

Impact of Entrepreneurship on the Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs in Odisha: A Case Study of Keonjhar And Mayurbhanj Districts

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Abstract

Without entrepreneurship and growing number of entrepreneurs, an economy is certain to become sluggish in growth. Entrepreneurial dynamism forms the cornerstone of a progressive society as it is a purposeful activity that attempts to create value through recognition of business opportunity, management of risk appropriate to opportunity and through communicative and management skills to mobilize human, financial and material resources necessary to bring a project to fruition. Keeping in view the need and importance of the entrepreneurship development among scheduled tribes the present study is an attempt made by the researcher to examine the impact of entrepreneurship on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha. This research paper is a combination of both primary and secondary data. For primary data the researcher has used questionnaire as an instrument. He has collected the opinions of 165 scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of both Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha by using convenience sampling method. Published sources like government publications, reports as well as journals have been taken into consideration for collecting secondary data. Paired t test has been done to examine the impact of entrepreneurship on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of both Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha. The paper concludes with the suggestion that since there is positive impact of entrepreneurship on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs the state government should give more focus on the education of tribal people. Besides, the support system of the government should be made available to the tribal people to encourage and boost entrepreneurship among them. The non-government organisations should move forward to create awareness among the tribal people about entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Tribal Entrepreneur, Socio-Economic Conditions, Knowledge, Awareness

Introduction

In the field of business, micro and small enterprises by virtue of their advantages, contribute substantially to the economic development of a country, especially rural economy. In many developing economies, due to lack of adequate financial resources, large scale investment in the development of medium and large scale businesses is not possible. Micro and small business enterprises play a pivotal role in the economic development of a country especially rural economy. The experiences of some developing countries suggest that the micro and small business enterprises do assist economies in the reduction of poverty and unemployment. Given proper importance and a strong governmental support, micro and small business enterprises could make a difference in fastening economic growth and there is every possibility that most economies rely on these business enterprises for quick economic growth. Hence, it is for obvious reasons, the economies are forced to rely on these micro and small business enterprises.

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dynamism forms the cornerstone of a progressive society as it is a purposeful activity that attempts to create value through recognition of business opportunity, management of risk appropriate to opportunity and through communicative and management skills to mobilize human, financial and material resources necessary to bring a project to fruition. This gives a definite upsurge to the economic growth of a nation. Economic growth is an upward change whereby the per capita income increases over a long period of time. If economic growth is the effect, entrepreneurship is the cause. Entrepreneurs are the ones who explore opportunities, scan the environment, mobilize resources, convert ideas into viable business proposition and provide new products and services to the society by bringing together and combining various factors of production. Scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha are engaged in different types of business activities. Normally they perform traditional business like Tailoring, Cement products, Sal Leaf Cup and Plate, Siali Leaf Cup and Plate, Sabai Grass, Paddy processing, Cycle Repairing, Radio Repairing, etc.

Significance of the Study

Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha are rich with natural resources but the people of these two districts are poor. The percentage of tribal population of these two districts is comparatively higher than others. The literacy level of these districts is also very poor. Poverty and unemployment is the root cause of underdevelopment. Development of these backward districts can be possible only if the government boost entrepreneurship. Keeping in view the need and importance of the entrepreneurship development among scheduled tribes the present study is an attempt made by the researcher to study the impact of entrepreneurship on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha.

Review of Literature

Prakalpa and Arora (2012) have examined the stress and constraints faced by women entrepreneurs. Primary data has been collected from 60 women entrepreneurs through interview schedule in different zones of Agra city in U.P. during 2002-2005. Percentage analysis has been used as a statistical measure in this research work. The study finds that majority of women entrepreneurs were experiencing stress because of different responsibilities. The major constraints are lack of knowledge about agencies/institutions working for entrepreneurship development, frequent and more need of finance, non-availability of skilled labour, diligent selection of raw material and competition from established units in same line.

Ifelunini and Wosowei (2013) have examined the constraint faced by women entrepreneurs in access to microfinance in South-South region of Nigeria. By using exploratory factor analysis procedure four constraint factors have been extracted which includes technical, economic, managerial and social factors. The study finds that the most important technical factors are transportation cost, lack of trust,

diversion of funds, short payback period and loan targeted at certain businesses. Economic factors include protocol before acquiring loan, high interest rate on borrowing, limited amount of loan given, provision of collateral, non-willingness of MFIs to grant loan to women entrepreneur. Managerial factors include low accessibility to loan, the time lag between application and loan collection, the amount given as loan is discretionary, opening of account as condition for microcredit access, the educational level of the entrepreneur. Social factors include distance, securing of guarantor, only people in business are being given loan, and finally, too many applications than MFIs can afford. The study recommends that reduction of interest rate, microfinance institutions should be brought closer especially for the benefits of rural people, relaxing the conditions of sanctioning loan by microfinance institutions, educating women about microfinance services and increasing the payback period of loan can help women entrepreneurs for more access to Microfinance.

