

Sustainable Development Goals: Therapeutic Entrepreneurship and Mental Health Conditions

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ABSTRACT: *This study analyzed therapeutic entrepreneurship and mental health condition in Nigeria. The study adopted quasi-experimental design and correlation design using systematic sampling and multi-stage cluster random sampling techniques. From the systematic population of 700 and sample size of 255 was determined using Slovin's formula at 0.05 level of significance, whereas 231 were deemed fit after processing, retriever, coding and cleansing. The instrument was validated by experiential entrepreneurs and reliability was conducted using Split half approach. Three research questions and three hypotheses were raised which was tested using regression analysis on the likelihood test was utilized via SPSS 25 version. From the findings, therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline, therapeutic entrepreneurship risk-culture, therapeutic entrepreneurship passion, therapeutic entrepreneurship competence, therapeutic entrepreneurship capital, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit, therapeutic entrepreneurship charisma strongly rehabilitates mental health conditions among clusters of entrepreneurs. In conclusion, the apriori expectations were found to be positively rehabilitation tendency outcomes among the sustainable development goals, therapeutic entrepreneurship components and mental health condition. 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 the entrepreneurs journey, dream and vision could not be threaten by mental disorderliness with credible understanding and application of the components of therapeutic entrepreneurship as instruments. It could be recommended that therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit, charisma and passion of entrepreneur should be assessed with the model intervention to rehabilitates mental illness. Also, the therapeutic entrepreneurship capital should be seen from the symbolic, intellectual, social and cultural capital, which should stands as drive to boost egos of entrepreneur's well-being and wellness in climax of disorderliness.*

KEYWORDS: therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline, therapeutic entrepreneurship risk-culture, therapeutic entrepreneurship passion, therapeutic entrepreneurship competence, therapeutic entrepreneurship capital, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit, therapeutic entrepreneurship charisma, mental illness, mental burnout, sustainable development goals

INTRODUCTION

Over a decade, mental health specialist, Professor Stanley Princewill Chukwuemeka of the University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital using ‘systemization of knowledge’ has envisaged several practices to investigate the modalities towards managing entrepreneurs’ mental health conditions. This has showed that result from the entrepreneurs work overloads, stressor, frustration, burnout, anxiety, depression, discouragement and risk factors are associated with their mental health conditions. This can be supported by Mwasiaji, Githae and Ogutu (2022) who postulated that moderating sustainable development goals approach as clue are remedies to buttress entrepreneurship and mental health conditions. It is strongly augmented that mental health conditions in antecedent to specific genes and gene variants of entrepreneurs possess high risk factor in its merchandizing functions. Perhaps, chronic stress and mental health conditions such as disappointment, frustration, depression, discouragement and anxiety may develop due to underlying critical health problems, such as cancer, high blood pressure, stroke, diabetes, and chronic pain (Freedom, 2020; WHO, 2022).

Base on the United Nations discussion in year 2015, the global sustainability agenda in accord, lunch the SDG from notion of abandonment of the Millennium Development Goals modality. The aim is to synchronized, integrate and capture wider scope framework of the entire globe especially the less developing nation’s incorporation. These incorporated and synchronized African society at large on socio-economic, wellness and quality of life in the SDG 2030 framework (Ovharhe, 2022a). The SDG framework consist of seventeen (17) systematic projected goals and one hundred and sixty-nine (169) targets that are applicable globally, subject to domestic realities including national capacities and levels of economic development in different countries around the world (Pradhan, Costa, Rybski, Lucht & Kropp, 2017).

The 2030 global sustainability agenda on the social, economic and environmental dimensions has been acknowledged as imperative towards enhanced general welfare of the most vulnerable people around the world (Barbier & Burgess, 2017). The global sustainability agenda agreed upon and launched in the form of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during the United Nations assembly in year 2015, is seen as a yardstick for tracking improvements in human mental health conditions around the world (UN, 2021; UN, 2018). Achieving the objectives of the SDGs requires a comprehensive approach, collaboration and multilateral action from the political, economic, social and environment segments in addressing challenges while at the same time taking advantage of the attendant opportunities (UN, 2018; UN, 2021; Rahdari, Sepasi & Moradi, 2016). As part of the comprehensive approach to mobilization of all means of implementation, promoting entrepreneurship has thus been propagated as vital in the sense that it helps in driving the global economy, allows entrepreneurs to bring creativity into the marketplace, creates businesses with the potential to hire millions of people and brings new products to the market place (Munjeyi, 2017; Bizri, 2017; Urbano, Aparicio & Audretsch, 2018).

In Nigeria, entrepreneurship has taken vast aspect of the socio-economic and trade in the trend of industrial transformation on small and medium enterprise (SME) sector by creativity, invention, innovation and rejuvenated product, services, sales and distribution in the market at large. No nation can breathe without entrepreneurship because it is the major sources of income generation, per capital income (PCI), gross national product (GNP), gross domestic product (GDP), new venture creation, employment creation, value creation and wealth creation (Ovharhe, Okolo, Woko & Igbokwe, 2022).

To achieve success in entrepreneurship is a matter of struggles with socio-economic, politic, cultural, technological, market, legal and religious issues. All these struggles are factors that negatively affect the mental health of entrepreneurs. Currently, Nigerians are facing emergency in mental health as result of global human rights. Underpinned by poor societal attitudes towards mental illness, burnout and inadequate resources, facilities, and mental health staff, figures suggest that approximately 80% of individuals with serious mental health needs in Nigeria cannot access care (WHO, 2020).The renown Psychiatrists, Obindo (2022) posits that more than 60 million Nigerians are suffering from various mental illnesses.

Globally, mental health conditions among entrepreneurs of various area of specialty have been worrisome because of its rapid growth in illness and burnout among entrepreneurs in Nigeria (Human Rights Watch, 2019). Attention to mitigate this worrisome condition has been major issues to be addressed by the sustainable development goals. Entrepreneurs are the major drivers of the macro and micro economies in the globe at large in line with sustainable development goals program. In West African about 70% of the socio economic system is sustained by entrepreneurs (Chibuike, Ovharhe & Amara, 2022; Freedom, 2020).

Mwasiaji *et al.*, (2022) supported that entrepreneurs with Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (though depends on the level of hyperactivity) might function better in their merchandizing activities than those without such mental health condition, because the ego, drive and entrepreneurial mind-set boost their optimism and positivism that they fit better in self-employment than in formal employment and even believed their ADHD symptoms provided them an advantage over those without ADHD (Anthsel, 2017). Similarly, Tafti *et. al.*, (2009) associated dyslexia (learning disability) with more original thinking, while White and Shah (2011) found a link between ADHD and sensation-seeking or excitement-seeking (in pursued of different sensational feelings such as experience-seeking, thrill-seeking, adventure-seeking, disinhibition and boredom susceptibility). Some other studies established a link between bipolar disorder with perseverance and autism with pattern identification (Hussain & Li, 2022).

Entrepreneurs are always battling with on their merchandizing livelihood with frustration, depression, stress, anxiety and burnout. Freeman (2020) findings fathom that approximately 50% of all entrepreneurs are exposure to mental illness. Additionally, the findings also posit that entrepreneurs are two times more likely to have the tendency to commit suicide on basis of the business turbulence, trauma, disappointment and dysfunctionality in the market.

Benjamin (2020) calls depression and frustration as an epidemic among entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs. According to a study at UC Berkeley captured by Benjamin (2020) postulated that 72% of entrepreneurs with the livelihood trends of depression (30%), ADHD (29%), substance use conditions (12%), and bipolar diagnosis (11%). From the threshold, only 28% of entrepreneurs were not capture in the epidemic that acts as injelitis and cynicism (Ovharhe, 2022b). Depression that consists of 30% among entrepreneurs seems to be more of threats to their livelihood. ADHD with 29% very close to the depression has been proven by Freedom (2022) with both positive and negative spectrum. Moreover, entrepreneurs associated with the conditions of substance use and bipolar mental illness were 12% and 11% respectively. In the same vein, Freeman (2020) when further in similar study, to say that 27% of entrepreneurs and 26% of non-entrepreneurs reporting anxiety concerns. Asymptomatic (a person affected by a condition but producing or showing no symptoms of it) entrepreneurs described their first-degree relatives as experiencing significantly more mental health conditions than did the asymptomatic comparison participants, including depression, ADHD, substance use conditions, and anxiety (Wiklund, Hatak, Patzelt & Shepherd, 2018).

The Seeley (2022) in coin from Hustle surveyed said that more than 300 entrepreneurs on the state of their mental health, and a whopping 63% indicated dealing with burnout, with 59% opined that they have combat with anxiety in one way or the other.

