

A Study on Factors Responsible for Growth of Entrepreneurship in North East India with Special Reference to Tripura

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Abstract

The Entrepreneurship process is established throughout the world as successful tool for social and economic development of rural people. Multiple factors are responsible for propagating entrepreneurship such as motivation and individual skill, social and cultural environment where entrepreneurship is fostered and the challenges or problems one entrepreneur is facing. This study is an endeavor towards assessing the impact of multiple factors on entrepreneurial growth and it has also highlighted the significant factors having influencing relationships within. The study has come out with findings that, multiple factors play significant role for the growth of rural entrepreneurship rather individual factors which has a lesser impact on growth.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship Growth; Motivation; Socio-culture; Skill; Problems.*

Introduction

An entrepreneur is a person who initiates a new kind of activity with profit making attitude, introduce something new in the market. Entrepreneur introduce new source of raw materials, introduce new method of production and bring change in the market as well as individual life. The entrepreneur or the innovative quality person engages on activities for income

generation in the course of livelihood and breathe a better life with satisfaction. Various studies have revealed 'innovation' as the quality of entrepreneur, besides it is also mentioned by Yunus & Joilis, 1997, in their famous book "Banker to the Poor", that all human are entrepreneurs as people take birth with same potential and their success depends on their inner urge to do something new and change life.

The entrepreneur initiates some new concepts in the form of business and his activities are done at one venture and this venture or business is called entrepreneurship. Here the entrepreneur act as key person of his innovation and such new idea is considered as entrepreneurship. While a person is going to be recognized as successful entrepreneur, the he has to come through some stages and obviously having some specific qualities which promote the endeavor in positive manner. Such multiple factors like managerial power, organizing capacity to coordinate the different activities, process of planning, execution of planning with good direction, management of staff to extract their best effort, are responsible for the growth and development of entrepreneurship, and this growth and development of entrepreneurship are also varies from state and regional perspective. Most of the entrepreneurship is influenced by: financial capacity of entrepreneur, the social and cultural environment where venture is located, individual skill of entrepreneur and support from

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government through schemes for entrepreneurship promotion. Besides all these factors the globalized open market, road connectivity or transport facility, and market demand is also crucial. But it is also fact that all ventures are unable to reach their goal and achieve success because of various complications faced by the entrepreneurs during initiation and functionalization, which indicates risk for entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs have to bear this risk and overcome all present and future challenges with skill, planning and positive attitude.

Literature Review

The Entrepreneurship is the vital part for economic development (Baumol, 1990; Wenneker and Thurik, 1999; Audretsch and Keilbach, 2004; Minniti *et al.* 2005; Minniti and Levesque, 2008) irrespective of developing and developed countries. This is a successful mechanism of economic growth (Schumpeter, 1934), through creating job opportunity (Stel and Storey, 2004) for unemployed population of rural and urban areas. Entrepreneurship has been functioning to provide employment (Evans and Leighton, 1989) to all educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled, male and female. It gears up economic growth and holistic development breaking all barriers of regional disparity.

The core inspiration for entrepreneurship startup originates from the person having innovative mindset (Schumpeter, 1934) and this innovation is specific instrument to her / him to startup and brings change in market economy through his / her business (Drucker, 2006). Such a person with this quality who initiates entrepreneurship is called entrepreneur. An entrepreneur always seek new opportunity, new resources and introduce a new technique of production to bring progress and change in the market. The owner is motivated to become entrepreneur for self-sufficiency and independence (Hamilton, 1987; Dubini, 1988; Vivarelli, 1991; Harrison and Hart, 1992; McDowell, 1995). Research studies have found these factors are effective in developed (Mallon and Cohen, 2001) and developing countries (Hisrich and Ozturk, 1999) both. The motives to become an entrepreneur also arise from present unsatisfied job (Cromie, 1987, Marlow, 1997; DeMartino and Barbato, 2003), job insecurity, leading a flexible career opportunity and urge for wealth generation (DeMartino and Barbato, 2003) and overall, income and earning more money (Watson, Woodliff, Newby and McDowell, 2000), from entrepreneurial activity. These factors may be

considered as chief motivating factors for entrepreneurial start-up. Apart of these factors, entrepreneur's birth, caste (Jodhka, 2010), class (Belcourt, 1987), ownership through family business (Shane, Kolveried and Westhead, 1991; Still and Soutar, 2001; Aldrich and Cliff, 2003) also play key role in entrepreneurship as a profession.