Sharma (2014) has examined how the three forms of family capital viz. family's financial capital, family's man power capital and family's human capital influence the career choice intention of students of HEI's of Uttarakhand, India. This study has been conducted at Uttarakhand state of India on a large sample of students studying in various professional courses of Uttarakhand. The study indicates a positive relationship between the family's financial capital and higher education intention of students. The study also finds no influence of family's financial capital (measured as father's annual income), manpower capital (measured as family size) and human capital (measured as father's occupation) on career intentions of students. The study concludes that there is a significant impact of students' social capital network span on his career intentions, especially in taking up entrepreneurship as a career choice.

Abdulai (2015) has investigated the influence of entrepreneurship education as an important factor that may help an individual for self-employment. The present study has been conducted among the students of Cape Coast Polytechnic. The survey questionnaire has been developed for this study. The result of the study indicates that participation in entrepreneurship education positively influences students' perception of self-employment.

Dhekale (2016) has made an attempt to review concisely the literature in this field of entrepreneurship and addresses in particular opportunities and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in rural areas. It has examined the impact on women empowerment through micro entrepreneurship development and SHGs. Women entrepreneurship has been recognized as an important source of economic growth as they create new jobs for themselves and others and also provide society with different solutions to management, organization and business. Women's entrepreneurship contributes to the economic well-being of the family and communities and also reduces poverty. The growth of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is an evidence of the fact that women are coming out of their shells and

maintaining their citizenship in the city. This study is carried out with the specific objective to know the socio- economic background of the women SHG's, their knowledge, skills and earning capacity. The present paper discloses the challenge of women in entrepreneurship and also it focuses on their development in brief.

Research Gap

Many research works have been done in different areas of entrepreneurship in India and Odisha also. There are many works on entrepreneurship in the developed areas of Odisha. However, there are a few works of entrepreneurship in the underdeveloped areas of Odisha like KBK region. The KBK region is highly dominated by the scheduled tribe people. Unlike KBK region Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha are the two major tribal dominated districts of Odisha where the tribal population is much higher than the others. Tribals believe in nature. They are shy by nature. Besides living in a natural environment with full of natural resources they are still marginalised. After a thorough review of related literature it has been observed that there a few studies to examine the impact of entrepreneurship on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of Keonjhar and Mayurbanj districts of Odisha. Therefore, the researcher has planned to fill the existing gap by conducting this study.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are as follows.

1. To study the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha.
2. To examine the impact of entrepreneurship on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha.

Hypothesis

The present study has only one null hypothesis.

H₀

There is no significant difference in the improvement of socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs after adoption of entrepreneurship.

Research Methodology

This research paper is a combination of both primary and secondary data. For primary data the researcher has used questionnaire as an instrument. He has collected the opinions of 165 scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of both Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha by using convenience sampling method. The researcher has moved to different tribal villages for collecting primary data from the respondents. Published sources like government publications, reports as well as journals have been taken into consideration for collecting secondary data. With the help of appropriate statistical tools the collected data has been analysed and inferences have been made. Paired t test has been done to examine the impact of entrepreneurship on the socio-

economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs of both Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha.

The data has been collected from the farmers of different villages of Keonjhar District in Odisha. The sample consists of marginal, small and large farmers. On the basis of convenience sampling method 50 farmers have been selected for this present study. Normally 70 to 75% of households in different villages under this study area belong to farming community. A well structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. The study was carried out in the month of April, 2016. The present study is mainly based on the primary data. The collected data has been analysed by using percentage analysis. The data has been collected from the farmers of different villages of Keonjhar District in Odisha. The sample consists of marginal, small and large farmers. On the basis of convenience sampling method 50 farmers have been selected for this present study. Normally 70 to 75% of households in different villages under this study area belong to farming community. A well structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. The study was carried out in the month of April, 2016. The present study is mainly based on the primary data. The collected data has been analysed by using percentage analysis.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The following parameters have been taken by the researcher to study the impact of entrepreneurship on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs. Pared t test has been used to study if there is any change in the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs before and after adoption of entrepreneurship.