Mental health condition is the most underrated and overlooked factors of entrepreneurial sustainability, survival and success (Stănculescu, 2022). Even with some very notable calamities and deaths over several years due to mental health, such as entrepreneurs in the music, sports, manufacturing, sales, logistics and distribution, middlemen and service oriented, the issues and concerns about mental health conditions were swept under the carpet in the enterprise community generally. This calls for drastic and urgent attention to unveil possible remedies that might mitigate the worrisome and complex issues on mental health conditions affecting entrepreneurs, intrapreneurs, extrapreneurs and co-entrepreneurs in the enterprise environment (Chibuike & Ovharhe, 2022). To address these problematic issues of mental health conditions, Ovharhe (2022a) introduces the concept and model of therapeutic entrepreneurs as likelihood remedies.

Every entrepreneur's needs a therapeutic component which is an arrow, weapon, bullet to strike their target which optimistically aids them to win the market and competition. The therapeutic component can be embedded as an idea, product, services, skills, invention, innovation (product, process, technology, market, knowledge, leadership, services) power, passion, culture, charisma, creativity, talent among others. With the therapeutic entrepreneurship components that are properly identified, the entrepreneurs will conquer the enterprise environment (Ovharhe, 2022b). Therapeutic entrepreneurship components must be refined, fine-tuned, rejuvenated and re-furbished and re-fabricated to meet current market demands and conditions of therapeutic entrepreneurs. It should avoid being obsolete or outdated. Hence, what rehabilitation therapist should be looking for is to identify the entrepreneurship therapeutic component to the best

optimal function at their client because everyone has a tool, equipment and mechanism embedded in them to win as component. This could be used as force that acts like pressure to conquer the competition and gain market leadership.

The seven therapeutic entrepreneurship components are; therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline, therapeutic entrepreneurship risk-culture, therapeutic entrepreneurship passion, therapeutic entrepreneurship competence, therapeutic entrepreneurship capital, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit and therapeutic entrepreneurship charisma. These instrumental components are the tools needed to equip every entrepreneur.

As discussed from the above, the study set to analyze the influence of therapeutic entrepreneurship components on mental health conditions among entrepreneurs in Nigeria towards accomplishing the sustainable development goals.

Conceptualized Framework

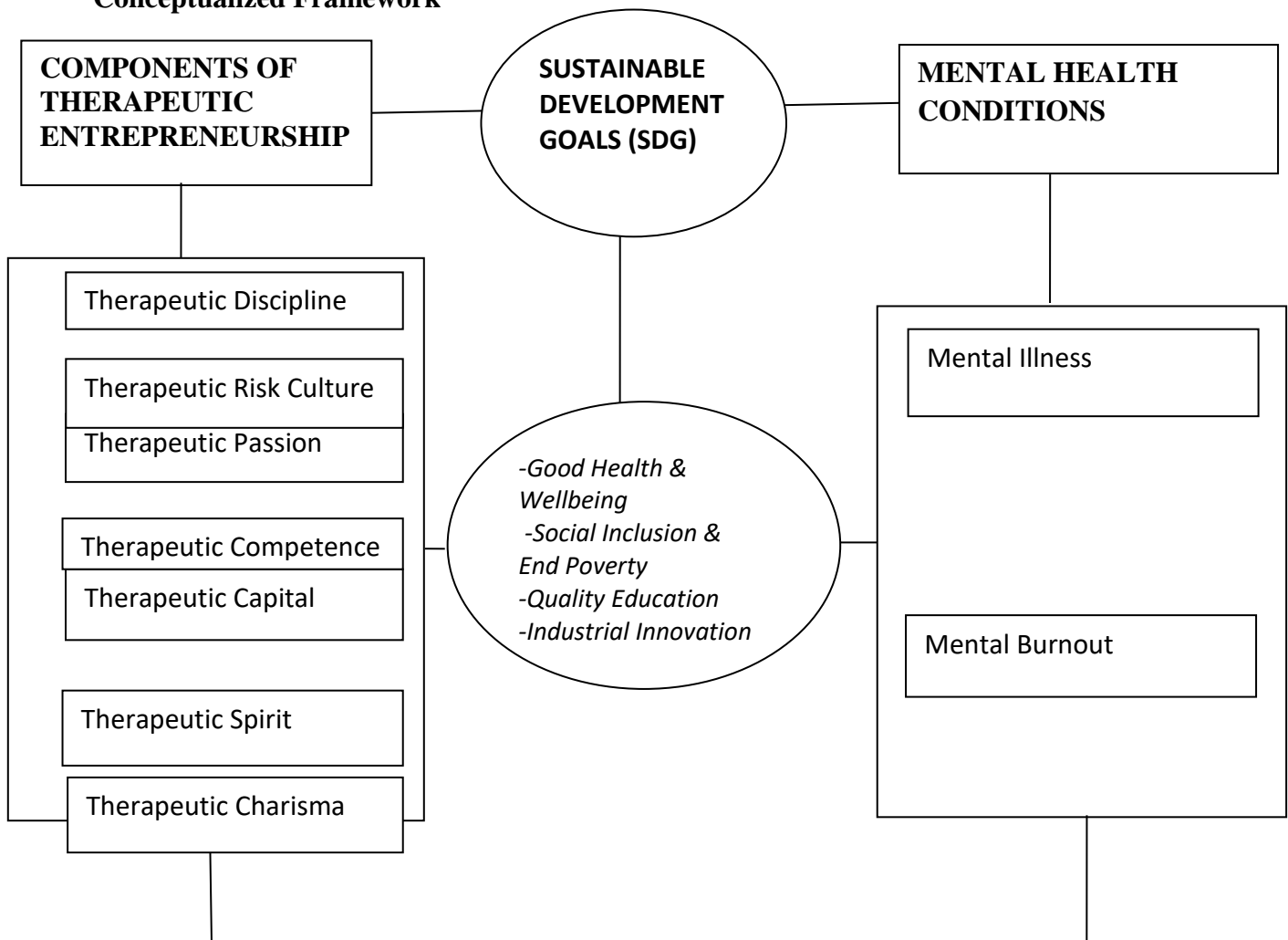


Figure 1.1: Conceptualized Framework on the Moderating, Explanatory and Response Variables on Sustainable Development Goals, Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Components and Mental Health Conditions: SOURCE: Researcher's Conceptualization, 2023

The predictor variable in this study is Therapeutic Entrepreneurship. Based on the earlier study of Ovharhe (2022b), the explanatory variable in the study are Therapeutic (entrepreneurship) discipline, Therapeutic (entrepreneurship) risk-culture and Therapeutic (entrepreneurship) passion, Therapeutic (entrepreneurship) competence, Therapeutic (entrepreneurship) capital, Therapeutic (entrepreneurship) spirit and Therapeutic (entrepreneurship) charisma. On the other hand, the criterion variable for this study is Mental Health Conditions. The measures of Mental Health Conditions adopted by Mwasiaji *et al.*, (2022) for this study includes; Mental illness, Mental burnout and Mental stressors. However, the moderating variable is adopted as Sustainable Development Goals coined from the early work of Millennium Development Goals being adopted as SDG-2030 (Dsouza, 2021) and supported by Ovharhe (2022a), being adopted by Ovharhe (2022b) which entails good health and well-being, quality education, social inclusion, no poverty, industrial innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequality, partnership to achieved goals and zero poverty.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to structure the study

1. Do therapeutic entrepreneurship components rehabilitate mental illness?
2. Do therapeutic entrepreneurship components rehabilitate mental burnout?
3. Do sustainable development goals roles in moderating therapeutic entrepreneurship components and mental health conditions?

Hypotheses

Based on the research questions, the following null hypotheses were discussed

H₀₁: Therapeutic entrepreneurship components do not significantly rehabilitate mental illness

H₀₂: Therapeutic entrepreneurship components do not significantly rehabilitate mental burnout

H₀₃: Sustainable development goals roles does not significantly moderates therapeutic entrepreneurship components and mental health conditions

