurship, extra-preneurship among others is the adoption of therapeutic entrepreneurship (Ovharhe, Woko & Ezeocha, 2021).

Therapeutic entrepreneurship is an antidote or sterilizers that immune entrepreneurs against being infected by injelititis in the organization. Whether, if the diseases if physical, emotional, psychological, mentally and physically challenged or spirituality in an enterprise, therapeutic entrepreneurship possesses the capability to manage any syndrome from

injelititis from the intrapreneurs, entrepreneurs and enterprise. Therapeutic entrepreneurship could be categorized into five-dimensional approach. These are clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, relational therapeutic entrepreneurship, spirituality in therapeutic entrepreneurship (or therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality) and integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship.

The clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship is embedded on using clinical rehabilitation approach or model to solve problem associated with entrepreneurs' conditions, challenges and cases. Such as physically challenged, mentally challenged and emotionally challenged entrepreneurs with cases like trauma, amputation, palliative care, sickle cell, disorderliness, anxiety, frustration, depression, aftermath correctional inmate (Garcea, Breukink, Marlow, Maddern, Barraclough, Collier, Dickinson, Fawcett & Graham, 2009).

The non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship is a condition where the entrepreneurs entangled with incompetence, weaknesses, downward impression, inefficient grapevine, paranoid, cynicism, injelititis, unskillfulness, inexperience, competitiveness being rooted in jealousy, inability to take risk and negligence of fiduciary duties.

The relational therapeutic entrepreneurship is focused on client, customer, suppliers, vendor, implicit and explicit environmental factors. The healthiness of relationship management in an enterprise determines the gravity of trust, bond, cohesiveness and unity of purpose. The relationship creates mutual trust and congruence among all stakeholders to build the enterprise with positive emotion and upward spiral with strengthen the enterprise systematic cords. Relationship and trust is an anchor of optimistic therapy to every enterprise because it plays a significant role to avert strike, detrimental grapevine, sub-optimality, dysfunctionality and non-controllable hemostasis. Unity of purpose from mutual relationship is therapy to meaningful sustainable growth and industrial harmony.

The therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality has similarity with the concept of workplace spirituality, spirituality in social work and palliative care spirituality. Therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality is a complex unexplainable attribute of unconsciousness and consciousness of value system that cause disorderliness on the entrepreneur's inability to focus on his/her entrepreneurial journey or dreams.

The tail of the discussion anchors the study potency to systematically investigate the impact of therapeutic entrepreneurship influence on entrepreneurship injelititis among West Africa countries.

1.2. Purpose of the Study

Precisely, the study focuses on following specific objectives as itemized beneath.

- i. To investigate how clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship mitigate incompetence
- ii. To determine how non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship mitigate incompetence
- iii. To find out how relational therapeutic entrepreneurship mitigate incompetence
- iv. To cross examine how therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality mitigate incompetence
- v. To fathom how integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship influence incompetence
- vi. To analyze how sustainable development goals can moderate therapeutic entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship injelititis

1.3. Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to buttress the study

- i. Does clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship mitigate incompetence?
- ii. Does non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship mitigate incompetence?
- iii. Does relational therapeutic entrepreneurship mitigate incompetence?
- iv. Does therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality mitigate incompetence?
- v. Does integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship mitigate incompetence?
- vi. Does sustainable development goals moderates therapeutic entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship injelitis?

1.4. Hypotheses

In line with the objectives and research questions raised, the null hypotheses beneath were framed for the study.

Ho_i: Clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship does not significantly mitigate incompetence

Ho_{ii}: Non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship does not significantly mitigate incompetence

Ho_{iii}: Relational therapeutic entrepreneurship does not significantly mitigate incompetence

Ho_{iv}: Therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality does not significantly mitigate incompetence

Ho_v: Integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship does not significantly mitigate incompetence

Ho_{vi}: Sustainable development goals do not significantly moderate therapeutic entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship injelitis.

2.0. Conceptual Review

2.1. Therapeutic Entrepreneurship

The dimensions of the therapeutic entrepreneurship could be categorized into clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, relational therapeutic entrepreneurship, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality and integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship.

2.1.1. Clinical Therapeutic Entrepreneurship

The clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship approach is an intervention technique in utilization of rehabilitation therapist concepts. Most of this technique is jointly with other professions intervention in occupational therapy, physical therapy, audiology, speech therapy, psychologist, mental health rehabilitation therapy, social work among others is related fields. The focus is on those with trauma, anxiety, depression, frustration. Also, those with high blood pressure, amputation, dementia and deformed can be well handle with this approach (Garcea *et al.*, 2009). It is a combination of various field of specialty as may require in rehabilitation. This might also be achieved by interventions with cognitive behavioural therapy, psychotherapy and psychodrama therapy among others.

With this approach entrepreneurs are condition for failure in business can be access before and recommendations could be made and referred to the entrepreneurship therapist for proper rehabilitation, reintegration and positioning on fiduciary functions. This approach is very vital because of its role in the life expectancy of the entrepreneur. Entrepreneur that has terminal condition, palliative and hospice are highly recommended for clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship.

Another therapy for medications apply here is the non pharmaceutical approach such as sleeping, nap, exercise, good balance diet among others.

2.1.2. Non-Clinical Therapeutic Entrepreneurship

Business merchandizing activities are reckless, troublesome, turbulence, competitive and dynamic in nature. Certain experience in life from business can destroys people ability to cope with their livelihood. This approach handles work-life balancing, career choice, work-life interface, injelitis, cynicism among others.

The approach patterns entrepreneur to actualize their entrepreneurial dreams, vision and mission. In this sense, entrepreneurs are trained on how to cope with stressor, multi-role conflict, business failure, break-even analysis, bottleneck, pandemics, and lots of others. The approach involves group assignment, role play, syndicates, games, workshop, foreign courses, mentorship and coaching that enable entrepreneur and intrapreneur to be resilience on enterprise function with boldness and competency (Olanrewaju, 2021). It debugged phobia, anxiety, discouragement, depression and frustration in business. This is an exciting approached because its focus on the life satisfaction and quality of life.