Several studies show that throughout the world various initiatives have been taken by government and non government agencies for upliftment of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship. Researchers have identified awareness generation on various governmental schemes (Shah, 2013; Pereira, 2007), providing loan or financial assistance (Shah, 2013), need based training (Entrepreneurship in India, 2008; Kanitkar, 1994; Pereira, 2007), providing raw materials or machineries (Rajagopal, 1999), enhancing support for marketing (Oza, 1988; Gupta, Guha & Krishnaswami 2013; Ngorora & Mago, 2013), hastelfree registraion / licences for business (Oza, 1988) and simple tax rules for entrepreneurship. Among all these govenrmnet supports factors like finance helps the needy entrepreneur during startup and the need based training helps enhancing skill of entrepreneur. Besides, entrepreneur's skill and previous work experience of managerial capacity and systematic business operation with profit ensures sustainability of his/her firm. Entrepreneurs also face problems, challanges before and after startup, which are resolved and overcome such barriers relying upon his/her management skill.

An effort has been made to find the impact of motivation, socio-cultural, government support, skill and problem factors on entrepreneurship growth of rural villages in Tripura. This study is only one of its kinds in nature as no study had ever been conducted with reference to Tripura, with following objectives.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find the impact of motivation, socio-cultural, government support, skill and problem factors on entrepreneurship growth.
2. To find the intra relationship among motivation, socio-cultural, government support, skill, problem factors and entrepreneurship growth.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is significant relationship of motivation, socio-cultural, government support, skill and problem factors on entrepreneurship growth.

2. There is significant relationship among motivation, socio-cultural, government support, skill, problem factors and entrepreneurship growth.

Reserch Methodology

Research methodology is a systematic approach towards research findings. The focus of this study is to find the impact of motivation, socio-cultural, government support, skill and problem factors on entrepreneurship growth. Study further focuses on the joint impact of these factors on entrepreneurship growth and also focuses on the interrelationship among the factors responsible for entrepreneurship growth. Here motivation, socio-culture, government support, skill and problems are considered as independent variable whereas the entrepreneurship growth is considered as dependent variable. This study has been conducted among 100 rural entrepreneurs of Narayan Khamar village of West Tripura district employing a structured interview schedule which developed followed by pilot survey. This village has been selected for this study as most of the people are traditional handloom weavers and considered as rural entrepreneurs. Responses are collected from the rural villagers having entrepreneurial activity at present. The interview schedule schedule followed by the 7 point Likert type scale ranges from 1 to 7 is developed where, 1 stands for strongly disagree, 2 for disagree, 3 for disagree somewhat, 4 for undecided, 5 for agree somewhat, 6 for agree and 7 for strongly agree. The codified data are analysed through SPSS 16.0 statistical software; where descriptive statistics, correlation matrix, Anova, and multiple regression method applied. The questionnaire developed based on available literature as on date. In this study five major factors are identified, *i.e.* motivation for engagement in

entrepreneurship, social and cultural factors those influence entrepreneurship, government support which speed up entrepreneurial process, entrepreneur's skill by which entrepreneur himself / herself cope up all situation such as managerial ability etc. And at last the problems faced by the entrepreneurs which has negative impact on entrepreneurship growth. Here, all the five major factors are considered as independent variable whereas the entrepreneurship growth is considered as dependent variable. In order to collect information from the entrepreneur the interview schedule is prepared followed by pilot survey. The schedule is classified into five major segments and under each segment there is multiple sub factors are included.

Findings of the Study

The socio-demographic features of the rural entrepreneurs of Tripura are exhibited in the following tables (Table -1 to Table - 6). The **Table 1** is showing the sex, age and caste of rural entrepreneurs. From this following finding it is clear that maximum male and females are engaged in handicrafts related activities, the second one is the handloom sector enterprises, third is rubber based and fourth is agriculture related activities. The table also exhibits that maximum entrepreneur's among handloom and handicraft sector age group is 30-40 years and the second highest entrepreneur's engaged in forest based activities especially in rubber and agriculture or agro-allied activities. Study also finds that maximum scheduled caste rural entrepreneur's are involved in handicraft, rubber plantation and in agriculture sector, whereas the most of the handloom based rural entrepreneurs are from other back word caste (OBC).

Table 1: Demographic Entrepreneurial Features

Nature of Activity	Sex of Entrepreneur		Age of Entrepreneur					Caste of Entrepreneurship			
	Male	Female	20-30 Year	30-40 Year	40-50 Year	50-60 Year	60-Above 60 Year	General	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	OBC
Agriculture	8	3	2	2	5	2	0	2	7	0	2
Handloom	5	20	4	13	7	1	0	0	3	1	21
Handicrafts	23	26	8	18	14	4	5	13	18	0	18
Forest based (Rubber plantation)	14	1	2	3	5	2	3	1	9	1	4
Total	50	50	16	36	31	9	8	16	37	2	45

Source: Field Survey

In the following Table: 2 highlighting rural entrepreneur's economic, educational qualification, marital status and their type of family. From this following table data it is found that most of the entrepreneur's of all four categories are married and they are from joint family. The handloom, handicraft and forest based entrepreneurs have

studied up to secondary level and only agriculture based entrepreneurs are educated up to primary level. On the other hand, excluding forest based entrepreneurs all three (agriculture, handloom, handicraft) category entrepreneur's economic status are above poverty line (APL).