Operational Framework

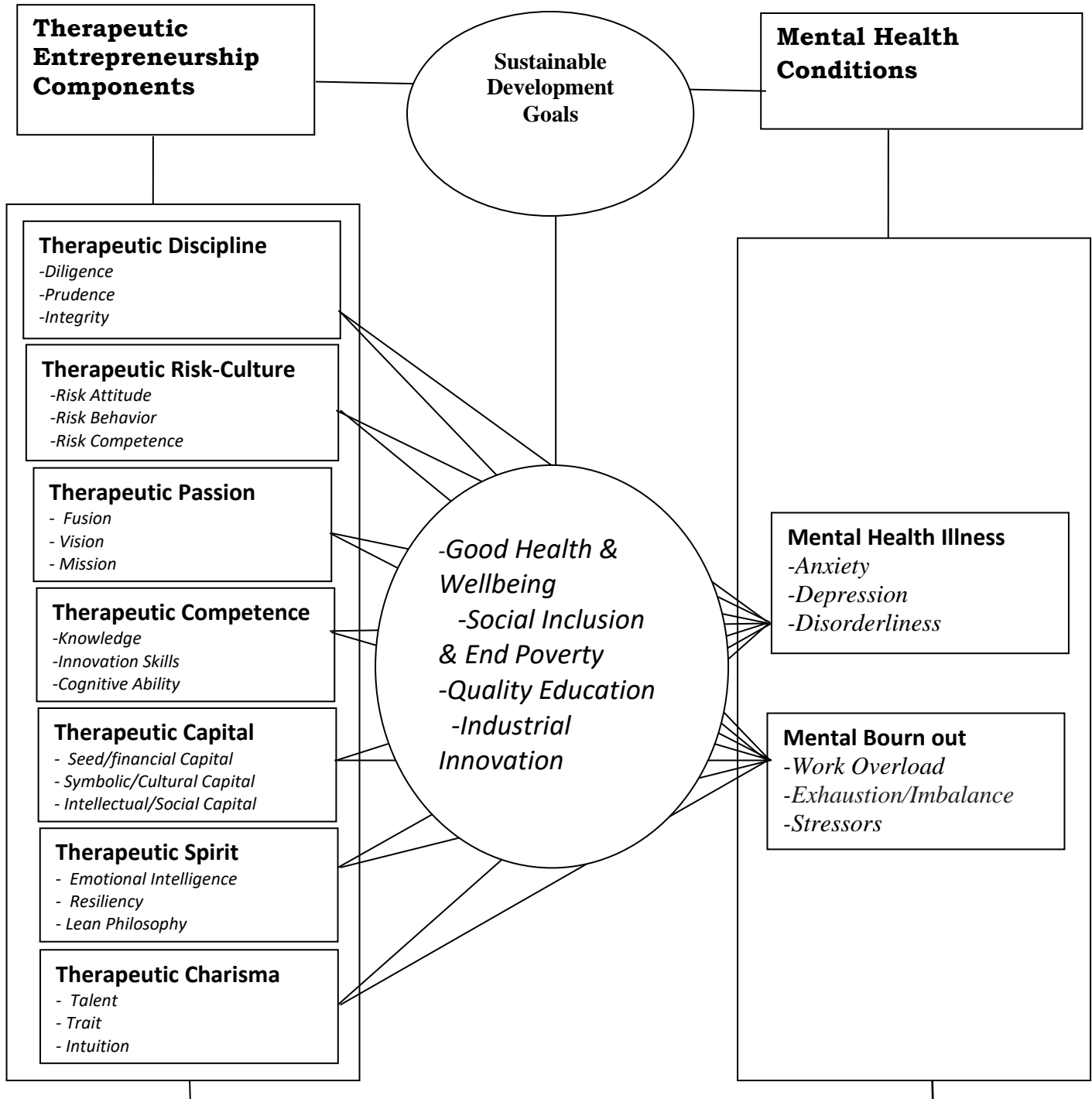


Figure 1.2. Operationalized Framework on the variables of Sustainable Development Goals, Therapeutic Entrepreneurship and Mental Health Conditions: SOURCE: Researcher's Operationalization, 2023

LITRATURE REVIEW

The mental health of every entrepreneur is very significant, it boost their mind-set goals, resilience and optimistic about their entrepreneurial journey and dreams. Positivism in mental health is an iota of mission accomplishment. Entrepreneurs mental health is a sense of well-being and wellness that leads to pleasurable condition, self-efficacy, self-motivated, self-starter and self-deterministic towards goals achievement. Mental health entrepreneurship is the status of building capacity with pleasurable satisfactory mood which promotes high degree of self-realization on entrepreneurial journey, dreams, vision and goals (Ryff, 2017). According to Ute (2018), it exceeds beyond experiencing the emotional feelings of satisfaction and pleasure derived from accomplishing valued outcomes or goals.

Mental health entrepreneurs with high degree of depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, dysthymia and bipolar disorder are prone to be mental illness condition which might degenerate to certain terminal disease (WHO, 2022). Therapeutic entrepreneurship model is an advert measure design to the problem attached to mental illness and burnout in the enterprise. More so, the component of therapeutic entrepreneurship instruments are further design to dislodged mental health condition or disorderliness in the livelihood of entrepreneurs, intrapreneurs, co-entrepreneur and ultrapreneurs.

The components of therapeutic entrepreneurship draws attention to resolve clinical conditions, non-clinical conditions, relational conditions and cases that need the attention of spirituality in entrepreneurship. Also, cases that deals with pandemic in the organization like cynicism and injelitis,

The seven components of therapeutic entrepreneurship instruments are “*therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline, therapeutic entrepreneurship culture, therapeutic entrepreneurship passion, therapeutic entrepreneurship competence, therapeutic entrepreneurship capital, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit and therapeutic entrepreneurship charisma*”. The seven components if well applicable would serve as possible remedies to mental illness and burnout is an organization.

Concept of Therapeutic Entrepreneurship

As an entrepreneur, it is important to take care of your mental health. Stress can be a huge factor in the success or failure of an individual’s business. It is easy for entrepreneurs to get caught up in the day-to-day work and forget about their own needs. However, neglecting one’s own needs will only result in burnout and even more stress. In order to ensure that you are giving 100% to your company while still taking time for yourself, there are some things you should keep in mind as well as tips that will help reduce stress levels (and make life easier).

Therapeutic entrepreneurship practices are possible remedies to mitigate the dangers associated with problems encountered with mental health. Ovharhe (2022a; 2022b) identified five dimensions of entrepreneurship that every entrepreneur needs to live a crystallized and flamboyant-rainbow colors to be maintain sustainability, survival and success in rehabilitating, re-integrating and re-positioning them to achieve entrepreneurial dreams and vision. The five dimensions are “*clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, relational therapeutic entrepreneurship, spirituality therapeutic entrepreneurship and integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship*”.

The integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship could be positive intervention on entrepreneur’s mental health conditions. With this intervention by the integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship dimension, there will be independent help and self reliance on the entrepreneur’s mental health condition towards mitigating risk of burnout, stressors and illness, while boosting entrepreneurs radiant’s energy, passion, and entrepreneurial dreams (Sandeep, Kumar, Maheshwari, Prabhu, Prasanna, Jayalakshmi, Suganya, BenjulaAnbu & Jothikumar, 2020).

Therapeutic functions to manage entrepreneur mental health includes mixed of therapeutic entrepreneurship component, lifestyle entrepreneurship (i.e. alignment to non-clinical/clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship) and integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship on regular exercise, eating balanced diet and stay hydrated, practicing quality sleep, **perform** relaxing ADL, practice gratefulness, positive imagination/thought and socialization.

-Definitions of Therapeutic Entrepreneurship

Therapeutic entrepreneurship is the learning, training and development phenomena that are pattern toward rehabilitating entrepreneurs with certain condition or challenges which affect their operational and strategic performance in the enterprise merchandising function to be productive and profitable.

Therapeutic entrepreneurship is the process of identifying syndrome and application of therapy to rehabilitate entrepreneurs to become effective and efficient with positive mind-set, attitude, competence and culture towards achieving entrepreneurial dreams, vision and mission.

Therapeutic entrepreneurship is the road maps of rehabilitation that build, guide and drive entrepreneur with innovation skills, passion and risk culture by adaptability and consistency to be able function proficiently on the entrepreneurial journey.

Therapeutic entrepreneurship is the process of assessment to checkmate procedure which rehabilitates, re-transformed, re-equipped, re-integrates and re-position entrepreneurs with unpleasant condition on fitness, competence and diligence to achieve corporate goals and specific targets.

Therapeutic entrepreneurship is the utilization of rehabilitation, re-integration and re-positioning of unfitted entrepreneurs with non-favorable conditions to experience sustainability, survival and success in the business world.

-Types of Therapeutic Entrepreneurship

Ovharhe (2022a) identified two categories namely:

Firstly the “*Therapeutic Entrepreneurs*”: the entrepreneur with unpleasant, unawesome or non-favorable condition (i.e. stroke, mental illness, burnout, injelitis, cerebral palsy, etc).

Secondly the “*Enterpreneurist*” or “*Rehabilitation Entrepreneurship Therapist*”: this is the professional therapist involved in the learning, training and development care giver to the therapeutic entrepreneur.

NB: Both must be entrepreneurs, but the therapist must be experiential on syndrome, also the therapeutic entrepreneur can be therapist (self-independent) by following the model and components.

Components of Therapeutic Entrepreneurship

Therapeutic entrepreneurship focused on rehabilitating entrepreneurs from the standpoint of unwanted condition to an optimistic climax of conquers and victory to that case (physical, mental, cognition, emotional and psycho-social). Therapeutic entrepreneurship makes entrepreneur to be fitted in its function on productivity, profitability and business expansion in the enterprise environment.

The therapeutic entrepreneurship component will be introduced to augment the functions of systematic rehabilitation of entrepreneurs with conditions and mental disorderliness in the enterprise for stability and trustworthiness. The seven components of therapeutic entrepreneurship are; therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline, therapeutic entrepreneurship culture, therapeutic entrepreneurship passion, therapeutic entrepreneurship competence, therapeutic entrepreneurship capital, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit and therapeutic entrepreneurship charisma.

Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Discipline

The attitudinal behavior to exercise control and restrain from negative impulses from implicit and external factors is regarded as therapeutic entrepreneurship factors. Entrepreneurs need discipline to pattern and structure dashboard as guide to achieved short-term and long-term goals. Therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline is the systematic focus syndrome of dominance over certain absurd behavior and event that tends to obstruct entrepreneurial journey, dreams and

target (Wiklund, Patzelt & Dimov, 2016). Therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline is a drive with formatted policy which creates habits, patterns, routines, and automatic propeller mechanisms that enable positive emotion impulses towards accomplishing entrepreneur's passion, fusion, mission and vision in the enterprise (Ovharhe, 2022a).

Therapeutic discipline is necessary peradventure, entrepreneurs and intrepeneurs might experience negative patterns, habits, trauma, phobias, stressors, frustrations and depression and anxiety in their internal and external business environment (Vindegaard & Benros, 2020). It would take discipline to conquer such condition and disorderliness by the entrepreneurs. Discipline, design an orderly pattern and structure which smooth an organization to functions effectively and efficiently (Parker, 2014).

Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Culture

The ABC of culture is very significant to every entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs (Ovharhe et al, 2021). This represents attitude (A), behavior (B) and competence (C). In vein of therapeutic culture, risk culture is very significant to the entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs need to curtail the risk culture on how to manage risk awareness, risk avoidance, risk alertness, risk dashboard, risk tolerance and risk metric. The culture to manage risk is proficiency of entrepreneurs in the enterprise function. The attitude and behavior towards risk is the ability to determine the sustainability, survival and success of the enterprise.

Most entrepreneur weary down because of the inability to manage risk. The inability to combat and cope with risk has lead to mental health conditions. Mental illness, stressor and burnout occur frequently from the habit of not able to manage and control risk. Therapeutic culture enables entrepreneur to develop the right attitude, behavior and competence to manage risk. Risk varies from one entrepreneurial function to the other. For example, considering the bullwhip effect on operational management plight of an entrepreneur. The bullwhip effect is often referred to as an inverse ripple effect of forecast errors throughout the supply chain that often leads to amplified supply and demand misalignment where orders to the upstream supply chain partner tend to exaggerate the true patterns of end-customer demand since each supply chain. This kind of risk metric could affect the mental health of entrepreneurs, because of loss, high leverage, damages, deterioration and even demurrage this results.

Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Passion

Freeman (2022) strongly pointed out that entrepreneur must catch fire. This fire represents passion. Therapeutic passion is quench iota of mental health disorderliness. Passion gives mental well-being and wellness in every entrepreneur's life cycle. Therapeutic passion is a lifestyle and social medicine. Passion keeps every entrepreneur burning with ideas, dreams and imagination. Passion is a momentum for egos and drives of direction to achieve entrepreneurial goals (Mwasiaji, 2020).

Therapeutic entrepreneurs with certain mental health conditions need to tailor the area of passion for quick rehabilitation. Passion is the sustainer of entrepreneurial dreams and journey. During turbulent times, the fire of passion keeps burning to quench every fiery tension in the business climax (Mwasiaji, Jagongo & Ogutu, 2020).

-Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Competence

The innovation skills, cognition and knowledge are keys to therapeutic competence. Therapeutic competence is the intelligence that propels the skill and knowledge application to make decision, formulate policy and solve problem (Krieger, Block & Stuetzer, 2018). If entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs can make impeccable decision with tremendous impact, formulate operational and strategic policy that would guide the vision and goals of the enterprise with problem solving skills (Naslund, Bondre, Torous & Aschbrenner, 2020). The entrepreneurs will not be afraid of mental health conditions. The phobias of disorderliness will vanish, because of the application of therapeutic competence (Negruzti, 2021). Application of therapeutic competence rehabilitates entrepreneurs from stressors, burnout, disorderliness and mental trauma. This is because it's prevented and minimized errors and defects that would cause the scenario of mental health conditions (Verma, 2022).

Simultaneously, entrepreneurs always struggle with decision on their operational management framework strategies to run their enterprise that might affect their mental health. The strategy could be either chase strategy or level strategy. Under the chase strategy, business or merchandizing activities is varied as demand varies. Whereas, on the level strategy option, merchandizing activities remains at a constant level in spite of demand variations on the basis of the long-run and the short-run.

For entrepreneurs in the catering enterprise, they chase demand of their customer to ensure satisfaction. Competency is needed to actualized processing the order on time, if not it might results to burnout and stressor. Hence in level strategy, there will be high inventory with consistence intrapreneurs experiencing increase in back log. But, entrepreneurs always like chase strategy to cope with demand, which might affect their mental health if care is not taken.

Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Capital

When capital is use as means of rehabilitation, it becomes therapeutic, therapeutic entrepreneurship capital is the ability to manage and control valuable resources that are treasure able in the enterprise livelihood for sustainability, survival and success. If capital is well managed by entrepreneur is gives a sense of mental, emotion, corporate, resource stability (Seeley, 2022). The success of any enterprise depends on how its capital how being managed. Mismanagement of capital will runs down the enterprise in the short-term not even in the long-term (Bekanwah, Uboegbulam. & Miidom, 2020). This encroaches on symbolic capital, intellectual capital (human capital, structural capital, relational capital or external capital), cultural capital, seed capital and financial capital (Bourdieu, 1986; Ovharhe, Okolo, Woko and Igbokwe, 2022).

Nevertheless, cultural capital and symbolic capital projects entrepreneur environmentalism at large (Bizri, 2017). Not much attention has been dealt with on cultural capital and symbolic capital. Entrepreneur need to project their nations and regional features (Freeman, Staudenmaier & Zisser, 2019). The product, services, image, ideas and patterns of every kindred should be seen as marketable and merchandizing outfits. The domestic clothing, food, technology among others should be brought to the global landmark. This boost mental well-being and wellness vis-à-vis from input to output continuous cycle in the global market place (Brooks, 2021).

-Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Spirit

The spirit of every entrepreneur is optimistic, focused, continuous improvement, self-motivated and self-starter to pursue goals and vision of the enterprise (Parker, 2014). The potency of the therapeutic entrepreneur's spirit is devotion, meditation, consciousness and focus on the positivism of achieving target and dreams (Ovharhe, 2022b).

-Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Charisma

Compelling attractiveness or charm that can inspire devotion in others, a divinely conferred power or talent or potential locked in an entrepreneur. Special or exclusive skills, entrepreneurs possesses that is not learn (Oskrochi, Bani-Mustafa & Oskrochi, 2018).

Mental Health Conditions

Mental health refers to cognitive ability, behavioral tendencies, and emotional wellness/well-being (WHO, 2022). It is all about entrepreneur's imagination, innovativeness, actions, attitude and culture in the enterprise. To achieve entrepreneurial journey, dreams and vision, there must be life-interface-balance in business practices with other aspect of livelihood. If there is no balancing in the short-term and long-term, the entrepreneurs will never survive and succeed in the business. Entrepreneurs might start experiencing bleeding that might wind off or exit the enterprise. Mental health condition is not a JOKE. It might lead to suicide, stroke, trauma, disorderliness, illness, burnout and high blood pressure (Furey, Hora, Mcnamara, Kinsella, Noone & Jakob, 2016). Mental health condition is a dead trapped and silent killer of the entrepreneurs and enterprise.

In liaison with the World Health Organization (WHO), mental health is a state of mental wellness and well-being that discipline entrepreneurs to cope with the stresses of life, realize their potential and cognitive abilities, learn well and work well, and contribute to their enterprise merchandizing functions (GEM, 2020). The WHO opines that mental health is more than just the absence of mental illness, stressors and burnout. Entrepreneurs mental health is not only about managing active conditions but also maintaining and sustaining wellness, well-being, positive emotions and upwards spiral. It also focus on learning, un-learning and re-learning of the therapeutic entrepreneurs blended of lifestyle to overcome bottlenecks and prevailing obstacles that engulf the entrepreneurial journey and dreams (Gordon & Borja, 2020).

Every entrepreneur is at certain risk factor in terms of his/her condition on mental health disorder, despite their demographic profile of age, experience, religion, gender, ethnicity and income stream (Gopalan & Misra, 2020). Both the developed and non developed nations, mental disorders are one of the leading causes of disability (Barbier & Burgess, 2017). This can be trace to social and financial factors, adverse childhood experiences, biological factors, and underlying medical conditions has something traceable mental health (Lathabhavan, Kurikkal, Manoj & Barami. 2021). Many people with a mental health disorder have more than one condition at a time. It is important to note that good mental health depends on a delicate balance of factors and that several elements may contribute to developing these disorders.