Entrepreneurs should develop the plight of practicing credible risk culture and competence as competitive advantage as igniting there enterprise healthiness (Ovharhe & Igbokwe, 2021). Team task accomplishment, management by exception, management by objectives, employee ownership, freight benefits, organisational citizenship behaviours among others plays vital roles in non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship.

2.1.3. Relational Therapeutic Entrepreneurship

The World Bank Environmental and Economic Unit argues that the wealth of a nation and enterprise is not majorly generated from the tangible resources she possesses as asset, rather the major wealth of nations and enterprise lies in her intangible resources like goodwill, intellectual capital (human capital, structural capital and relational capital), symbolic capital and social capital (World Bank, 2022). The relevant key to the therapeutic entrepreneurship is the social capital and relationship capital. The social capital entails mutual relationship and trust, whereas the relational capital is building bonds and coordinated interface among clients, customer, employees, vendors, task force and regulatory bodies, government and external stakeholders (Pannett, Shalini, Dines & Day, 2013).

Thus, in line with the World Bank findings, relational therapeutic entrepreneurship is the key element that constitutes the wealth of entrepreneurs. The good name and goodwill, trust and diligence have the tendency to eradicate, eliminate or minimized cynicism and injelitis in the livelihood of therapeutic entrepreneurs (Karanja, 2014). The lack of trust is one of the roots of injelitis in an enterprise. The fears exhibited by the headship is embedded on lack of trust and mutual relationship by the leaders that causes incompliance, weaknesses, paralysis and incompetent and unnecessary grapevine which stunted the growth of the enterprise. If relationship therapeutic entrepreneurship is integrated, these components of injelitis will be destroyed. This is the vital aspect of therapeutic entrepreneurship being seen as therapy. It heals and intervenes on the proliferation of injelitis by building bonds and mutual relationship among employees. Thus, relationship therapeutic entrepreneurship builds, lubricates, bind and couple the entire supply chain management to harmony and peaceful coexistence among the stakeholders towards achieving the enterprise goals and target (Rourke, 1971).

Entrepreneurs are magnificent therapist if they can identify and provide solution to intrapreneur, market, clients and customer problem. The ability to identify intrapreneur, market and customer problem enable entrepreneurs to effectively manage her supply chain. This is category of therapist is regarded as relational therapeutic entrepreneurship. Relational therapeutic entrepreneurship could be implicit or explicit. The implicit dimension of the relational therapeutic deals with the intrapreneurs and other contributory coefficient factors which drive the organizational goals and survival (Olanrewaju, 2021). Whereas, the explicit dimension factors are customer, client, supplies, vender, task force and the external business environment. The external are those uncontrollable factors which stretches to the government, economy, politics, legal, technology, socio-cultural, ethnical and ecology (Jansen, 2008). Entrepreneurs should always safeguard the goodwill, product, portfolio and wealth creation tendencies of the enterprise so that it could degenerate to a bleeding situation. If an enterprise is experiencing bleeding it will lead to a bad reputation, dying product and market territories. But a notable strength of the explicit dimension is the customer and client. Customer focus should be the ringing tone of any enterprise, if they want to succeed and survive in the market. Customer is the live band and rhyme of any entrepreneurs. This means a melodious rhythm lies on the ability to always win the customer relationship, value and loyalty.

Relational therapeutic entrepreneurship starts with the customer and ends with the customer. This is a process of diagnosing the problem and creates a viable intervention which leads to implementation of remedies that serve as possible solution (Popoola, 2019). No entrepreneur knows it all. This is while the intrapreneurs are very significant and relevant to fine-tune short-term and long-term strategies. Hence, entrepreneurs should be seen as sustainable therapy to set a pace as relational therapeutic entrepreneurs. Healing of the wounds, injuries and bleeding of firm are interventions of therapeutic entrepreneurship process.

2.1.4. Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Spirituality

The global and Africa culture especially, make it deem fit to orchestrate the spirituality dimensions on entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs' belief and myth in business has been major factor to be address in entrepreneurship injelitis. The belief and myth of the headship in the enterprise determine the directions and drives of sustainability, survival and success. The failure and success of enterprises are been interpreted by the myths and belief factors. The key to mitigate these factors as remedies is to expatiate and interpolate various instruments to apply the therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality.

The therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality is an entrepreneurial healing process to rehabilitation injuries, wounds, burns and plastics that affected the entrepreneurship healthiness to perform.

The therapy needed is meditation, consciousness, pattern of knowledge, devotion, fasting, praying, music, yoga, radiant energy expression and lot more (Alexander & Bailey, 2018). However, in Africa and societal at large, entrepreneurs are more convenient with meditation and music.

Medication is a process of pondering and incubating concept of idea, thought, vision and plans toward actualizing entrepreneurial journey or dream fruition. The meditation is like

the instruction given to Joshua that “This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success”. This book of the law shall not depart from your mouth, that shall meditate upon it day and night so thou shall have good success. In same vein, 1 Timothy 4,15 emphasizes that “Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them; that thy profiting may appear to all”. Hence, following this saying, success and profitability has string with meditation. In a similar manner King David opines that “but his delight is in the law of the LORD; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper”. Additionally, kind David plays his musical Harp as therapy to himself and King Saul. More so, the story between David and King Saul is a practical case of injelitis (Saul has slain his thousands and David his tens of thousands), where there is jealousy and incompetence which was exhibited by Saul gross paralysis on poor managerial governance. In the tail of this, Elijah uses minstrel as tool to achieved proficient results.

Bill Gate, Elon Mask, all of their kind has a definite therapeutic competence to solve problem and provide possible solution as remedies to the world. Celine Dion-Titanic composer has therapeutic rehabilitation music to entertain her audience and fans. Jacob and Joseph in the Bible has entrepreneurship competence of dreams that are innovative-skills and transformation towards problems solving issues. Hence, what rehabilitation therapist should be looking for is to identify the entrepreneurship therapeutic competence to the best optimal function at their client benefits because everyone has a tool, equipment and mechanism embedded in them to win. Entrepreneurship competence could be used as force that acts like pressure to conquer the competition and market leadership where there are injelitis.