1. Social recognition and status
2. Leadership Quality
3. Affordability to household expenses
4. Landholdings and other household property
5. Savings and bank balance

Table 1
Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs Running Business for Two to Five Years

Parameters	Period	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t value (DF)
Social Recognition And Status	Before	1.77	56	.504	5.528* (55)
	After	2.13	56	.334	
Leadership Quality	Before	2.02	56	.486	1.764 ^{NS} (55)
	After	2.07	56	.420	
Affordability To Household Expenses	Before	1.66	56	.478	10.775* (55)
	After	2.34	56	.478	
Landholdings And Other Household Property	Before	2.29	56	.594	2.569* (55)
	After	2.39	56	.623	
Savings And Bank Balance	Before	1.82	56	.575	3.667* (55)
	After	2.02	56	.587	

N.B:-*-Significant at 5% level (P<0.05), NS – Not Significant at 5% level (P>0.05)

Table No.1 above shows the comparison of socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs running business for two to five years. The t-value (5.528) shown against the social recognition and status has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=55. This indicates that there is significant difference in the improvement of social recognition and status on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.77) is less than the mean after adoption (2.13). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (1.764) shown against the leadership quality has been found to be non-significant at 5% level (p>0.05) for DF=55. This indicates that the difference in the improvement of leadership quality on adoption of entrepreneurship is not significant. The mean before adoption (2.02) is less than the mean after adoption (2.07). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement may not be of much importance. The t-value (10.775) shown against the affordability to household expenses has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=55. This indicates that there is significant difference in the improvement of affordability to household expenses on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.66) is less than the mean after adoption (2.34). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (2.569) shown against the land holdings and other household property has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=55. This indicates that there is significant difference in the increase of land holdings and other household property on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (2.29) is less than the mean after adoption (2.39). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (3.667) shown against the savings and bank balance has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=55. This indicates that there is significant difference in the enhancement of savings and bank balance on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.82) is less than the mean after adoption (2.02). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant.

Table 2
Socio-economic Conditions of Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs Running Business for More Than Five Years

Parameters	Period	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t value (DF)
Social recognition and status	Before	1.93	60	.406	7.904* (59)
	After	2.53	60	.566	
Leadership quality	Before	2.78	60	1.010	1.000 ^{NS} (59)
	After	2.82	60	1.017	
Affordability to household expenses	Before	1.83	60	.526	16.471* (59)
	After	2.87	60	.700	
Landholdings and other household property	Before	2.32	60	.701	4.040* (59)
	After	2.53	60	.747	
Savings and bank balance	Before	1.82	60	.431	5.844* (59)
	After	2.18	60	.651	

N.B:-*-Significant at 5% level (P<0.05), NS – Not Significant at 5% level (P>0.05)

Table No.2 above shows the comparison of socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs running business for more than five years. The t-value (7.904) shown against the social recognition and status has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=59. This indicates that there is significant difference in the improvement of social recognition and status on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.93) is less than the mean after adoption (2.53). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (1.000) shown against the leadership quality has been found to be non-significant at 5% level (p>0.05) for DF=59. This indicates that the difference in the improvement of leadership quality on adoption of entrepreneurship is not significant. The mean before adoption (2.78) is less than the mean after adoption (2.82). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 3) shows moderate, still the improvement may not be of much importance. The t-value (16.471) shown against the affordability to household expenses has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=59. This indicates that there is significant difference in the improvement of affordability to household expenses on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.83) is less than the mean after adoption (2.87). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (4.040) shown against the land holdings and other household property has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=59. This indicates that there is significant difference in the increase of land holdings and other household property on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (2.32) is less than the mean after adoption (2.53). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (5.844) shown against the savings and bank balance has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=59. This indicates that there is significant difference in the enhancement of savings and bank

balance on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.82) is less than the mean after adoption (2.18). Although, the average opinion

(nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant.

Table 3
Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs Earning Monthly Income of Less than Rs.10, 000

Parameters	Period	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t value (DF)
Social recognition and status	Before	1.69	117	.499	7.763* (116)
	After	2.03	117	.472	
Leadership quality	Before	2.07	117	.537	1.911 ^{NS} (116)
	After	2.11	117	.538	
Affordability to household expenses	Before	1.66	117	.560	17.200* (116)
	After	2.39	117	.508	
Landholdings and other household property	Before	2.29	117	.670	4.287* (116)
	After	2.43	117	.723	
Savings and bank balance	Before	1.72	117	.539	4.592* (116)
	After	1.87	117	.595	

N.B:-*-Significant at 5% level (P<0.05), NS – Not Significant at 5% level (P>0.05)

Table No.3 above shows the comparison of socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs earning monthly income of less than Rs, 10,000. The t-value (7.763) shown against the social recognition and status has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=116. This indicates that there is significant difference in the improvement of social recognition and status on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.69) is less than the mean after adoption (2.03). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (1.911) shown against the leadership quality has been found to be non-significant at 5% level (p>0.05) for DF=116. This indicates that the difference in the improvement of leadership quality on adoption of entrepreneurship is not significant. The mean before adoption (2.07) is less than the mean after adoption (2.11). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 3) shows moderate, still the improvement may not be of much importance. The t-value (17.200) shown against the affordability to household expenses has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=116. This indicates that

there is significant difference in the improvement of affordability to household expenses on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.66) is less than the mean after adoption (2.39). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (4.287) shown against the land holdings and other household property has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=116. This indicates that there is significant difference in the increase of land holdings and other household property on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (2.29) is less than the mean after adoption (2.43). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (4.592) shown against the savings and bank balance has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=116. This indicates that there is significant difference in the enhancement of savings and bank balance on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.72) is less than the mean after adoption (1.87). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant.