Table 2: Economic, Education, Marital and Family Status

Nature of Activity	Economic Status		Educational Qualification					Entrepreneur's marital status			Family Type	
	Below Poverty Line (BPL)	Above Poverty Line (APL)	Illiterate	Up to primary level	Up to Secondary Level	Up to Higher Secondary Level	Graduation	Married	Unmarried	Widow	Joint Family	Nuclear Family
Agriculture	5	6	1	5	4	0	1	8	2	1	7	4
Handloom	9	16	2	6	16	1	0	21	4	0	25	0
Handicrafts	12	37	9	13	20	4	3	42	4	3	33	16
Forest based (Rubber plantation)	9	6	3	5	6	1	0	13	2	0	9	6
Total	35	65	15	29	46	6	4	84	12	4	74	26

Source: Field Survey

The Table: 3 is showing the status of entrepreneurship registration, supported / promoted by whom and if they are under the coverage of any scheme. Study finds that all forest based entrepreneurs are registered with government and they are supported by rubber board on the other hand maximum agriculture, handloom, and handicrafts based entrepreneurs are not availing any scheme. The remaining sectors

agriculture, handloom and handicrafts based entrepreneurs are not registered with any government organization. The table data also exhibiting that entrepreneurs themselves have initiated their enterprises except handloom based enterprise. Because most of the handloom based enterprises are established by their family members or fore fathers, hence handloom based entrepreneurship also called traditional activity.

Table 3: Government Registration, Support and Scheme Status

Nature of Activity	Government Registration		Entrepreneurship supported / promoted by			Scheme availed by entrepreneurship				
	Registered	Not Registered	Self initiated	Government sponsored	Family business	Industry Department	Rubber board	NERLP	DRDA (TRLM)	No Scheme
Agriculture	2	9	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
Handloom	12	13	11	2	12	10	0	4	0	11
Handicrafts	14	35	42	0	7	5	0	2	9	33
Forest based (Rubber plantation)	10	5	12	3	0	0	13	0	0	2
Total	38	62	74	5	21	15	13	6	9	57

Source: Field Survey

Rural entrepreneur's investment pattern, invested amount and their training status is mentioned in the following Table: 4. the survey result shows, at the initial stage most of the agriculture, handicrafts and forest based (rubber plantation) entrepreneurs have self invested in their entrepreneurship. At initial stage the agriculture, handloom and handicrafts sector entrepreneurs have invested below rupees 5000 in their

enterprises and the forest based (rubber plantation) entrepreneurs invested rupees 20000 and above during the time their start up. Study also come out with the result that most of the entrepreneurs from agriculture, handloom and handicrafts sectors are not even trained from any government or non government agency for development of their venture.

Table 4: Investment Pattern, Investment Amount and Training Status

Nature of Activity	Investment in Entrepreneurship			Invested amount					Training imparted by		
	Self investment	Government investment	Family business	Below Rs.5000	Rs. 5000-10000	Rs.10000-15000	Rs.15000-20000	Rs.20000-Above	Industry Department	Rubber board	No training
Agriculture	11	0	0	1	0	2	0	8	0	0	11
Handloom	9	13	3	8	5	6	3	3	12	0	13
Handicrafts	36	6	7	24	3	2	5	15	9	0	40
Forest based (Rubber plantation)	10	5	0	3	1	0	1	10	0	11	4
Total	66	24	10	36	9	10	9	36	21	11	68

Source: Field Survey.

The monthly income and number of employees under mentioned all categories entrepreneurs are exhibited in the following Table: 5. Study reveals that most of the handloom based entrepreneurs monthly income ranges between rupees 500 to 3000; handicraft based entrepreneurs monthly income ranges between rupees 3000 to 5500; in

third the agriculture and forest based (rubber plantation) entrepreneurs monthly income ranges between rupees 5500 to 8000, which is highest among all categories. Table data also shows that most of the entrepreneurs have engaged and employed below 5 persons in their enterprises.

Table 5: Monthly Income and Number of Employee

Nature of Activity	Monthly Income						No of employee	
	Rs.500-3000	Rs.3000-5500	Rs.5500-8000	Rs.8000-10500	Rs.10500-13000	Above 13000	Between 5-10 person	Below 5 person
Agriculture	1	2	4	3	0	1	0	11
Handloom	15	7	2	1	0	0	0	25
Handicrafts	7	20	17	3	0	2	1	48
Forest based (Rubber plantation)	1	4	5	4	1	0	0	15
Total	24	33	28	11	1	3	1	99

Source: Field Survey.