Another major problem entrepreneurs encountered is what should be meditated upon. It is important to note that meditation should be based on positivism not negativism. Meditation should be focus on the client satisfaction, product modification and rejuvenization, profitability index, benefit cost analysis, wealth creation and value creation. By so doing entrepreneurs will conquer the loss, leverage and low turnover. Entrepreneurs should focus on the customer trust, customer relationship and customer value that will enable them to beat the competitive parity. Meditation should be in an atmosphere of relaxation of the mind. The atmospheric climax and environment is very necessary, which should not affect the thinking faculty.

2.1.5. Integrated Therapeutic Entrepreneurship

The integrated is hybrid of two or combination of more of the dimensions of the therapeutic entrepreneurship. For example, the clinical and non-clinical dimensions could be combined or better still add the spirituality approach to boost the therapeutic intervention. In practice, entrepreneurs utilized the integrated approach unknowingly because there is no obstacle when it comes to solve a problem affecting the enterprise sustainability, survival and success. Those from the prisons and military that experience certain negation effect are high advice to undergo this process of rehabilitation.

It is important to collaborate various dimensions of therapeutic entrepreneurship to achieved optimal and proficient outcome. The disease causes by injelitis in the enterprise might

migrate from any angle (Parkinson, 1955). Hence, the hybrid approach may be of necessity that will mitigate any form of paralysis, weakness, incompetence and non-productivity in the enterprise.

2.2. Concept of Entrepreneurship Injelititis

Northcote Parkinson in Popoola (2019) fashioned injelititis as a contagious situation that is largely responsible for the failure of several micro and macro enterprise. In the same way that entrepreneur and intrapreneurs are responsible for the success of an enterprise, the failure of any enterprise is largely traceable to intrapreneurs and entrepreneurs. Business failures are perquisite to entrepreneur and intrapreneur failures.

Popoola (2019) assert that within the frame of two years, 80 to 90 percent of business enterprises are bound to fail either the micro or macro firms. The failure may not be total closure or break-down, but as a result of deficiencies in their managerial operations and to meet up with projected goals. The failure or breakdown of every enterprise is systematic, meaning that it does not happen immediately. The break-down of enterprise is simultaneous and spontaneous with certain unhealthiness that were not easily identified or as a result of complacency from the management. These are traceable to entrepreneurship injelititis is the enterprise. The entrepreneurship injelititis is the state of weakness, paranoid, paralysis, incompetency and cannibalistic attributes of the enterprise (Parkinson, 1955). This attribute of entrepreneurship injelititis begins with the intrapreneurs and entrepreneurs that infected the enterprise in the long-term (Grunwald, 1968). The weaknesses may be as a result of cynical, misanthropic, attrition, absenteeism, pessimistic, deeply distrustful and lack of conscientiousness. When there is job dissatisfaction as a result of poor remuneration, promotion, growth, insurance policy, leave, estacode among others (Olanrewaju, 2021). The paranoid of condition of entrepreneurs are severe condition that affects the team spirit and group tasked accomplishment. Paranoid makes entrepreneurs not to be focus and diligence in achieving their entrepreneurial journey. Paranoid is a killer of passion, vision and mission which burnout the glowing livelihood in an enterprise as result of injelititis. Injelititis is the pivotal of paranoid and paralysis in an enterprise (Popoola, 2019).

Injelititis is paralytic condition that unsterilized an enterprise culture, performance efficiency, leadership, justice system and growth. Paralytically, injelititis freeze the momentum of individuals, group and organization by sealing the threshold of supply chain towards achieving the corporate target of the enterprise (Grunwald, 1968). Injelititis paralyzes intrapreneurs and entrepreneur's relationship, crawl into employee and customer/client relationship. The paralysis knocks the sales revenue, patronage, return on investment, return on asset, return on capital employment, profitability index and customer/client satisfaction (Fowler, 1957). The paralysis poses by injelititis fester the policy formulation and decision-making process, which generates into organizational crisis and conflict instead of fostering distribution and interactive justice in the enterprise. The manifestation of paralysis cause by individual over the short-term dives into the leadership and external stakeholders in the long-term if not properly address (Pannett *et al.*, 2013). The symptom can be track or trace via individual or secondary group, before it infests the entire organization. Paralysis destroys the bond and binding force in the social capital networking

from the intrapreneur, entrepreneur to the enterprise. Entrepreneurship injelitis is a friction and viscosity that stubble the sustainability, survival and success of an enterprise growth.

In case of conglomerates, holdings and subsidiary, consignee and consignment, franchisee and franchisor and lots more, injelitis could infect the spinal cord, tissue and tassel which indulge it to be cannibalistic in nature. Cannibalism in an organization occurs when the port folio in the market is affected by a problem child product and services. The problem child product and services fetter into the cash cow product by sucking and draining the blood (life). This might affect the product's profitability, productivity, customer satisfaction, supply chain, warehousing and advancement (Ovharhe & Okolo, 2022). In this scenario, the enterprise should prune the product line.

Injelitis can cause stagnation and cripple the copreneurship, co-entrepreneurship, ultrapreneurship, extrapreneurship, lifestyle entrepreneurship, hybrid entrepreneurship, light entrepreneurship, business angel, business incubator and venture capital by infesting their interface, bond and social capital (Ovharhe & Igbokwe, 2021).

2.2.1. Measure of Entrepreneurship Injelitis

Cyril Northcote Parkinson, a British author and public affairs analyst, orchestrates the enterprise term "injelitis", to fathoms inadequate competency and exhibiting jealousy by the headship to the subordinates as means of cover up to his/her own degree of competency. This degenerates to a scenario of gross incompetency and inefficient resource individuals in the enterprise by transmitting the pandemic from one person to the other. In no distance time, the entire enterprise will be filled with pandemic and pestilence hovering over the organizations like cannibal or parasitic employees devouring the goodwill, capital asset pricing model, return on investment, productivity and leadership of the enterprise. The fact is that if entrepreneurship injelitis continues, the enterprise will graduating be dying, weak and short of breath to sustain and survive the competition, turbulence and business environment (Olanrewaju, 2021).

