



FACTORS INFLUENCING AN INDIVIDUAL TO BECOME A MICRO-ENTREPRENEUR: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ANANTNAG DISTRICT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

WASEEM GANI¹, Dr. K. VIJAYARANI²,

1676

¹Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu
India.

²Professor and Dean, Faculty of Arts, Annamalai University Chidambaram Tamil Nadu.

Email: waseemahanger263@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper examines the factors influencing an individual to start a new venture. The study is based on both the primary and secondary data. The primary data has been gathered through interview schedule and secondary data has been collected from, magazines, books, articles, and websites etc. The data has been analysed by using SPSS 25.0 version software, percentage and descriptive statistics are used to find out the results. The chi-square and one way ANOVA test has been applied to test the null hypothesis. The study concluded that in district Anantnag the micro-entrepreneurs are influenced by various factors, likewise: "generation of income, ambition of life, family business, self-employment, eradication of poverty, lower cost of investment, less competition in the market, to attain high status in the society, and high level of profitability in business."

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, influence, factor, ambition, self-employment, poverty, investment, profitability,*

DOI Number: 10.48047/NQ.2022.20.20.NQ109172

NeuroQuantology2022;20(20): 1676-1688

Introduction

The definition of entrepreneurship is "the process of starting new businesses and organizations. [1]The entrepreneur is the engine for a nation's economic development. [2]Entrepreneurship is recognized as a significant factor in a nation's economic growth and employment creation. The rate of entrepreneurship growth is not only varies from nation to nation but also from time to time within the same nation. But it is a universal truth that it has a noteworthy and favourable impact on the economy's growth. [3] Since long before, entrepreneurship is a general phenomenon around the globe. It has a great influence on gross domestic product (GDP) economic growth. [4]The economy of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir has grieved from distressed conditions prevalent in the

state from past 24 years. Both the Centre and state govt. are trying their best to put the economy back into track by enabling every layman to get employment opportunities. The state is disturbed with violence and having a 6 lac unemployed youths, the hindrances in front of J&K state are massive. In this scenario, the thrust is on generation of employment for younger ages of both males and females in the state. [5]

The Anantnag district of Jammu and Kashmir has huge number of micro- industries which enhances more to the economy of the district. The district is the wealthy district in the south Kashmir because of its huge industrialization and market.

Micro-enterprises

Micro-enterprises are small ventures which are financed by micro-credit -type of



credit facility provided to those persons who do not have collateral credit history or employment of these ventures serve as an important purpose in improving the quality of life of peoples in third world nations and generally provided goods & services in their communities. [7]Micro entrepreneurs not only help to improve the quality of life for business owners, they also add value to the local economy, and boost purchasing power, improve income and also create jobs. [8]

Review of literature

Roberston et al., (2003)incommon, a business venture will neither start-up nor be successful without inspiration and motivation. (Gibb 1993) The conceivable aspects that influence an entrepreneurial performance are the people, environmental and social factors. The Social Aspects inspects the individual background, domestic background, early life experiences, stage of career, and environmental growth.

Lindquist et al., (2015)Individuals sometimes commence a new venture because of hereditary. Some-times to continue family business also inspires to start an entrepreneur. It is told that hereditary is more essential after enchanting into realization the influence of, income, race, age, marital status, education, and immigrant status.

Bergmann et al., (2016).An individual commence new business for the self-independence. Generally, people occupy in start-up new venture because they tend to become the chief of their own kingdom and they prefer to self-employment. They don't prefer to work with a number of people and under others supervision

Alstete,(2002),The environmental factors, such as tax reduction, value of wealth, and indirect opportunities, timing of benefits in the

profession of prospect and the influence of market conditions.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the factors that influences an individual to become an entrepreneur.
2. To know the factors that induces an entrepreneur to start a business.

Null Hypothesis

H1: There is no significant association between gender towards induced factors of the respondents.

H2: There is no significant association among micro-entrepreneurs belonging different age groups towards induced factors of the respondents.

H3: There is no significant association among micro-entrepreneurs belonging different educational qualification towards induced factors of the respondents.

H4: There is no significant association among micro-entrepreneurs belonging different marital status towards induced factors of the respondents.

H5: There is no significant difference among micro-entrepreneurs belonging different age groups towards influenced factors of entrepreneurs.