Caste wise with monthly income of all category rural entrepreneurs are exhibited in the Table:6 . Most of the other backward catse category

entrepreneur's monthly income found between rupees 500 to 3000 from their entrepreneurial activity.

Table 6: Castewise Monthly Income

Caste of Entrepreneur	Monthly Income						
	Rs.500-3000	Rs.3000-5500	Rs.5500-8000	Rs.8000-10500	Rs.10500-13000	Above 13000	Total
General	1	7	5	1	0	2	16
Schedule Caste	7	13	12	4	1	0	37
Schedule Tribe	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
OBC	16	12	10	6	0	1	45
Total	24	33	28	11	1	3	100

Source: Field Survey.

Statistical Findings

To analyse the 7 point Likert scale data collected from the rural entrepreneurs reliability, descriptive statistics, correlation matrix, Anova, and multiple regression are utilised. The following Table- 7,

representing the case processing summary of reliability test of 100 sample data. This table depicts all respondents data are valid for this study and found 100% data are correct. No respondents responses are excluded for this study and accordingly test established all reponses are valid.

Table 7: Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	100	100
	Excluded ^a	0	0
	Total	100	100

a. List wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

To check the reliability and validity of the questionnaire utilized in this study the Cronbach's Alpha test applied. This test measures the internal consistency of the variables of this questionnaire. The Table-8 exhibiting Cronbach's Alpha is 0.793,

indicating higher internal consistency among the all 39 items *i.e.* entrepreneurship growth, all factors motivation for engaging in entrepreneurship, socio-cultural factor, government support, skill and problem.

Table 8: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
0.793	0.792	39

The following Table-9 exhibits descriptive statistics of the responses, the mean and standard deviation score is calculated of all the responses. The mean score describes the average replies of 100 sample entrepreneurs among 39 factors of growth of entrepreneurship, motivation, socio-cultural factor, government support, skill and problem factors. The significant mean score of motivation factors for engagement is found person's joblessness: 5.22, to live a better life: 6.03; personal Satisfaction 5.57; study also finds the mean score of socio-cultural factors such as support from community people: 5.17; entrepreneur's family member support: 5.63; entrepreneurship's adverse affect on health: 5.18; and poverty: 5.75. The significant skill factor is found good customer relationship: 5.44 and entrepreneur's improved marketing capacity: 5.27; the significant problem factors for entrepreneurship found high cost of raw materials: 5.01, and financial crisis: 5.21. As per the 7 point Likert scale score the meaning of all these responses more than 5 is agree somewhat to strongly agree. Here it from this findings it is clear that people somewhat agrees with mentioned factors for entrepreneurship growth.

On the other hand the insignificant factors found like engagement is government support: 2.94, government's regular awareness on various schemes: 2.87, need based training 2.92; providing raw materials/machineries 2.82; providing government license/registration for business 2.42; complicated banking norms 2.53; bribe/corruption 2.69, political interference 2.69. Here the Likert scale response score less than 3 means disagree somewhat to strongly disagree. So it is clear from these observed responses that people are not agree with mentioned responses for entrepreneurship growth.

In order to identify the inter-relationship among multiple variables, correlation method is applied and the findings are exhibited in following Table-10. Study finds that government support has positively correlated for providing financial assistance or loan to the entrepreneurs, the correlation is 0.612. Secondly, support of community people is positively correlated with financial crisis. Here the correlation is 0.766; it describes community people support entrepreneurs to get rid from financial crisis. In third, regular awareness of government agencies have positively