Entrepreneurship injelitis causes the enterprise to be weak to the extent that she cannot face dynamism, adaptability, flexibility and transformation from the environment. The resultant effect from the environment could internal environment and external environment. Injelitis in the short-term affects the internal environment; policy, structure, decisions, justice system, cost, product, pricing, profitability, leadership etcetera. Thus, injelitis makes the enterprise weak and incompetent not being able to deal with the external environment forces such as technology advancement, government policy, legitimate issues, economic wind, ecological climate, market complexity and socio-cultural activities. The weaknesses cause by injelitis make the enterprise vulnerable to attack from the internal and external environment (Popoola, 2019).

The entrepreneurs should be able to update her archive with current invent, innovation and skills to develop defense system against injelitis. The entrepreneurs should be focused on her future dreams and vision to achieve its competitive and corporate strategies. The consistence on passion with fusion energy will enable and entrepreneurs to mitigate injelitis. Therapeutic innovation skills and passion are credible antidote that act as immunity against injelitis (Ovharhe, 2022). Entrepreneurs should set stimulated and

motivated goals with frequent training to engagement of intrapreneurs (employees) knowledge, skills and attitudes.

2.3. Therapeutic Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurship Injelititis

For an entrepreneur to improve in the enterprise daily, they need to improve drastically with new ideas, new knowledge, value added innovation, value added invention on daily basis. This is while Albert Einstein argues that imagination is more viable than knowledge, because imaginations are iota of new dynamism, discoveries, improvement, brainstorming and creativity (Olanrewaju, 2021). Entrepreneurs should see Imaginations as the currency to buy to future for the enterprise. The ability to create the future begins now. If an entrepreneur cannot create or invention the future, the current knowledge is becoming obsolete. If the current knowledge cannot be used to solve problem or making tentative decision, it is of no use. Imagination gives room for competitive and dynamic update of information and knowledge. Entrepreneur should develop the mindset that if they want to succeed the market leadership with the believe that yesterday knowledge, is for yesterday, today knowledge is for today and tomorrow knowledge is for tomorrow being stored in the organization memory or knowledge bank (Ovharhe, Woko & Ogolo, 2021). It is important to note that there should be knowledge management and control for every scenario with gap analysis of administrating knowledge on problem solving and decision making if entrepreneurs want to conquer the business environment. This is what competency is all about. Competency dynamics can be optimal when there is update of knowledge with imagination, creativity, ideal generation, innovativeness and brainstorming at its peak (Popoola, 2019).

Nevertheless, apart from the dimensions of the therapeutic entrepreneurship which mitigates the effect of injelititis, the seven components of the therapeutic entrepreneurship virtues have potential to minimize and crush the growth of enterprise injelititis. The seven components of therapeutic entrepreneurship virtues are; therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline, therapeutic entrepreneurship culture, therapeutic entrepreneurship passion, therapeutic entrepreneurship competence, therapeutic entrepreneurship capital, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit and therapeutic entrepreneurship charisma. This virtue components are the tools needed to equip every entrepreneur to conquer the forces of the business environment (Ovharhe, 2022). This provides future hope for enterprise endangered with entrepreneurship injelititis.

2.4. Moderating Role of SDG between Therapeutic Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurship Injelititis

One of the paramount aims of the millennium development goals is to drive sustainability, survival and success of business enterprise in the small, medium and large scale. The fundamental purpose is to achieve maximum proficiency of entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs in their business performance (Brown, 2009). The entrepreneurship code to address the phenomena of achieving this is the synchronization of therapeutic entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship injelititis to prevent or avert the death of an enterprise or bleeding of its product port folio and enterprising resources (Nielsen, 2015).

With the provision and support of the sustainable development goals, the entrepreneurship being portrayed as a therapy can mitigate the injelitan factor that acts as an obstacle, bottleneck and detriment to the enterprise survival (Chibuikwe, Ovharhe & Abada, 2022). Survival of the fittest in the long-term depends on adaptability and dynamism in the enterprise environment (Ovharhe & Igbokwe, 2021). The major aim of the therapeutic entrepreneurship is to utilize the platform of SDG to nullify all sorts of enterprise injelitan. Injelitan has destroyed the growth and development of nations and enterprise socio-economy system. The profitability index, earnings before interest and tax, gross domestic product and gross national product are being currently affected. If nothing is done to drastically mitigate the trending increase of injelitan, idea generation, port folio index, creativity, innovativeness and invention of the future.

Injelitan kills scenario learning, action learning and embedded learning that drive the future growth and development of an enterprise. The bottom line is that injelitan destroys the passion, vision, dream and journey of entrepreneurs. But the adoption of therapeutic entrepreneurship of the dimensions in this study poses a threat to the escalation of injelitan among entrepreneurs, intrapreneurs and co-entrepreneurs (Chibuikwe & Ovharhe, 2022).

2.2. Theoretical Paradigm

This study employed two paradigms as model to buttress this study. They are Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Model and Intellectual Capital Model.

2.2.1. Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Model

Ovharhe (2022) formulated and design the therapeutic entrepreneurship model that addresses the clinical, non-clinical, relational, spirituality and integrated dimensions with seven instrumental variables. The instrumental variables of the 7s of therapeutic entrepreneurship model (scanning, screening, selection, support, sustainability, survival and success) scheme to boost therapeutic entrepreneurship dimensions and mitigate injelitan among the entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs.

It starts with implicit and explicit environmental scanning and ends to achieve sustainability, survival and success in the enterprise (Chibuikwe *et al.*, 2022). The model screen and select the upmost strategies suitable to transform the enterprise from its epileptic state to wealth creation status. The model utilizes support from the structure, goodwill, asset based, decisions, policies, knowledge storage and intellectual property to gain momentum that drives the entrepreneur's sustainability, survival and success (Olanrewaju, 2021). Injelitan cannot survive in such climax, because the therapeutic entrepreneurship model introduce antidote that destroys the venom of the injelitan.