Mental Illness

Mental illness is the pattern of mental health disorders, which covers enormous mental health conditions that affect therapeutic entrepreneurs, intrapreneurs, ultrapreneurs and co-entrepreneurs mood, imagination, attitude and risk culture (Ovharhe, 2022a). Examples of mental illness include discouragement, depression, frustration, anxiety, schizophrenia, eating disorders, dysfunctional emotional intelligence and addictive behaviors. Most entrepreneurs especially in Africa because of the socio-economic complexity in their livelihood are face with mood disorder and personality disorder. Mood disorders (such as depression or bipolar disorder) anxiety disorders. Personality disorders in liaison with psychotic disorders (such as schizophrenia). Another mental illness dangerous to the entrepreneurs because of exigencies, inability to develop acumen in risk culture and fear of the unknown is phobias (abnormal fears).

Mental illnesses are entrepreneur's health conditions involving changes in business technology (artificial intelligence, obsolete and advanced technology), market structure (market innovations, customer value, market development and market territories), financial institutions policies (interest, exchange, and inflation), risk culture, legal and polity among others (Economou, Peppou, Souliotis, Konstantakopoulos, Papanis, Kontoangelos & Stefanis, 2019). Mental illnesses are associated with enterprise environment which could be internal or external. Mental illness is not a threat with the intervention of therapeutic entrepreneurship components that boost up entrepreneurship dreams and vision to be easily accomplish in the short-term (Andrade, 2020).

The diagnosis of a mental disorder is not the same as a need for treatment. Need for treatment takes into consideration how severe the symptoms are, how much symptoms cause distress and affect daily living, the risks and benefits of available treatments and other factors (for example, psychiatric symptoms complicating other illness) (Lathabhavan & Vispute, 2021). Serious mental illness is a mental, behavioral or emotional disorder (excluding developmental and substance use disorders) resulting in serious functional impairment, which substantially interferes with or limits one or more major life activities. Examples of serious mental illness include major depressive disorder, schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (Lim, Tam, Lu, Ho, Zhang & Ho, 2018).

Certain disorderliness can affect entrepreneur, ultrapreneur and co-entrepreneur not to achieve their dreams. The trip on entrepreneurial journey might be cumbersome when entrepreneurs experience certain conditions such as Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and mood disorder (Lathabhavan & Sudevan, 2022). Client and customer might stop patronizing enterprise if these conditions are perceived, because it might lead to cognitive dissonance. Rather client and customer will migrate to where there are customer relationship management and cognitive consonance (Matiz, Fabbro, Paschetto, Cantone, Paolone & Crescentini, 2020).

If entrepreneur exhibit traumatic event or stressors in motion of merchandizing function, it might be disastrous to continue with dealings with the business activities because of the feeling of being afraid and loss of control (Brulhart, Klotzbucher, Lalive & Reich, 2021). On the other hand, entrepreneurs with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) have obsessions and compulsions. In other words, entrepreneurs may experience constant, stressful thoughts and a powerful urge to perform repetitive acts in its activity daily living (ADL) and instrumental activities daily living (IADL). Entrepreneur may also experience mood disorders being seen as affective disorders or depressive disorders (Ovharhe, 2022b).

Entrepreneurs with these mood disorderliness experience mood changes, generally involving either mania, a period of high energy and joy, or depression, frustration, disappointment and discouragement. Examples of mood disorders are major depression, bipolar disorder and seasonal affective disorder (SAD).

Entrepreneurship Burnout

Entrepreneurship burnout is the feeling of exhaustion and lack of interest in day-to-day operations from the effectiveness and efficient performance. This may be as the result stressors, undefined responsibility, over workload, undue influence, exhaustion, dissatisfaction, incompetency, complacency, cynicism, injelitis and pressure in the workplace (Ovharhe, 2022b). Though, role conflict and role ambiguity among intrapreneurs might hold strong grip in the enterprise that degenerate to burnout (Debata, Patnaik & Mishra, 2020). Also, the World Health Organization has sounded an alarm on multiple levels of exhaustion (mental exhaustion, physical exhaustion, emotional exhaustion) which might be dangerous to the mental health and wellbeing of entrepreneurs (WHO, 2022).

Entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs mental burnout should be of urgent concern in an enterprise. If urgent attention is not attended to the mental health status of entrepreneur's burnout, it does not only affect the individual entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs, but the enterprise, industry and nation and globe are at risk (Bartik, Bertrand, Cullen, Glaeser, Luca & Stanton, 2020). It may affect the level of tax generation, income stream on nation gross domestic products, employment index, negative workplace culture, and human development index at large (Moghanibashi-Mansourieh, 2020).

This in turn might leads to closure of the enterprise in the short-term, which might migrates into entrepreneurial exist in the long-term. With this, unemployment, joblessness, kidnapping, theft, rapes, low circulation of cash-inflow and among others. In the nutshell, small and medium scales enterprise might be affected. Burnout in a particular entrepreneurs or intrapreneurs might infect one another, because of the sympathy and discouragement it evolves (Lathabhavan, 2022).

It is important to note that not just too much of work can cause burnout for the entrepreneurs, also not enough or insufficient work flow can degenerate into burnout (Stephan, Rauch & Hatak, 2022). This is because boredom and fatigue can be dangerous for entrepreneurs since they are the burden bearer and shoulder the risk of the enterprise. The burden of paying salaries, compensation and benefits, networking and connectivity and relational capital might leads to entrepreneur's burnout (Westbrook, 2020).

Additionally, the management leadership style, corporate culture and work climate might leads to burnout in an enterprise. The policy formulation, communication pattern, relationship management, rewards, compensation and benefits methods, workplace friendliness (WPF), organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) practices, emotional intelligence and organizational justice approaches are tailed towards the efficacies of burnout in the enterprise (Moore, Kapur, Hawton, Richards, Metcalfe & Gunnell, 2021).

Entrepreneurs can detect the trail of burnout if the enterprise function has leads to "sickness" (absenteeism rates, due to illness rises from tedious work), "mistakes" (from day-to-day activities), "low motivation/dissatisfaction" (cynicism, injelitis, complacency), "turnover intentions" (attrition rates, intention to leave the enterprise), "entrepreneurial exist" (quit or shut-down the enterprise), "poor customer relationship management" (customer focus, customer service, customers dissatisfaction, customer complaints, customer patronage) (Ovharhe, 2022b).

Role of SDG on Therapeutic Entrepreneurship and Mental Health Conditions

Leaving no one behind needs every hand to be on deck as prolific aspect of the sustainable development goals. Developing an anchor to mobilize entrepreneurs with mental health condition is a serious that needs to be accomplished as drives in the sustainable development goals (Pradhan, Costa, Rybski, Lucht & Kropp, 2017; UN Economic and Social Council, 2019). To accomplish the target of the sustainable development goals is to ensure that majority of entrepreneurs with mental health condition are given quality of life, life satisfaction and life expectancy (United Nations, 2018; Lathabhavan & Sudevan, 2022).

Brooks (2021) is in support that entrepreneurship orchestrates flamboyant life as crystallized rainbow and jelly business owners. This is as a result from the social media perspective entrepreneurs lifestyle emulates individuals that were able to adapt, sustain, survive and become successful in merchandizing activities. Nevertheless, this perspectives entrepreneur's lifestyle consists of the minute or fragment of the society without considering their years of pitfalls,

bottleneck and struggling on how to survive (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, (2020).

Given the prevalence of mental disorders among entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs business are at high risk if nothing is done urgently because it might degenerate to mental illness and burnout that lead to the threat of heart disease (WHO, 2022). However, certain cases like ADHD, has exhibit positive role play and simulation in the merchandizing of entrepreneurial function. This posit that entrepreneurs with mental condition such as ADHD has been reported that they felt they fit better in self-employed, self-reliance and self-independent when compare to white collar jobs. (Wiklund, Patzelt & Dimov, 2016; Freedom, 2022; Benjamin, 2022). Thus, for most entrepreneurs, if when function in conducive environment and there is sufficient motivation, they will tend to utilize their energy and momentum as advantage with the ADHD condition, especially those with psychomotor skills.

Hence, components of therapeutic entrepreneurship would play great role in rehabilitation of mental health conditions entrepreneurs in any form of disorderliness.