Methodology

The study is based on primary as well as secondary data;

Secondary Data:

The secondary data is gathered from reports, journals, magazines books, published articles, and periodicals have been referred for this study.

Primary Data



The primary data is collected from the respondents using a structured interview schedule. The micro enterprises are wood and wooden industries, iron and steel industries, manufacturing of Food products and Cement and other Brick manufacturing industries etc. the list of these units were taken from (District industries Centre (DIC) Anantnag Jammu and Kashmir.

Sampling Design

As per the District Industries Centre Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir, 1430 Micro industrial units are currently functioning in the district. 430 micro-entrepreneurs were selected as a sample size through convenience sampling method. In the selection of the sample size proportional stratified simple random sampling technique has been adopted.

Statistical Tools

The study has been analysed by using SPSS (25.0 version) software and percentage

analysis, descriptive statistics, Chi Square Test and one way ANOVA like statistical tools are used to find out the results and to test the null hypothesis.

Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis is defined as a process of cleaning, altering, transforming, and designing data to ascertain suitable information and the data interpretation is the process of revising data through some pre-defined process which will assist assign some meaning to the data and attain at a significant conclusion.

Gender of the Respondents

Gender of the respondents plays an indispensable character in the entrepreneurship, several research studies have revealed that male are more likely to start a new business ventures as compared to females, therefore females are also commence a new business ventures but in the meagre number. Table 1 shown the gender of the respondents

Table 1

Gender of the Respondents

	Frequency	Per cent
Male	370	86.0
Female	60	14.0
Total	430	100.0

Source: field survey

From the above Table 1 indicates that out of 430 respondents 370, 86 % of the respondents are male and only 60, 14 % of the respondents are Female. So, it is interesting to note, that the majority (86%) of the respondents are male.

Age of the Respondents

The age of the respondents in the current study is classified as 20-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, and above 50 years. The distribution of respondents on the basis of their age is shown in Table 2.

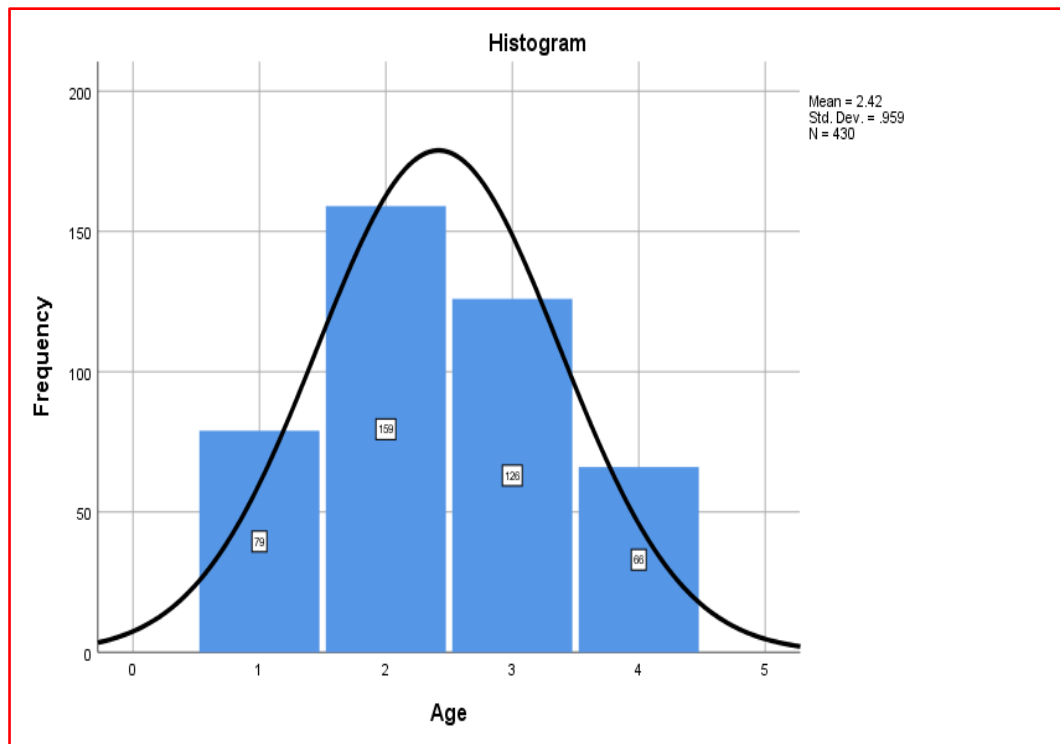


Table 2
Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
20-30 yrs.	79	18.4	18.4	18.4
31-40 yrs.	159	37.0	37.0	55.3
41-50 yrs.	126	29.3	29.3	84.7
above 50yrs	66	15.3	15.3	100.0
Total	430	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey

CHART-1



The Table 2 and Chart 1 reveals that 79, 18.4 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of 20-30 years, 159, 37.0 per cent of the respondents were in 31-40 years of age, 126, 29.3 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of 41-50 years and 66, 15.3 per cent of the respondents were in above 50 years of the age group. The analysis infers that the majority 159 (37.0 %) of the respondents are in the age group of 31- 40 years.

Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital status of the entrepreneurs plays a basic role in begin of the new venture along with other personal selves in terms of support from family. The marital status of the respondents is shown in table 3.



Table 3
Marital Status

	Frequency	Per cent
Married	332	77.2
Single	98	22.8
Total	430	100.0

Source: field survey

Table 3 shows that out of the 430 respondents, 332, (77.2%) of the respondents are married and only 98, (22.8%) of the respondents are single/unmarried. The analysis infers that the majority 332, (72.2%) of the respondents are married.

Educational Qualification of the Respondents

The educational qualification is accumulated in to four clusters' i.e. less than 10th standard, up to 12th up to graduate, and others. The levels of education among the respondents are illustrated in Table 4.

Table 4
Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Inducers	Frequency	Percent
Less than 10 th standard	116	27.0
Up to 12th	184	42.8
Graduate	99	23.0
other	31	7.2
Total	430	100.0

Source: field survey

The above Table discovered that out of 430 respondents 116, (27.0%) of the respondents education qualification is less than 10th standard, 184, (42.8%) of the respondents' qualification is up to 12th, 99 (23.0%) of the respondents education qualification is up-to graduation and 31 (7.2%) of the respondents have other types of education qualification, the analysis concludes that most (42.8%) of the entrepreneurs are having up to 12th education qualification.

Type of Firm/Nature of Ownership

An enterprise may be Sole-proprietorship type or Partnership organization; the data gathered in this regard are illustrated in the Table 5

Table 5
Type of Firm/Nature of Ownership

Nature of Ownership	Frequency	Percent
Sole proprietorship	355	82.6
Partnership	75	17.4
Total	430	100.0

Source: field survey



Regarding the Type of Firm/Nature of Ownership, Table 5 reveals that 355 (82.6%) of the respondents having sole-proprietorship firms and 75 (17.4%) of the respondents having Partnership firms. Thus it can be understood that maximum percentage of Nature of Ownership or type of Firm is sole-proprietorship.

Location of the Unit

Location of the unit also determines the setting up of organization. An organization will be located taking in to the account the availability of electricity, transportation, raw-material, marketing facilities and infrastructure, etc. Hence the location of the industry is illustrated in the Table No. 6.

Table 6
Location of the Unit

Location of the unit	Frequency	Percent
Urban	203	47.2
Rural	118	27.4
Semi-Rural	109	25.3
Total	430	100.0

Source: field survey

The above Table examines about the location of unit, it displays that 47.2 percent of the units are located in urban area, 27.4 percent of the units are located in rural area and 25.3 percent of the units are located in semi-rural. Thus it can be concluded that maximum number of units are located in urban areas because there are lot of facilities available like, infrastructure, electricity, labour, and also massive number of buyers, etc. So, most of the entrepreneurs are prefer to carry their business in urban areas.

Prime Inducers of the respondents

The inducers are individuals who encourage a person to start an entrepreneur. The interest is on the person responsible “initiating the spirit of enterprise” the role of the motivation might range from crucial to slight. Table 7 explains the main inducers of the respondents.

Table 7
Inducers of Respondents

Inducers	Frequency	Percent
Self	212	49.3
Parents	117	27.2
Relatives	25	5.8
Friends	54	12.6
Any Other	22	5.1
Total	430	100.0

Source: field survey



***Others include former employers, politicians, and industrial leaders**

It could be understood from the above Table No. 7 that out of 400 respondents 212 (49.3%) of the respondents are induced/ motivated by self, 117 (27.2%) of the respondents are motivated by parents, 25 (5.8%) of the respondents are induced by relatives, 54 (12.6%) of the respondents are motivated by friends and 22 (5.1%) of the respondents are motivated by others.