The model augments the climate and culture of the enterprise to gain competitive advantage in the market territories that focuses attention on the customer, wealth and profit (Chibuikwe & Ovharhe, 2021). The knowledge storage from the memory bank give an oasis of stream value added advantage as business creation, wealth creation and value creation. For example the risk culture might be used to reduce the growth of injelitan by diverting that attention to the market forces, competition, product development, exchange rate, discount rate, interest rate and inflation rate (Ovharhe & Igbokwe, 2021). This will enable leadership to forget its

injelitance status and start developing customer focus and market attractions. This might lead the headship to design plans for risk metric, risk dashboard, risk assessment, risk tolerance, risk awareness, risk alert and risk absorption (Chibuike & Ovharhe, 2022).

2.2.2. Intellectual Capital Model

Stewart (2001) coined the intellectual capital model from the baseline study of recourse-based theory as human capital, structural capital and relational or external capital. Intellectual capital is key factor that boost the competency, organizational memory, knowledge bank, processes, wealth creation and value creation of a firms. Karanja (2014) developed the intellectual capital theory of entrepreneurship which stretches it on vast relevance of intangible asset as source of firm growth and nations building. This shows while developing nations are still struggling over wealth creation and value creation. The call for intangible asset by World Bank should not be taking as joke because this is the power house to accomplish the vision and mission of the SDG (World Bank, 2022). The seventeen goals of the SDG should be as best if creaming the entangle asset. Bontis (2002) declared that intangible asset of nations and enterprise should boost competitive advantages, sustainability, survival and success of entrepreneurs to achieved their entrepreneurial dreams. The intangible asset summation is the intellectual capital

Karanja (2014) opined that the intellectual capital plays major to entrepreneur sustainability, survival and success. He streamlines intellectual capital as human capital, relational capital, structural capital and social capital. (Daley 2001). Many different scholars analyzed and tried to define intellectual capital and now there are different conceptions of this phenomenon. Intellectual capital can thus be defined as the relationships with customers and partners, innovation efforts, the infrastructure of the firm and the knowledge and skill of the members of the organisation (Edvinsson & Malone, 1999).

Similarly, Sullivan (1999) believes that intangible asset is the organizational memory, knowledge bank, ideas, strategies, innovations, advancement, processes and skills that can be transform to wealth and profitability. Stewart (2001) argues that intellectual capital is the untouchable aspects of the enterprise that generates wealth and adds to value creation and resources (Lev, 2001). Entrepreneur cannot functions without intellectual capital because it is an antidote against injelitis.

Entrepreneurship injelitis can be destroyed by invoking intellectual capital with the knowledge, skills, competence and attitude towards pursuit of its entrepreneurial dream. The weaknesses, paralysis, cynicism, jealousy and incompetency cause by injelitis could be drastically eliminated if intellectual capital in employed with maximum strength and cooperation in the enterprise. Intellectual capital breath fresh breathe into the entire organization (Daud & Yusoff, 2011).

It uses the human capital such as knowledge, skills, attitude and potentials to eradicate incompetency (Stewart, 2004). The application of structural capital boosts the enterprise goodwill, intellectual property, trade mark, port folio, reputation, asset based and competitive advantage. Also, radical innovative changes can be achieved by therapeutic entrepreneurs with consistent application of intellectual capital (Andriessen, 2004). The vibes of relational capital and social capital that circles on building fundamental bridges bond and strength among the stakeholders of the organization can be mitigated easily. Social

capital focuses on mutual relationship and trust that broke the string of entrepreneurship injelitis (Ovharhe, Okolo, Woko & Igbokwe, 2022). The presence of social capital and relational nullified the osmosis and diffusion of entrepreneurship injelitis. It could be better said that intellectual capital is a positive catalyst for booster of therapeutic entrepreneurship, whereas a negative catalyst as antidote against the presence of entrepreneurship injelitis.

3. Methodology

This descriptive philosophical research on the moderating role of sustainable development goals between therapeutic entrepreneurship and rehabilitation therapy were blended with analytical cross-sectional studies and cross-sectional cohort design. The analytical cross-sectional studies, focused on the prevalence of the entrepreneurs exposure to injelitis and the therapeutic entrepreneurship impulse response result revealed the shocked between the exposed and unexposed. The cross-sectional cohort study is the sample of a source population cross-section and retrospective assess, subject to experiential exposures and outcomes over stipulated time frame period. Thus, in the same vein, cohort of entrepreneurs with experiential knowledge on cynicism, injelitis and enterprise healthiness were targeted from the six West African countries that have been classified as Anglophone (The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria and part of Cameroon West Africa). Additionally, 106 entrepreneurs were targeted from each of the six countries in West Africa which sum up to 636 entrepreneurs. Thus, accidental sampling techniques and quota sampling techniques were introduced for making choice of the respondents using Slovin's Formula as adopted by Castillo (2016) being augmented with the Kish formula (1965) and supported by Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) a sample size of 246 respondents was chosen at 0.05 level of significance. Furthermore, 30 self-structured instruments were employed on 5-point likert scale. On that basis the reliability was done using series and parallel reliability. This is because the cohort shared value and experience on injelitis are anchors on same string. Parallel forms reliability is a measure of reliability obtained by administering different versions of an assessment tool (both versions must contain items that probe the same construct, entrepreneurial skill, enterprise knowledge base, etc.) to the likelihood of respondent cohort. But, in series if one proportion failed it affects the entire strings. Hence the same instrument was divided randomly into two question sets. The same cohort entrepreneur's response to both sets, and calculated the correlation between the results.

Furthermore, to fashion the factor analysis on basis of the sphericity and sample adequacy, Barlett test and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) were used for the confirmatory principal component. Both the KMO which measure the sampling adequacy and Bartlett test evaluate all available data together. A KMO value over 0.6 and a significance level for the Bartlett's test below 0.05 suggest there is substantial correlation in the data. Hence, KMO values between 0.8 and 1 indicate the sampling appropriateness of adequacy. KMO values less than 0.6 indicate the sampling is not adequate and that corrective measure should be taken. Nevertheless, the study variable indicates how strongly the predictor mitigates the criterion variable in the long term and the short term. Thus, logistic regression analysis was used to determine the explanatory variables mitigate the response variable, while weighted regression was used for the moderating variable.

