

Review of: "Determinants of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sustainable Development in Africa"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This work contributes to the identification of several factors that affect the aimed several types of enterprises in Africa, being relevant to the field of psychology as it explores the entrepreneurial behaviour and motivation of the aimed organizations owners and operators. At the same time the study contributes to organizational psychology, which studies how individuals and groups interact within organizational settings and how organizational structures and processes affect human behaviour and performance.

The study points findings that provide valuable insights for stake holders and policy makers who are responsible for improving the sustainability of MSMEs in African continent, highlighting the areas that need attention and improvement to ensure their sustainable development, as follows:

- **Access to Finance:** The availability of financial resources for MSMEs was found to be a significant factor in their sustainable development.
- **Infrastructure:** The presence of necessary infrastructure also plays a crucial role in the growth and sustainability of MSMEs.
- **Institutional Cooperation:** The study found that cooperation between institutions can significantly impact the sustainable development of MSMEs.
- **Access to Business Information:** The accessibility of relevant business information was also found to be a key factor.
- **Government Support:** The support provided by the government, in terms of policies and initiatives, was found to significantly contribute to the sustainable development of MSMEs.
- **Information Technology Utilization:** The use of information technology within MSMEs was also found to be a significant contributing factor.

The literature revision confirms the argument to deduct and justify the hypothesis and facilitate its understanding and, at some time, brings to reader the understanding of these specific contexts and effort papers of MSMEs. So, seems quite adequate.

As limitations we see the sample size because 450 MSMEs are not representative of the population in Africa, instead the reliability and validity of the study. At the same time the sample method was a selection based on own criteria and judgement, reducing the representativeness and generalization and introduce bias. Also, the representation is unequal, so, can make a distortion of the population characteristics, and there's some inconsistency because the study allowed to 450 MSMEs, but the data analysis states a collection data from 340 MSMEs, that means discrepancy and inconsistency on sample size and collection process.

In this study, the researchers used both descriptive and inferential statistics. When running a multiple regression, there are common assumptions that you need to check that the research data meets, and that the analysis is reliable and valid. Before the final data analysis, the most common assumptions, such as multicollinearity, normality, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity, and there are no influential cases, have been tested before running the final regression result and are fully satisfied.

The discussion must be improved in certain aspects because has a lack of clarity because does not provide a clear link between the hypothesis and research questions or objectives, and also jumps from a variable to another, and do not explain potential limitations or trends or alternative explanations to the findings. Also, presents a lack of evidence to support claims and conclusions, and the discussion relies on a few studies that may not be relevant, reliable or representative on literature. The discussion needs to compare or contrast the findings with other studies or theoretical frameworks.

About the conclusions, these are vague and general. They do not specify the magnitude, direction, or significance of the effects of each variable on MSMEs' sustainable development. They also do not mention the limitations, challenges, or implications of the findings and are not consistent with the research objectives, questions, or hypotheses. The same do not address the main research problem or gap that motivated the study. So, these conclusions also do not reflect the theoretical framework or literature review that guided the study, and do not provide any new or novel insights or contributions to the field of study, and do not discuss how the findings advance the knowledge or practice of MSMEs' sustainable development in Africa. Finally, they also do not suggest any future research directions or recommendations based on the findings. We suggest to author's to increase these aspects of the work, improving it.