Table 9: Descriptive Statistics

Sl. No.	Factors	Mean	Std. Deviation	Sl. No.	Factors	Mean	Std. Deviation
1	Growth of Entrepreneurship	3.82	0.98862	21	Providing License for Business	2.42	1.17362
2	Joblessness	5.22	1.45352	22	Prompt Managing capacity	4.47	1.48021
3	Government Support	2.94	1.7222	23	High risk taking capacity in business	4.65	1.61667
4	Family business	4.09	2.06508	24	Upgraded technical skill	3.75	1.79435
5	To initiate new activity (Innovation)	3.11	1.42059	25	Good customer relationship	5.44	1.13101
6	To live better life	6.03	0.71711	26	Improved marketing capacity	5.27	1.01359
7	Motivation from successful entrepreneur	3.86	1.7234	27	Non availability raw material	4.23	1.93769
8	Personal Satisfaction	5.57	1.19134	28	Poor quality of raw material	4.24	1.85929
9	Support from community people	5.17	1.54433	29	High cost of raw materials	5.01	1.59225
10	Family member support	5.63	0.93911	30	Financial crisis	5.21	1.63482
11	Entrepreneurship Education	4.16	1.45449	31	Complicated banking norms	2.53	1.38866
12	Adverse affect on health	5.18	1.3587	32	Bribe or Corruption or middleman	2.69	1.43333
13	Religious festivals	4.52	1.72609	33	Less demand of product	3.71	1.65325
14	Local resources	4.02	1.72316	34	Competitive new product	4.36	1.63002
15	To get rid of poverty	5.75	1.1404	35	Unable to capture market	4.11	1.6074
16	Regular Awareness on various Schemes	2.87	1.63086	36	Obsolete technology	3.7	1.67874
17	Provide financial assistance or loan	3.13	1.81829	37	Unskilled Labour	3.58	1.65865
18	Conduct need based training program	2.92	1.70371	38	Costly Labour wages	4.34	1.84894
19	Provide machineries / raw materials	2.82	1.64151	39	Political interfere	2.47	1.33678
20	Providing market shed or sale point	3.41	1.77579				

Source: Field Survey Data Calculation

correlated with government's financial support (0.670), conduct need based training (0.552) and providing machineries/raw materials for business (0.602). The fourth, providing financial assistance and government support (0.612); regular awareness on various schemes (0.670), conduct need based training (0.594), provide machineries / raw materials, providing market shed (0.553). The fifth, conduct need based training is correlated with regular awareness with various schemes (0.552), provide financial assistance (0.594), provide machineries / raw materials (0.573). The sixth, provide machineries / raw materials is correlated

with regular awareness on various schemes (0.602), provide financial assistance (0.759), conduct need based training (0.573). The seventh, providing marketing shed / sale point is correlated with provide financial assistance or loan (0.553). The eighth, non availability raw material is positively correlated with poor quality of raw material (0.949), high cost of raw material (0.647), financial crisis (0.514). The ninth is poor quality of raw material is positively correlated with non-availability of raw material (0.949) and high cost of raw materials (0.644). The tenth is high cost of raw material is correlated with non availability

of raw material (0.647) and poor quality of raw material (0.644). The eleventh is financial crisis is positively correlated with support from community people (0.766) and non availability of raw material (0.514). The twelfth is complicated

banking system is positively correlated with bribe or corruption or middleman related problem. And in thirteenth, unskilled labor is positively correlated with costly labor wage (0.617).