The univariate analysis used the descriptive method to describe the Mean, Standard Deviation, Variance, Skewness and Kurtosis. The multivariate hypotheses were tested using

the logistic/weighted regression analysis model with Adjusted R square (R^2_{adj}), and F-test, Likelihood Function value $\{L(x)\}$ were used to determine the best of fit among the variables strength. Thus, the SPSS version 25 was used for the data analysis.

The Model Specification

The Multiple Regression Model is appropriate for the analysis because all variables in this study are measured in ordinal scale.

Where: Clinical Therapeutic Entrepreneurship (CTE), Non-Clinical Therapeutic Entrepreneurship (NTE), Relational Therapeutic Entrepreneurship (RTE), Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Spirituality (TES), Integrated Therapeutic Entrepreneurship (ITE), Incompetence (ICP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Algebraic Expression Equations

$$ICP_t = f(CTE, NTE, RTE, TES, ITE) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Multi-Linear Expression Equations

$$ICP_t = a_0 + a_1(CTE_t) + a_2(NTE_t) + a_3(RTE_t) + a_4(TES_t) + a_5(ITE_t) + U_t \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Apriori Expectation of Variables in the Model

The therapeutic entrepreneurship is employed as the predictor variable, while the entrepreneurship injelitis is connote to be the criterion variable. The explanatory variables are clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, relational therapeutic entrepreneurship, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality and integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship. Whereas, the response variable is incompetence and the moderating variable is sustainable development goals which represent the error term in the model. Hence, the moderating variable is sustainable development goals. The subscript “t” represents the time period, thus “a₀” is the intercept and “a” the variables (explanatory and response).

a₀ is the intercept

a₁, a₂, a₃, a₄, a₅, a₆ are parameter estimates

u_t is an uncorrelated stochastic error term at time t

A priori, it is expected that there will be a significant correlation, where the explanatory variables is expected to influence the responses variable. i.e. a₁>0, a₂>0, a₃>0, a₄>0, a₅>0 and a₆>0

4. DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

To actualize the reliability statistics, various techniques were adopted because the study analyses trend of cohort research on entrepreneurs. Hence, the Parallel Co-efficient was conducting simultaneously as applicable to their respective model as shown beneath.

Table 4.1a: Reliability

Parallel Reliability Statistics

Common Variance	.213
True Variance	.123
Error Variance	.089
Common Inter-Item Correlation	.580
Reliability of Scale	.906
Reliability of Scale (Unbiased)	.927

The above, table signified that the Unbaised Reliability scale is 0.927 (92.70%). This portrays a very strong series and parallel reliability.

4.1b: Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
ICP	28.3000	4.456	.970	.	.862
CTE	28.4000	4.711	.753	.	.889
NTE	28.4000	4.711	.753	.	.889
RTE	28.2000	5.289	.619	.	.903
TES	28.4000	4.711	.753	.	.889
ITE	28.2000	5.067	.749	.	.889
SDG	28.1000	5.878	.449	.	.916

However, the Cronbach Alpha was used to ICP ($\alpha = 0.862$), CTE ($\alpha = 0.889$), NTE ($\alpha = 0.889$), RTE ($\alpha = 0.903$), TES ($\alpha = 0.889$), ITE ($\alpha = 0.889$) and SDG ($\alpha = 0.916$). From the output sustainable development goals (SDG) have the utmost co-efficient reliability value. This is because their expectancies in Africa are so needed to fuse into the rehabilitation field. Also, this shows the genuineness of the instrument in the pilot study from the cohort. From the response, the results portray that the explanatory, response and moderating variables were above 80%, which connotes the worthiness of the pilot study.

Hence, to proof the authenticity among the variables, conformity of factor analysis, it is necessary therefore important to portray the strength of sample adequacy of the instrument among the proxies using the Barlett test and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) by using the principal component analysis.

Table 4.1c: Confirmatory Factor analysis test using the Barlett Test and KMO Communalities

The communalities model was employed, because it was inculcating the level sphericity and adequacy of the variables using KMO and Barlett test are for adequacy to ascertain for the quality of goodness.

	Raw		Rescaled	
	Initial	Extraction	Initial	Extraction
CTE	.358	.323	1.000	.903
NTE	.358	.324	1.000	.906
RTE	.221	.190	1.000	.858
TES	.366	.297	1.000	.813
ITE	.345	.335	1.000	.972
SDG	.345	.335	1.000	.972

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

The output above shows the raw value and rescaled value of computed KMO and Barlett test. The research seems more appropriate and adequate. A threshold statistical value disconnects the multi-collinearity and autocorrelation among items of the explanatory variables and response variable. The KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) of sampling size is greater than 60% (0.6) in all employed explanatory variables and response variables indicating each element deduced from the frame of items in the instrument was authentic and reliable. The significance levels are all below 0.05(5%) which leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis of no structure detected. Therefore, suitability of our proxies shows that the variables viability and eligibility for subsequent tests.

Statistical Analytical Test

The statistical analysis considered the univariate and multivariate analysis. From the total 92 copies of questionnaire distributed, only 89 were justified from the process of data coding and data cleaning. The regression analysis was employed to analyze the hypotheses 1 to 6, whereas, the weighted regression analysis was used to analyze the moderating variable.

Univariate Analysis

The univariate analysis discussed the outcome of the descriptive statistics as illustrated below.