Figure 2.1. Analytical Model of Therapeutic Entrepreneurship and Mental Health Conditions

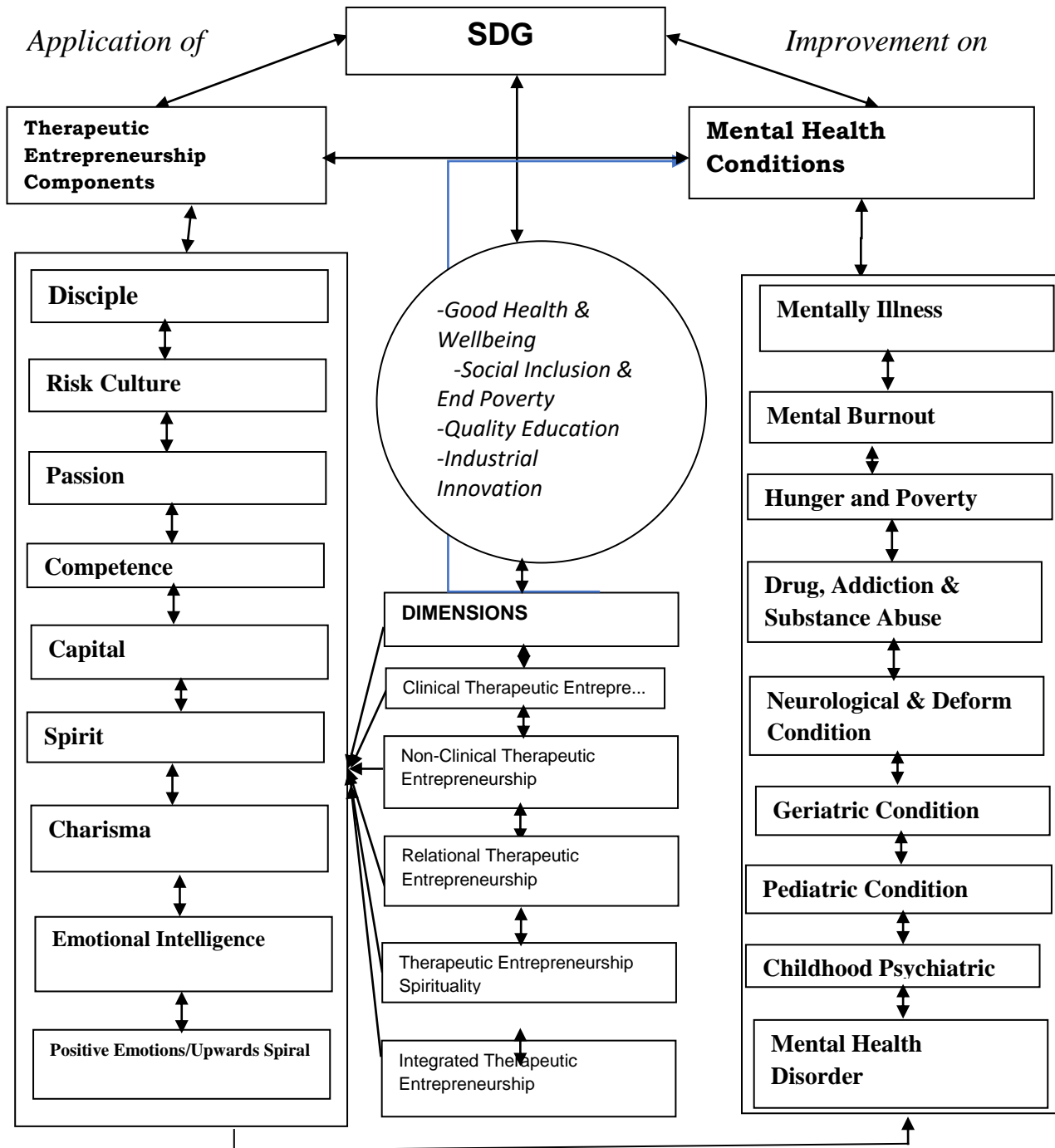
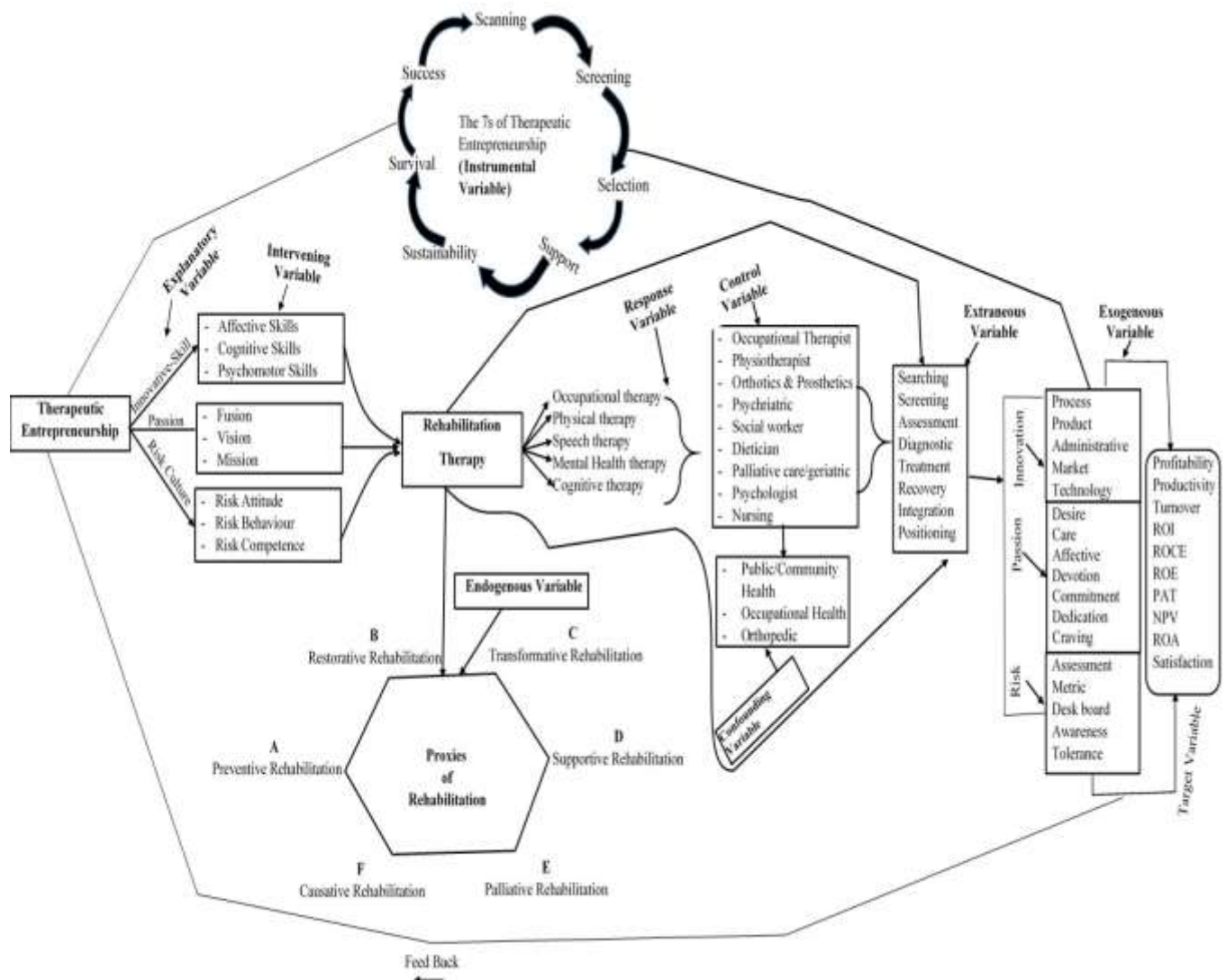


Fig 2.1: ANALYSTIC MODEL OF FRAMEWORK OF THERAPEUTIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP COMPONENTS AND MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

The framework above illustrates the moderating correlates among therapeutic entrepreneurship and mental health conditions via SDG (Ovharhe, 2022a). Divers' kind of input and output were discovered (Ovharhe & Okolo, 2022). The consignee and consignor enterprise healthiness show credibility of entrepreneurship mental health. (Ovharhe, Ahunanya & Woko, 2022).

2.2. Foundation Paradigm

Fig 2.2. Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Model



Source: Adopted from Ovharhe, 2022a

Ovharhe (2022a) describe in-depth analysis of the therapeutic entrepreneurship flows to rehabilitation of mental health condition, with the intervention of occupational therapist, mental health professional and psychologist with the presence of entrepreneurship rehabilitation therapist. The entrepreneurship rehabilitation therapist works closely with the occupational therapist to ascertain the level of fitness on job function. The outcome should target profitability, productivity, turnover, return on investment (ROI), return on capital employed (ROCE), profit after tax (PAT), net present value (NPV), return on equity (ROE), return on asset (ROA), client/customer satisfaction and volume of patronage (Ahunanya, Ovharhe, Emenike & Otto, 2022b, Ovharhe, 2022b; Ovharhe, Ahunanya, Woko & Igbokwe, 2022). (Ahunanya, Ovharhe, Emenike & Otto, 2022a).

The risk-culture must be properly done by the entrepreneurship rehabilitation therapist to assess the level to cope with short term and long term risk (Ovharhe, Woko & Ezeocha, 2021; Chibuike & Ovharhe, 2022). Also, the feasibility should expressed how to achieved sustainability, survival and success by lean principles (Chibuike, Ovharhe & Amara, 2022).

Organizational Citizenship Behaviour Model

Seeing the cordial relationship between entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs haormoniously can be best describe as organizational citizenship behavior. Organ (1988) sees organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) as a both as good soldier syndrome. Entrepreneur and intrapreneur should curtail the spirit of a good solder in discharge of their function. This will boost the mental health of the entrepreneur and intrapreneurs, like organizational healthiness. Organ (1988) identified five dimensions of OCB: conscientiousness, sportsmanship, civic virtue, courtesy, and altruism. These five dimensions cover the enterprise behaviors as helping co-workers, following company rules, not complaining, and actively participating in enterprise affairs.