Table 10: Inter-Item Correlation Matrix

No	Items	Growth of Entrepreneurship	Government Support	Support from community people	Regular Awareness on various Schemes	Provide financial assistance or loan	Conduct need based training program	Provide machineries / raw materials	Providing market shed or sale point	Non availability raw material	Poor quality of raw material	High cost of raw materials	Financial crisis	Complicated banking norms	Bribe or Corruption or middle man	Unskilled Labour	Costly labour wages
1	Growth of Entrepreneurship	1	0.249	-0.066	0.167	0.305	0.201	0.111	0.273	-0.031	-0.07	-0.108	-0.101	0.033	0.203	0.058	0.084
2	Joblessness	0.168	0.07	0.042	0.149	0.077	0.109	-0.004	0.016	-0.119	-0.121	-0.128	-0.066	0.027	0.072	0.16	0.043
3	Government Support	0.249	1	0.16	0.436	0.612	0.487	0.418	0.421	-0.008	0.001	-0.114	0.166	0.127	0.099	-0.2	-0.263
4	Family business	-0.046	0.007	0.359	0.18	0.18	0.074	0.222	0.031	0.285	0.231	0.344	0.288	0.071	0.129	-0.154	-0.04
5	To initiate new activity (Innovation)	0.158	-0.092	-0.147	0.111	-0.06	0.095	0.104	0.006	-0.05	-0.048	0.133	-0.071	0.088	0.121	0.247	0.305
6	To live better life	0.293	-0.023	-0.242	-0.057	-0.111	-0.039	0.056	0.046	-0.034	-0.013	-0.044	-0.238	0.014	0.147	0.002	0.046
7	Motivation from successful entrepreneur	0.163	0.024	-0.128	0.001	0.012	0.072	-0.138	0.194	-0.172	-0.182	-0.158	0	-0.011	0.035	0.273	0.174
8	Personal Satisfaction	0.337	0.101	0.293	0.293	0.217	0.257	0.177	0.204	0.14	0.129	0.157	0.28	-0.062	0.063	0.153	0.072
9	Support from community people	-0.066	0.16	1	0.241	0.283	0.216	0.275	0.133	0.456	0.422	0.385	0.766	0.056	0.088	-0.082	-0.229
10	Family member support	0.123	-0.064	0.176	0.206	0.105	0.044	0.153	0.08	0.108	0.156	0.192	0.123	-0.073	0.004	-0.042	-0.049
11	Entrepreneurship Education	0.259	0.129	-0.12	0.222	0.279	0.238	0.228	0.084	0.005	-0.037	0.021	-0.061	0.058	0.019	0.2	0.141
12	Adverse affect on health	0.167	0.13	-0.044	0.211	0.166	0.063	0.114	0.199	0.011	-0.001	-0.113	0.001	0.179	-0.023	0.061	0.08
13	Religious festives	0.091	-0.047	0.004	0.168	0.062	0.1	0.176	0.095	0.239	0.313	0.333	-0.057	-0.057	-0.089	0.193	0.036
14	Local resources	-0.01	-0.027	0.078	0.134	0.196	0.076	0.173	0.09	0.035	-0.027	0.044	0.142	0.072	0.056	-0.039	0.026
15	To get rid of poverty	-0.148	0.105	0.271	0.189	0.181	0.161	0.224	0.141	0.008	0	0.129	0.332	0.142	0.039	0.291	0.026
16	Regular Awareness on various Schemes	0.167	0.436	0.241	1	0.67	0.552	0.602	0.413	0.096	0.137	0.141	0.132	-0.036	0.142	-0.054	-0.126
17	Provide financial assistance or loan	0.305	0.612	0.283	0.67	1	0.594	0.759	0.553	0.089	0.086	0.101	0.188	0.148	0.345	-0.065	-0.109
18	Conduct need based training program	0.201	0.487	0.216	0.552	0.594	1	0.573	0.452	0.327	0.312	0.294	0.195	-0.012	0.201	-0.062	-0.148
19	Provide machineries / raw materials	0.111	0.418	0.275	0.602	0.759	0.573	1	0.466	0.223	0.256	0.267	0.202	0.118	0.277	-0.106	-0.163
20	Providing market shed or salepoint	0.273	0.421	0.133	0.413	0.553	0.452	0.466	1	0.11	0.105	0.138	0.283	0.276	0.324	0.159	0.028
21	Providing License for Business	0.214	0.093	0.049	0.25	0.201	0.29	0.129	0.333	-0.083	-0.061	-0.008	0.101	0.067	0.15	0.206	0.208
22	Prompt Managing capacity	0.148	0	0.128	0.151	0.153	0.251	0.21	0.103	0.131	0.205	0.092	0.063	-0.137	0.065	0.168	-0.077
23	High risk taking capacity in business	0.137	-0.182	-0.227	-0.037	-0.029	-0.058	-0.016	-0.055	-0.039	-0.029	0.005	-0.236	-0.056	-0.017	0.054	0.125
24	Upgraded technical skill	0.162	0.296	0.344	0.224	0.323	0.387	0.389	0.267	0.2	0.182	0.181	0.345	0.127	0.154	-0.083	-0.16
25	Good customer relationship	0.081	0.149	0.454	0.053	0.208	0.26	0.255	0.146	0.276	0.281	0.216	0.392	0.146	0.091	0.073	-0.261
26	Improved marketing capacity	0.271	0.166	0.016	0.156	0.233	0.176	0.169	0.291	0.045	0.019	0.067	0.075	0.026	0.232	0.11	-0.017

27	Non availability raw material	-0.031	-0.008	0.456	0.096	0.089	0.327	0.223	0.11	1	0.949	0.647	0.514	-0.143	-0.105	-0.221	-0.132
28	Poor quality of raw material	-0.070	0.001	0.422	0.137	0.086	0.312	0.256	0.105	0.949	1	0.644	0.458	-0.202	-0.116	-0.17	-0.136
29	High cost of raw materials	-0.108	-0.114	0.385	0.141	0.101	0.294	0.267	0.138	0.647	0.644	1	0.387	-0.181	-0.074	-0.01	-0.008
30	Financial crisis	-0.101	0.166	0.766	0.132	0.188	0.195	0.202	0.283	0.514	0.458	0.387	1	0.093	-0.054	0.011	-0.127
31	Complicated banking norms	0.033	0.127	0.056	-0.036	0.148	-0.012	0.118	0.276	-0.143	-0.202	-0.181	0.093	1	0.494	0.203	0.145
32	Bribe or Corruption or middleman	0.203	0.099	0.088	0.142	0.345	0.201	0.277	0.324	-0.105	-0.116	-0.074	-0.054	0.494	1	0.153	0.044
33	Less demand of product	0.03	0.022	0.02	0.005	0	-0.008	-0.072	0.192	0.002	0.072	0.024	0.09	0.015	0.017	0.228	0.069
34	Competitive new product	0.235	0.055	0.228	0.029	0.11	0.072	0.141	0.161	0.14	0.151	0.182	0.21	0.031	0.009	0.049	0.016
35	Unable to capture market	0.089	0.181	-0.024	0.021	0.057	0.081	0.084	0.122	-0.018	-0.033	0.027	-0.005	-0.117	-0.055	-0.062	-0.091
36	Obsolete technology	-0.027	0.123	0.386	0.155	0.152	0.161	0.273	0.17	0.36	0.35	0.368	0.362	-0.065	-0.115	-0.096	-0.159
37	Unskilled Labour	0.058	-0.2	-0.082	-0.054	-0.065	-0.062	-0.106	0.159	-0.221	-0.17	-0.01	0.011	0.203	0.153	1	0.617
38	Costly labour wages	0.084	-0.263	-0.229	-0.126	-0.109	-0.148	-0.163	0.028	-0.132	-0.136	-0.008	-0.127	0.145	0.044	0.617	1
39	Political interfere	0.156	-0.093	-0.475	-0.078	-0.125	0.021	-0.118	0.041	-0.112	-0.091	-0.088	-0.438	-0.07	0.103	0.04	0.074