Table 4.1d: Descriptive Statistics

	Descriptive Statistics										
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
ICP	232	4.00	5.00	47.00	4.7000	.48305	.233	-1.035	.687	-1.224	1.334
CTE	232	4.00	5.00	46.00	4.6000	.51640	.267	-.484	.687	-2.277	1.334
NTE	232	4.00	5.00	46.00	4.6000	.51640	.267	-.484	.687	-2.277	1.334
RTE	232	4.00	5.00	48.00	4.8000	.42164	.178	-1.779	.687	1.406	1.334
TES	232	4.00	5.00	46.00	4.6000	.51640	.267	-.484	.687	-2.277	1.334
ITE	232	4.00	5.00	48.00	4.8000	.42164	.178	-1.779	.687	1.406	1.334
SDG	232	4.00	5.00	49.00	4.9000	.31623	.100	-3.162	.687	10.000	1.334
Valid N (listwise)	232										

Based on the above table, the mean statistic poses the highest value on SDG (4.9000), follows by the ITE (4.8000) and RTE (4.8000) which implies that the SDG, ITE and RTE has stronghold to mitigate entrepreneurship injelitis. Also, the SDG (0.31623), follows by the RTE (0.42164) and ITE (0.42164) has the lowest standard deviation of all variables that are largely close to one. This implies that the explanatory variables have great potential more that the incompetence in the enterprise. This represent that the friction and viscosity threat from incompetence could be easily managed by SDG, ITE and RTE. Also, this revealed the level of porosity and volatility of the other explanatory variable. The rule of thumb for normal distribution of data in the tail of the standard deviation probability is that the statistics or deviation must lies within the range of 1 or be close to 1. From the Table above, there shows good parametric tendencies in the study variables as deduced from the deployed instrument.

As a rule of thumb, skewness should be between -1 and -0.5 or 0.5 and 1. Any skewness less than -1 or greater than 1 showed that the distribution is highly skewed. The average responses associated to these variables must most likely be evenly distributed over the five-point Likert scale. While for other dimensions and measures, their respective responses must be most likely be “highly” skewed negatively. Similarly, skewness close to zero shows a non-normally distributed data which is not the case with our study variables.

The kurtosis which shows the sharpness and height of the central peak is meant to be with the range of -2 and 2 and in some cases -3 and 3. It can be seen that majority of the variables fall between these bracket and are therefore seen as normally distributed.

4. Results and Discussions

The Weighted Least Squares Analysis and Logistic Regression were used to ascertain the level of influence among the moderating variable, predictor variable and criterion variable. However, judgment was lied on the Adj R², Log-likelihood Function Value and the F test.

Best Model Statistics

Model Summary

Multiple R	.965
R Square	.931
Adjusted R Square	.845
Std. Error of the Estimate	.909
Log-likelihood Function Value	5.635

a. Predictors: (Constant), ITE, RTE, TES, NTE, CTE

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	44.620	116	8.924	10.798	.019
Residual	3.306	115	.826		
Total	47.925	231			

a. Dependent Variable: ICP

b. Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by SDG

c. Predictors: (Constant), ITE, RTE, TES, NTE, CTE

From the regression model, the R (.965) 96.50%, R² Square (0.931) 93.10% and Adjusted R² (.845) 84.50% exhibit very high trend of value. But, the variance (.155) 15.50% of the Adjusted R² square not capture in the variable is minimal compare to the output, which shows the strength of the predictor variable over the criterion variable.

Thus, the likelihood function value shows the model goodness of fit with 5.635. It is important to know that the higher the value the better the model represent. Hence, the positive value display in the model is confidently appreciable. This is in line with the analysis of variance with F value of 10.798 and significance probability value of 0.019 which is less than 0.05 that portray a positive welcome display of the explanatory variables such as integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship (ITE), relational therapeutic entrepreneurship (RTE), therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality (TES), non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship (NTE), and clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship (CTE) over incompetence (ICP).from the moderating variable weighted in the model as sustainable development goals (SDG) expedite smooth influence of predictor variable over criterion variable in the short term and long term.

This is in support that sustainable development goals support the mitigation of incompetence among firms, enterprise, institution and organization at large. The debugging injelitis among the entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs is a simultaneous means of achieving an enterprise dreams and visions.

Olanrewaju (2021) complains bitterly about the raising level of injelitis among entrepreneurs in enterprise that paralyses major activities of growth and survival in the long-term. In the same vein, Popoola (2019) scream why entrepreneur fail in an enterprise because of the increase of injelitanace that creates burden of injelitis on basis of competitive jealousy and cynicism, low motivation and complacency among the organization. Ovharhe (2022) argues that therapeutic entrepreneurship is a key antidote to injelitis. This could be

tailed to the application of therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality, relational therapeutic entrepreneurship, clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship and integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship. In all, the intellectual capital model is a special brand for debugging the terrace of injelitanca from growing into uncontrollable injelitis among entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs in the enterprise. The problem of injelitis minimizes where there is high development of human capital, relational capital, structural capital and social capital.

Never mind, the therapeutic entrepreneurship model that stretches on the seven virtue rehabilitation strings which focuses on business scanning and screening that transform into sustainability, survival and success has pierce the spinal cord and nervous system of enterprise injelitis. With the current moving trend by therapeutic entrepreneurship that is a therapy to the raising of injelitis among corporate and social enterprise there is hope for SDG in alignment to decrease in poverty, zero hunger, employment, wellbeing, innovation and industrialization. Garcea *et al* (2009) support the trend of the clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship advert on addressing critical conditions associated with health challenges entrepreneurship because of its detriment to the growth and development to an organization. Nielsen (2015) further describe entrepreneurship injelitis as among the major causes of stunted growth and development in an enterprise because of how it affected the leadership and infected the middle and downstream aspect of the organizations. He argues strongly that entrepreneurship injelitis is the cause of death and cessation of an enterprise existence. This calls for the application of integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship to mitigate the death and cessation of an enterprise life cycle.

Popoola (2019) sees injelitis as the factors responsible for failure of the enterprise in terms of her dreams, vision and goals. This might affect the targeted goals on return of investment, return on asset and return on equity. Also, the brand, goodwill and corporate image of an enterprise might be affected by injelitis. Hence, the relational therapeutic entrepreneurship strings and non-clinical approach such be used to harmonize the strength, status quo ante of the enterprise in line with its entrepreneurial dreams, vision and mission (Olanrewaju, 2021). Thus, the enterprise consciousness should focus on the intellectual capital model (human capital, structural capital, relational capital and social capital) to gain more competitive advantage momentum against injelitis venom (Karanja, 2014).