In 1988, Organ wrote the formative definition that OCB is individual entrepreneurial behaviour that is discretionary, not explicitly recognized by the formal reward system, and that in the aggregate promotes the effective functioning of the enterprise. Examples of OCBs towards co-workers include giving lifts home, suggesting ways to improve a colleague's work, or even loading paper into the communal printer (Ovharhe & Okolo, 2022). OCBs directed towards the organization as a whole include helping to recruit appropriate people to specific tasks, making suggestions to improve the workplace facilities, or doing unpaid overtime (Podsakoff, Mackenzie, Lee & Podsakoff, 2003). These behaviours are therefore desirable but difficult to cultivate within typical organizational structures.

Organ (1988) emphasized that OCB is action of voluntary servitude not orchestrated in the actual routine being employed. Nevertheless, if an intrapreneurs demonstrates OCB, it could leave a positive impression on business owners, that would ultimately lead to compensation, fringes benefits, such as bonus pay and promotion.

METHODOLOGY

The study focused on investigating the role of therapeutic entrepreneurship on mental health conditions been moderated by sustainable development goals. Quasi-experimental design and correlation design was utilized to augment the investigation. The research stretches to the six geo-political zones in Nigeria with the federal capital territory inclusive. Hence, entrepreneurs were systematically selected with multi-stage cluster random sampling technique using k-22th terms from the practicing entrepreneurs to show their mental health status quo ante at both rural and urban. Thus, the total population was 700 entrepreneurs, intrapreneurs, ultrapreneurs, serial entrepreneurs and hybrid entrepreneurs were chosen. The sample size used was 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 255 respondents was chosen at 0.05 level of significance. Furthermore, self-structured instruments were employed on 5-point likert scale. On that basis the reliability was done using Split-half approach.

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 partial correlation matrix was used for the moderating variable.

The univariate analysis used the descriptive method to describe the Mean and Standard Deviation. The bi-variant and multi-variant hypotheses were tested using logistic regression analysis model with Likelihood ratio and partial correlation with SPSS IBM version

The Model Specification

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

Where: Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Discipline (TED), Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Culture (TEC), Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Passion (TEP), Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Competence (TPP), Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Capital (TPC), Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Spirit (TPS), Therapeutic Entrepreneurship Charisma (TCH), Mental Illness (MTI), Mental Burnout (MBO), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Algebraic Expression Equations

$$MTI_t = f(TED, TEC, TEP, TPP, TPC, TPS, TCH) \dots \dots \dots (1a)$$

$$MBO_t = f(TED, TEC, TEP, TPP, TPC, TPS, TCH) \dots \dots \dots (1b)$$

Multi-Linear Expression Equations

$$MTI_t = a_0 + a_1(TED_t) + a_2(TEC_t) + a_3(TEP_t) + a_4(TPP_t) + a_5(TPC_t) + a_6(TPS_t) + a_7(TCH_t) + U_t \dots (2a)$$

$$MBO_t = a_0 + a_1(TED_t) + a_2(TEC_t) + a_3(TEP_t) + a_4(TPP_t) + a_5(TPC_t) + a_6(TPS_t) + a_7(TCH_t) + U_t \dots (2b)$$

Apriori Expectation of Variables in the Model

The therapeutic entrepreneurship is seen as the predictor variable, while the mental health conditions depict the criterion variable. The explanatory variables are therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline, therapeutic entrepreneurship culture, therapeutic entrepreneurship passion, therapeutic entrepreneurship competence, therapeutic entrepreneurship capital, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit, therapeutic entrepreneurship charisma. Whereas, the response variables are mental illness and mental burnout, while 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, a₆>0 and a₇>0

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

255 copies of questionnaire were administered, only 231 were deemed fit after processing, retrieval, coding and cleansing. The section focused on the using statistical data to analyze the hypotheses.

Based on the research questions, the following null hypotheses were discussed

H₀₁: Therapeutic entrepreneurship components do not significantly rehabilitate mental illness

Likelihood Ratio Tests

Effect	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Model	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept	76.410	.000	0	.
TED	453.117	11.943	1	.000
TEC	129.745	7.856	0	.000
TEP	94.200	9.092	0	.000
TPP	68.966	5.858	1	.028
TPC	69.887	5.779	1	.016
TPS	68.156	4.049	1	.044
TCH	72.400	8.293	0	.004

From the likelihood ratio above, the diagnostic test reveals 0.000 uniformly. This is less than the alpha level of significance of 0.05. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected, while alternate accepted. Using the approach of meta-analysis review, Stephan, Rauch and Hatak (2022) synthesizes 319 effect sizes from 94 studies and 82 countries with entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs well-being and mental illness condition towards investigating approaches of improving mental health condition. This is in line with this finding by utilizing therapeutic entrepreneurship components to deactivate the syndrome which affected the competence and strength of entrepreneurial dreams, vision and journey.

Negrutzi (2021) uplarded that becoming an entrepreneur is not easy task because 90% of enterprise lies in the corridor of being failed, with up to 50% tend to might failed in the next three years. He continued to argue that as entrepreneur starts its enterprise and continued to growth it is more about managing failure rather than success. This string of belief upholds, might poses threat to the mental health by entrepreneurs. Hence, with the application of therapeutic entrepreneurship philosophy, this argued with negation mind set cannot uplarded (Seeley, 2022).

Stephan (2018) developed concerns for entrepreneur by recognizing their mental health well-being in terms of decision-making, motivation and merchandizing action to be effective and efficient. Also Ovharhe (2022a; 2022b) in course of study strongly believe that therapeutic entrepreneurship components and dimensions are vital instruments for rehabilitation mental health conditions, injelitis, cynicism and complacency.

H₀₂: Therapeutic entrepreneurship components do not significantly rehabilitate mental burnout

Likelihood Ratio Tests

Effect	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Model	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept	75.342	.000	0	.
TED	385.453	10.532	1	.000
TEC	119.721	9.834	0	.000
TEP	89.110	8.111	0	.000
TPP	62.911	5.234	1	.021
TPC	62.265	5.228	1	.014
TPS	68.156	4.049	1	.032
TCH	70.221	7.029	0	.002

The outcome of the likelihood ratio above reveals 0.000 uniformly. This is less than the alpha level of significance of 0.05. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected, while alternate accepted.

Hussain and Li (2022) considers pandemic and stressor dreadful for entrepreneurs with mental health condition not to excel, but they proposed precautionary measures such as therapeutic entrepreneurship to rehabilitates them to be active in business (Verma, 2020). This is in line with Verma (2022) which supported that mechanism that causes stressor and burnout should be of great priority to rehabilitate entrepreneur to proficiency.

Lathabhavan (2022) loud several stressors like financial threat and economic hardship that causes burnout which affect entrepreneurs' mental health condition in India. He examines small-scale entrepreneurs are being affected with depression, trauma, frustration, anxiety, discouragement, suicidal attempt and delusion during the pandemic. But, he suggested that such syndrome could be easily managed with accurate and consistence application of collective mechanism approach of therapeutic entrepreneurship model.

Wiklund, Hatak, Patzelt & Shepherd (2018) asserted that mental disorders are great burden to their caregivers which might affect entrepreneur productivity and contribution to the socio-economic system.

Nevertheless, Ovharhe (2022b) pointed out that with the application of therapeutic entrepreneurship dimensions (clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, non-clinical therapeutic entrepreneurship, relational therapeutic entrepreneurship, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirituality and integrated therapeutic entrepreneurship), mental illness and burnout could be out rightly mitigated.

Hypothesis 3

H₀₃: Sustainable development goals roles does not significantly moderates therapeutic entrepreneurship components and mental health conditions

Using partial correlation with both descriptive and inferential correlates as shown beneath.

Partial Corr

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
MTI	4.5000	.70711	231
MBO	4.7000	.48305	231
TED	4.6000	.69921	231
TEC	4.3000	.82327	231
TEP	4.6000	.51640	231
TPP	4.4000	.69921	231
TPC	4.6000	.69921	231
TPS	4.4000	.69921	231
TCH	4.4000	.69921	231
SDG	4.6000	.51640	231

From the above, partial correlation descriptive table, the univariate variable depicts that the MBO (mental burnout) reflects the highest and most influential with the mean of 4700 and standard deviation of 0.84305, proceed by the TED, TEP, TPC and SDG with 4600 mean corresponding to each. However, the minimum is TEC with mean of 4300 and standard deviation of 0.82327, but still above the threshold. Though, the response variable MTI (mental health illness) stretches mean and standard deviation of 4700 and 0.70711 respectively, with other explanatory variables.