The Table-11 exhibitis the result of multiple correlation, here entrepreneurship growth is taken as dependend vaiable and other variabelbes motivation for engagement in entrepreneurship (Family business, Joblessness, Government Support, To live better life, Innovation, Motivation from successful entrepreneur, Personal Satisfaction) socio-cultural factors (Entrepreneurship Education, Religious festivals, Adverse affect on health, To get rid of poverty, Local resources, Family member support, Support from community people), government support factors (Providing License for Business, Provide machineries / raw materials, Providing market shed or sale point, Regular Awareness on various Schemes, Conduct need based training program), skill factors (High risk taking capacity in business, Improved marketing capacity, Prompt Managing capacity, Upgraded

technical skill, Good customer relationship), problem factors (Political interfere, Competitive new product, Complicated banking norms, Less demand of product, Non availability raw material, Costly labor wages, Unable to capture market, Obsolete technology, Bribe or Corruption or middleman, High cost of raw materials, Unskilled Labor, Financial crisis, Poor quality of raw material) taken as independent variable.

The findings of multiple correlations showing that the vale of regression- R is 0.771 which is highly significant and for this model. The R Square value is 0.594, the meaning is 59% people are agree with this model. The adjusted R Square signifies this model is able to explani 34% of the variance in the outcome; and the Durbin-Watson statistics value 1.873 is satisfactory.

Table 11: Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.771 ^a	.594	.341	.80262	.594	2.347	38	61	.001	1.873

a. Predictors: (Constant), Political interfere, Competitive new product, Entrepreneurship Education, Complicated banking norms, Family business, Joblessness, Government Support, Religious festivals, Adverse affect on health, To live better life, To get rid of poverty, Improved marketing capacity, To initiate new activity (Innovation), Less demand of product, High risk taking capacity in business, Non availability raw material, Providing License for Business, Costly labour wages, Motivation from successful entrepreneur, Personal Satisfaction, Prompt Managing capacity, Unable to capture market, Local resources, Upgraded technical skill, Obsolete technology, Bribe or Corruption or middleman, Family member support, Provide machineries / raw materials, Providing market shed or sale point, Regular Awareness on various Schemes, High cost of raw materials, Conduct need based training program , Good customer relationship, Unskilled Labour, Support from community people, Financial crisis, Provide financial assistance or loan, Poor quality of raw material

b. Dependent Variable: Growth of Entrepreneurship

The following Table-12 exhibiting the ANOVA results, here the total sum of squares is 57.464; Df is 99, F value is 2.347 and Sig. value is 0.001

which means F value is significant at 0.001 level. It shows the overall significance of the model.

Table 12: ANOVA^b

	Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	57.464	38	1.512	2.347	.001 ^a
	Residual	39.296	61	.644		
	Total	96.760	99			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Political interfere, Competitive new product, Entrepreneurship Education, Complicated banking norms, Family business, Joblessness, Government Support, Religious festivals, Adverse affect on health, To live better life, To get rid of poverty, Improved marketing capacity, To initiate new activity (Innovation), Less demand of product, High risk taking capacity in business, Non availability raw material, Providing License for Business, Costly labour wages, Motivation from successful entrepreneur, Personal Satisfaction, Prompt Managing capacity, Unable to capture market, Local resources, Upgraded technical skill, Obsolete technology, Bribe or Corruption or middleman, Family member support, Provide machineries / raw materials, Providing market shed or sale point, Regular Awareness on various Schemes, High cost of raw materials, Conduct need based training program , Good customer relationship, Unskilled Labour, Support from community people, Financial crisis, Provide financial assistance or loan, Poor quality of raw material

b. Dependent Variable: Growth of Entrepreneurship

Discussion

Entrepreneurs of this area depend on local raw material based on traditional handloom/ handicraft business. *Dalit* (SCs and OBCs) are much more associated with this activities and their economic status is above poverty line where the entrepreneurs engaged in rubber plantation are living below poverty line. This is the myth of this area that the name of a BPL will not be delisted until unless getting government job.