5. Conclusions, Recommendations and Contribution to Scholarship

5.1. Conclusions

The research exhibits positive regression outcome among the moderating variables, explanatory variables and response variables being less than 0.05 alpha factor. Also, the sustainable development goals, integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship and relational therapeutic entrepreneurship has the highest mean and least standard deviation to cracked down the growth of injelitis in the organization.

From the descriptive statistics the output shows that the sustainable development goals has the lowest standard deviation, which shows that it is of great relevance and structured to the moderating the predictor and criterion variables. The findings revealed that using the Adjusted R^2 from the logistic regression that the predictor variable was able to mitigated the effect of response variable (incompetence). This ark of the crux is that clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, relational therapeutic

entrepreneurship, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality and integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship mitigates injelitis among the entrepreneurs and intrepeneurs. Moreover, from the results, the dimensions were able mitigates the proliferation of entrepreneurship injelitis in the short run and long run.

5.2. Recommendations

The following recommendations were made from the findings

1. Entrepreneurs should indulged in meditation be in an atmosphere of relaxation of the mind when injelitis is observed. The atmospheric climax and environment is very necessary, which should not affect the thinking faculty and productivity towards SDG.
2. Entrepreneurs should imbibes the culture of mastering relationship therapeutic entrepreneurship as being a credible tool to mitigate the proliferation of injelitis
3. The leadership of the enterprises should indulged integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship on clients/customer towards stimulating growth and survival of the enterprise.
4. Individual entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs should practices therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality at all times in alignment with SDG to gain memory equilibrium.
5. Integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship should be utilized to crush incompetency, cynicism and complacency in the enterprise.
6. The headship of enterprise should employed psychotherapy, psychodrama therapy and cognitive behavioural therapy when there is presence of depression, trauma, frustration that tailed from injelitis

5.3. Contribution to Scholarship

The study fine-tunes the following contributions

1. This study has contributed to this study by using sample size generated from cohort of entrepreneurs in West Africa with logistic regression and parallel forms reliability.
2. The dimensions of integrated/relational therapeutic entrepreneurship are hoped to mitigate injelitis in an organization towards achieving SDG.

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APPENDIX A QUESTIONNAIRE

Please Tick [] in the appropriate place

PERSONAL DATA

1. Name of Specialty
2. Gender:
 - a. Male []
 - b. Female []
3. Marital Status:
 - a. Single []
 - b. Married []
4. Age:
 - a. 20 – 29 []
 - b. 30 – 39 []
 - c. 40 – 49 []
 - d. 50 – 59 []
 - e. 60 and above []
5. Educational qualification:
 - a. Primary []
 - b. Secondary []
 - c. Tertiary []
 - d. Non Literate []
6. Number of years in the practice:
 - a. less than 2 years []
 - b. 2 – 5 years []
 - c. 6 – 10 years []
 - d. above 10 years []
7. Condition, Deformity, Case:.....

Please carefully tick (√) the option as it relates to your likelihood perception of the questions.

1 = Definitely Not

- 2 = Probably Not
3= Possibly
4 = Probably
5 =Definitely

THERAPEUTIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP

PART A: Clinical Therapeutic Entrepreneurship		1	2	3	4	5
1.	The assessment of occupational therapy can enhance entrepreneurs effectiveness					
2.	Trauma diagnostic intervention can boost SMEs with cognitive behavioral therapy					
3.	Psychotherapy enhances performance of entrepreneur					
4.	Psychodrama therapy motivates entrepreneurs in fiduciary duty					
5.	Managerial acumen could be increased with occupational health policy					
PART B: Non-Clinical Therapeutic Entrepreneurship		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Games therapy gives entrepreneurs much focus on solution rather the problems					
2.	Risk culture practices on achieving target facilitate participation					
3.	Group assignment nurtures enterprise knowledge bank					
4.	Foreign courses via abroad training heals entrepreneurs mind-set					
5.	Team task accomplishment on operational and strategic goals build enterprise healthiness					

PART C: Relational Therapeutic Entrepreneurship		1	2	3	4	5

1.	Mutual relationship with trust is a therapy					
2.	Healthy customer relationship creates bond with enterprise					
3.	Social networking helps in healing mental wounds					
4.	Participating is social occasion facilitates growth and development in the organization					
5	Cynicism and injelitis cannot withstand mending bridges with social capital, relational capital and symbolic capital					
PART D: Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Spirituality		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Meditation is coin to imagination to the enterprise next level					
2.	Music relaxes the soul for future goals					
3.	Forgiveness is a therapeutic tools that enhances team spirit					
4.	Vision and dreams could be achieved with recreation					
5.	Consciousness on ergonomic daily life activities raises hope for the enterprise					
PART E: Integrated Therapeutic Entrepreneurship						
1.	Hybrid of clinical and spirituality approach yield long term results					
2.	Operational goals could be accomplished using non-clinical approach					
3.	Social capital and intellectual capital is of necessity to all entrepreneurship approach					
4.	Spirituality approach aids dementia and geriatrics					
5.	integrated approach are situation for contingency in the enterprise					

ENTREPRENEURSHIP INJELITITIS

PART D: INCOMPETENCE		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Inadequate skills is the reason for entrepreneurship exit					
2.	Leadership inefficiency causes the enterprise to bleed					
3.	Inability to cope with changes can lead to obsolete knowledge and skill					
4.	Competitive advantage can be achieved with the right knowledge, skills and attitude					
5.	Lack of entrepreneurial competency kills dreams, vision and dream					

MODERATING VARIABLE

PART G: Social Development Goals						
1	Good health and wellbeing are deterministic factor for livelihood					
2	Poverty are the iota of depression, frustration and anxiety in West Africa					
3	Hunger is rapidly increasing as threat to human existence					
4	Education is the bedrock of knowledge, information and meaningful sustainable development					
5	Industry innovation and infrastructure are pivotal strength of human development and scientific discovery					