Correlations

Control Variables			MTI	MBO	TED	TEC	TEP	TPP	TPC	TPS	TCH
-none ^a	MTI	Correlation	1.000	.488	.899	.668	.913	.899	.899	.899	.899
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.153	.000	.035	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
		Df	0	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
MBO	MBO	Correlation	.488	1.000	.263	.251	.802	.395	.263	.395	.395
		Significance (2-tailed)	.153	.	.463	.483	.005	.259	.463	.259	.259
		Df	230	0	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
TED	TED	Correlation	.899	.263	1.000	.618	.739	.818	.773	.818	.818
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.463	.	.057	.015	.004	.009	.004	.004
		Df	230	230	0	230	230	230	230	230	230
TEC	TEC	Correlation	.668	.251	.618	1.000	.575	.540	.618	.540	.927
		Significance (2-tailed)	.035	.483	.057	.	.082	.107	.057	.107	.000
		Df	230	230	230	0	230	230	230	230	230
TEP	TEP	Correlation	.913	.802	.739	.575	1.000	.800	.739	.800	.800
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.005	.015	.082	.	.005	.015	.005	.005
		Df	230	230	230	230	0	230	230	230	230
TPP	TPP	Correlation	.899	.395	.818	.540	.800	1.000	.818	.773	.773
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.259	.004	.107	.005	.	.004	.009	.009
		Df	230	230	230	230	230	0	8	230	230
TPC	TPC	Correlation	.899	.263	.773	.618	.739	.818	1.000	.818	.818
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.463	.009	.057	.015	.004	.	.004	.004
		Df	230	230	230	230	230	230	0	230	230
TPS	TPS	Correlation	.899	.395	.818	.540	.800	.773	.818	1.000	.773
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.259	.004	.107	.005	.009	.004	.	.009
		Df	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	0	230
TCH	TCH	Correlation	.899	.395	.818	.927	.800	.773	.818	.773	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.259	.004	.000	.005	.009	.004	.009	.
		Df	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	0
SDG	SDG	Correlation	.304	.802	.123	.052	.583	.185	.123	.185	.185
		Significance (2-tailed)	.393	.005	.735	.886	.077	.610	.735	.610	.610
		Df	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230

From the above, partial correlation, the multi-variant variables depicts that the MTI (mental illness) has very strong correlation compare to the MBO (mental burnout) with less correlates among the explanatory variables and response variables. This orchestrates that the predictor variable (therapeutic entrepreneurship) possess the potency to rehabilitates the criterion variable (mental health conditions). This is in line with the findings of Mwasiaji *et al.*, (2022) study which addresses certain concerns about entrepreneurs with mental illness and burnout condition because they might be left behind, against the sustainable development goals (SDG). They stressed that approach like therapeutic entrepreneurship and life style entrepreneurship should be employed to rehabilitates entrepreneurs back to their competent status. More to it, Brooks (2021) entrepreneurship orchestrates flamboyant and jelly business owners. This is as a result from the social media perspective entrepreneurs lifestyle emulates individuals that were able to adapt, sustain, survive and become successful in merchandizing activities. Nevertheless, this perspectives entrepreneur's lifestyle consists of the minute or fragment of the society without considering their years of pitfalls, bottleneck and struggling on how to survive. Overall, Ovharhe (2022a) propound the therapeutic model being moderated by the sustainable development goals to use therapeutic risk-culture, innovation-skills and passion as remedies to subside the effect of mental health condition as rehabilitation therapy.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONTRIBUTION TO SCHOLARSHIP

Conclusions

The findings revealed that therapeutic entrepreneurship has the potency to rehabilitates entrepreneurs with mental health conditions if properly upheld. From the likelihood ratio, the explanatory variables (therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline, therapeutic entrepreneurship culture, therapeutic entrepreneurship passion, therapeutic entrepreneurship competence, therapeutic entrepreneurship capital, therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit, therapeutic entrepreneurship charisma) could tremendously rehabilitates the response variables (mental illness and mental burnout), with credible moderating influence from the sustainable development goals in the short-term and long-term. In conclusion, the apriori expectations were found to be positively rehabilitation tendency among the sustainable development goals, therapeutic entrepreneurship components and mental health condition. Hence, the regression model revealed that the alternate hypotheses were accepted, while the null hypotheses

Recommendations

In alliance to the findings and conclusion, the following recommendations were decided.

1. Therapeutic entrepreneurship discipline, competence and risk-culture should be steadfast on rehabilitating mental burnout to ascertain the level of work overload, stressor and degree of risk-culture entrepreneurs should be involved.
2. Therapeutic entrepreneurship spirit, charisma and passion of entrepreneur should be assessed with the model intervention to rehabilitates mental illness. .
3. The therapeutic entrepreneurship capital should be seen from the symbolic, intellectual, social and cultural capital, which should stands as drive to boost egos of entrepreneur's well-being and wellness in climax of disorderliness.

Contribution to Scholarship

The study immensely contributes to the following,

1. Therapeutic entrepreneurship components possesses the potency to rehabilitates mental illness, mental stressor and mental burnout
2. The entrepreneurs' journey, dream and vision could not be threaten by mental disorderliness with credible understanding and application of the components of therapeutic entrepreneurship as instruments

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APPENDIX A QUESTIONNAIRE

Please Tick [] in the appropriate place

PERSONAL DATA

1. Mental Health Condition
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. Enterprise:.....

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 COMPONENTS

S/N	PART A: Therapeutic Disciple	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Entrepreneurs are mindfulness					
2.	Entrepreneurs are focus					
3.	Entrepreneurs are mission oriented					
4.	Entrepreneurs devotion are total					
5.	Entrepreneurship deterministic to pursuit and expedite goals and target					
S/N	PART B: Therapeutic Risk Culture	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Risk attitude is therapeutic entrepreneurs' power of diligence and competitive advantage					
2.	Risk behavior is utilized by therapeutic entrepreneurs to actualized risk management and control					
3.	Risk competence gives therapeutic entrepreneurs the ability to design business with risk metrics, risk					

	assessment and risk dashboard					
4.	Risk tolerance enable therapeutic entrepreneurs to identify the level of risk factors to cope with or accommodate					
5.	Risk alert and awareness guides therapeutic entrepreneurs on the trend of threat and danger signal					

S/N	PART C: Therapeutic Passion	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Fusion is the energy force that triggers and fuels therapeutic entrepreneur desire					
2.	Vision is the directional focus for the future of every therapeutic entrepreneur					
3.	Mission is the pathway which orchestrate the journey of therapeutic entrepreneurs					
4.	Entrepreneurial journey is the trip to achieved therapeutic entrepreneurs target					
5.	Dreams are the motion picture of therapeutic entrepreneur future					

S/N	PART D: Therapeutic Competence	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Acquisition of knowledge brighten my imagination					
2.	Credible knowledge bank gives competitive advantage					
3.	Innovativeness owns the future in business					
4.	Life skills is embedded on growth and development					

5.	Ability to invert the future determine the sustainability, survival and success of the enterprise					
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S/N	PART E: Therapeutic Capital	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Symbolic capital re-brand the enterprise					
2.	Relational capital raises hope to gain customer trust and value					
3.	The level of intellectual capital determine the worth of the enterprise					
4.	The degree of social capital is what determine mutual trust and relationship of the customer, intrapreneur and entrepreneur					
5.	The ability to control the financial or seed capital shows the level of leverage, equity, profitability index, net present value and return on investment					

S/N	PART F: Therapeutic Spirit	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Boldness and steadfastness is good for entrepreneurs					
2.	Resiliency, positivism and optimism are vital tools for entrepreneurs					
3.	Consistency and adaptability to change is key factor to success					
4.	Mindset with potential gives a leading edge in enterprise					
5.	Bleeding edge enterprise lacks stability, pursuit and focus					

S/N	PART G: Therapeutic Charisma	1	2	3	4	5

1.	Gift embedded in entrepreneurs give marginal revenue and productivity				
2.	Inward intuition gives me direction				
3.	Talent ignite performance				
4.	Ego and drive enable entrepreneurs to conquer face				
5.	Taking risk at the right time gives competitive edge				

MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

S/N	PART H: Mental Illness	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Phobia can destroys entrepreneurial focus					
2.	Passion cannot burns when there is delusion					
3.	Depression makes entrepreneurs not to be optimistic					
4.	Risk taking is minimal when there is anxiety					
5.	Discouragement, trauma and frustration are killers of entrepreneurial dreams					

S/N	PART I: Mental Burnout	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Stressors weaken the goals accomplishment					
2.	Work overload leads to tardiness					
3.	Role ambiguity confuses work plans to achieved success					
4.	Low motivation generates negative emotion and downward spiral					
5.	Poor distribution of justice system among intrapreneur creates low					

productivity					
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MODERATING VARIABLE

PART J: Social Development Goals						
1	Good health and wellbeing are deterministic factor for livelihood					
2	Poverty are the iota of depression, frustration and anxiety in 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					

APPENDIX B

AFFILIATIONS

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