These entrepreneurs are coming from joint family and their business is not registered. These joint family members do not have any family business. Handloom is only family business for SC people but the percentage is very less. Government neither promotes nor provides any help to this entrepreneurship. Self-investment is the main basis of their capital and such entrepreneurs are totally untrained and their monthly income is negligible. Maximum income gained from rubber and agriculture activities. This self-motivated entrepreneurship depended on their will power and skill by birth or self motivated skill.

Prosperous business demands contemporary training, use of IT, good quality of products, low cost of products, professionalism in marketing and funding on requirements. Small entrepreneurs always seek easy access of market; availability of raw materials, need based training and easy solution of any problem. Because rural entrepreneurs are not ready to take any risk and always they like and concentrate on 'haves not' facilities never try to depend on 'haves'. Such

fearful thinking makes their mind timid which damages their thinking power and increasing dependency on government for economic benefits. It is fact that rural people have been facing acute infrastructural problem till date after independence. This is also one of the most important challenges to them.

The crucial question may raise that why they do not need to start any business. Apparently answer will be poor communication system of the state but the reality mentioned above. And such mentality has been increasing unemployment rate of the state (CMIE, 2017).

Rural people are ready to take any facilities from LSG in the name of BPL/caste/religion identified as "beneficiary". There is no effort to withdraw their name from this beneficiary list. Mainly, reasons are two of these consequences, firstly neither they take any effort to be self dependent nor having mentality to be unregistered in the BPL list and secondly political parties in the form of government promoting them not to be APL or self dependent. Here LSG can make list that how many persons will be delisted from the beneficiary list every year but every year this list increasing which is not healthy in developing economy.

There are so many dependency factors works in the mind of rural entrepreneurs like the rural entrepreneurs also expect government intervention in the form of marketing, procurement of their finished products, profitable rate of products, raw material at subsidized rate and such government help is the lifeline of their business. Entrepreneurs

desire to be government entrepreneur like salaried persons and such simulated thinking is another peril to their entrepreneurship.

Professionalism does not exist in the attitude, behavior and culture of rural entrepreneurs, because of family culture and culture of government. It cannot be ignored that government help is required at the certain stage and certain period after that self-dependency is most important.

Mainly the rural entrepreneurship is facing three problems like infrastructural, lack of IT education and formal education which are being converted into mental agony i.e. psychological. Lack of IT knowledge is the result of faulty policy of state government, where absence of infrastructure add salt in the wound converting distress in their uneducated mind in starting any venture or entrepreneurial activity affecting economy. Adoption of changes with time is the inner quality of an entrepreneur reflects foresight. Such changes are being taken place in the entrepreneurship world and it is mandatory to the community and government to be updated with these new methods, procedure and style for existence.

Conclusion and Suggestion

It has been established in multiple studies that entrepreneurship is successful tool for economic growth as well as development. The person with innovative idea starts a venture with profit making motive is called entrepreneur, and the venture established by entrepreneurship is known as entrepreneurship. Multiple factors are involved for growth and development of entrepreneurship such as motivation, social and cultural environment, government support, entrepreneur's skill, and problems as barriers. This study found among various motivational factors, entrepreneur's engaged in entrepreneurship because of their joblessness, living a better life, and they are more satisfied to choose entrepreneurship as vocation. The social and cultural environment of entrepreneur's family background and the place where entrepreneurship established is also influence the growth of entrepreneurship. The most influential socio-cultural factors for entrepreneurship growth are: community or local people support, entrepreneur's family member supportive hand and their poor economic condition or poverty; besides, little entrepreneurship has also adverse affect on entrepreneur's health. This study also finds that entrepreneur's individual skill such

as their good relationship with customer and improved marketing capacities have positively influenced entrepreneurship growth. On the other hand the government agencies support for entrepreneurship development is disagreed by most of the entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs mentioned government agencies neither conduct regular awareness program on various schemes, impart need based training, provide raw materials/ machineries for entrepreneurship, nor provide license/registration for business. Besides entrepreneurs face numerous problems for complicated banking norms, bribe/corruption among officials, high cost of raw materials and financial crisis. This study has also found the inter-relationship among various factors involved in entrepreneurship. Here motivation for engagement, socio-cultural values, government support, skill and problems are inter-correlated among various sub-factors. And this study concluded with the remarks that significant government intervention required along with positive attitude of entrepreneurs for entrepreneurship growth in Tripura.

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