Table 4
Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs Earning Monthly Income of More than Rs.10, 000

Parameters	Period	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t value (DF)
Social recognition and status	Before	1.87	31	0.341	4.062* (30)
	After	2.23	31	0.497	
Leadership quality	Before	2.26	31	0.729	0.175 ^{NS} (30)
	After	2.29	31	0.618	
Affordability to household expenses	Before	1.90	31	0.396	7.473* (30)
	After	2.61	31	0.615	
Landholdings and other household property	Before	2.48	31	0.769	2.108* (30)
	After	2.61	31	0.715	
Savings and bank balance	Before	1.90	31	0.301	3.503* (30)
	After	2.19	31	0.402	

N.B:-*-Significant at 5% level (P<0.05), NS – Not Significant at 5% level (P>0.05)

Table No.4 above shows the comparison of socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribe

entrepreneurs earning monthly income of more than Rs.10, 000. The t-value (4.062) shown against the social recognition and status has been found to be significant at 5% level (p<0.05) for DF=30. This

indicates that there is significant difference in the improvement of social recognition and status on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.87) is less than the mean after adoption (2.23). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (0.175) shown against the leadership quality has been found to be non-significant at 5% level ($p > 0.05$) for $DF=30$. This indicates that the difference in the improvement of leadership quality on adoption of entrepreneurship is not significant. The mean before adoption (2.26) is less than the mean after adoption (2.29). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement may not be of much importance. The t-value (7.473) shown against the affordability to household expenses has been found to be significant at 5% level ($p < 0.05$) for $DF=30$. This indicates that there is significant difference in the improvement of affordability to household expenses on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.90) is less than the mean after adoption (2.61). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (2.108) shown against the land holdings and other household property has been found to be significant at 5% level ($p < 0.05$) for $DF=30$. This indicates that there is significant difference in the increase of land holdings and other household property on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (2.48) is less than the mean after adoption (2.61). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant. The t-value (3.503) shown against the savings and bank balance has been found to be significant at 5% level ($p < 0.05$) for $DF=30$. This indicates that there is significant difference in the enhancement of savings and bank balance on adoption of entrepreneurship as mean before adoption (1.90) is less than the mean after adoption (2.19). Although, the average opinion (nearing to 2) shows low, still the improvement can be considered as positive and significant.

Findings of the Study

1. It is observed that there is significant difference in the improvement of social recognition and status and increase in the affordability to household expenses, household property and savings of tribal people between two to five years of adoption of entrepreneurship.
2. It is found that the difference in the improvement of leadership quality of tribal entrepreneurs within two to five years of adoption of entrepreneurship is not significant.
3. It is observed that there is significant difference in the improvement of social recognition and status and increase in the affordability to household expenses, household property and savings of tribal people with more than five years of adoption of entrepreneurship.
4. It is found that the difference in the improvement of leadership quality of tribal people with more than five years of adoption of entrepreneurship is not significant.

5. It is observed that there is significant difference in the improvement of social recognition and status and increase in the affordability to household expenses, household property and savings of tribal people having monthly income of less than Rs.10, 000 on the adoption of entrepreneurship.
6. It is found that the difference in the improvement of leadership quality of tribal people having monthly income of less than Rs.10, 000 on the adoption of entrepreneurship is not significant.
7. It is observed that there is significant difference in the improvement of social recognition and status and increase in the affordability to household expenses, property and savings of tribal people earning monthly income of more than Rs.10, 000 on the adoption of entrepreneurship.
8. It is found that the difference in the improvement of leadership quality of tribal people earning monthly income of more than Rs.10, 000 on the adoption of entrepreneurship is not significant.

Conclusion

After 70 years of India's independence the tribal entrepreneurs of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha are still marginalized and don't have equal access to resources and market. They are not active participants in the mainstream areas of finance, technology and marketing. It is the education system which can move them from darkness to light. The traditional mindset of the tribal entrepreneurs must be changed in order to survive and excel in the era of liberalization, privatisation and globalization. The tribal people of the study areas are not much aware about the support system of the government to boost entrepreneurship. Lack of awareness pushes the tribal people towards darkness. A sound and regular attempt should be made by the government and non-government organisations to create awareness among the scheduled tribe people about various support system of the government with respect to finance, marketing, training, etc. The study finds that there is a significantly positive impact of entrepreneurship on the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled tribe entrepreneurs. Therefore, the state government should move forward to attract more tribal people towards entrepreneurship through different policy measures.

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