Thus, it could be concluded that most of the respondents are self-motivated

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant association among MEs belonging to different demographic variables towards induced factors of the respondents.

Table 8
Chi Square Test- For Induced Factors

Gender	Value	df	p
Gender	47.472	4	0.000
Age	59.220	12	0.000
Education	120.812	12	0.002
Marital status	28.956	4	0.000
N of Valid Cases	430		

Source: field survey

It could be understood from the Table 8 that the p value 0.000 is less than 0.05 for the gender, Age, Education, marital Status of the respondents and induced factors, the result observed the significant relationship at the level of 5%,

Conclusion

The analysis concludes that null hypothesis is rejected and it infers that there is a significant association between Gender, Age, Education, marital Status of the respondents and induced factors of the respondents.

Factors Influence an Individual to become an entrepreneur

Table 9
Opinions regarding the Influenced factors

Factors	SDA	D	N	A	SA	Total	Mean
Generation of income	53 (12.3%)	140 (32.6%)	28 (6.5%)	154 (35.8%)	55 (12.8%)	430	3.04
Ambition of life	59 (13.7%)	144 (33.5%)	19 (4.4%)	165 (38.4%)	43 (10.0%)	430	2.97
Family business	45 (10.5%)	84 (19.5%)	24 (5.6%)	144 (33.5%)	133 (30.9%)	430	3.55
Self-employment	52 (12.1%)	148 (34.4%)	21 (4.9%)	167 (38.8%)	42 (9.8%)	430	3.00



Eradication of Poverty	85 (19.8 %)	91 (21.2%)	35 (8.1%)	97 (22.6%)	122 (28.4%)	430	3.19
Due to lower cost of investment	101 (23.5 %)	84 (19.5%)	39 (9.1%)	107 (24.9%)	99 (23.0%)	430	3.04
To attain high status in the society	84 (19.5 %)	86 (20.0%)	20 (4.7%)	107 (24.9%)	133 (30.9%)	430	3.28
high level of profitability	58 (13.5%)	138 (32.1%)	18 (4.2%)	174 (40.5%)	42 (9.8%)	430	3.01

Source: field survey

The Table No.9 describes the distribution of the Opinions towards the influenced factors, is analyzed regarding the Generation of income, Ambition of life, Family business, Self-employment, Eradication of Poverty, Lower cost of investment, less competition in the market, Attain high status in the society, profitability business.

It is observed from the table 9 that the mean values of the variables are 3.04, 2.97, 3.55, 3.00, 3.19, 3.04, 3.28, and 3.01 respectively;

The table also indicates that 53 (12.3%) are strongly disagree, 140 (32.6%) of the respondents are disagree, 28 (6.5%) of the respondents are neutral, 154 (35.8%) of the respondents are Agree, 55 (12.8%) of the respondents are Strongly Agree, regarding the Generation of income for old age and for off-springs.

Regarding the factor, Ambition of life 59 (13.7%) of the respondents are strongly disagreed, 144 (33.5%) of the respondents are disagreed, 19 (4.4%) of the respondents are neutral, 165 (38.5%) of the respondents are Agreed and 43 (10.0%) of the respondents are strongly agreed regarding the ambition of life, regarding

Regarding the factor, To Continue Family Business, 45 (10.5%) of the respondents are strongly disagreed, 84 (19.5%) of the respondents are disagreed, 24 (5.6%) of the respondents are neutral, 144 (33.5%) of the respondents are Agreed and 133 (30.9%) of the respondents are strongly agreed,

Regarding the factor, Preference to Self-employment, 52 (12.1%) of the respondents are strongly disagreed, 148 (34.4%) of the respondents are disagreed, 21 (4.9%) of the respondents are neutral, 167 (38.8%) of the respondents are Agreed and 42 (9.8%) of the respondents are strongly agreed,

Regarding the factor, Due to lower cost of investment, 23.5% of the respondents are strongly disagree, 19.5% of the respondents are disagree, 9.1% of the respondents are neutral, 24.9% of the respondents are agree and 23.0% of the respondents are strongly agree,

Regarding the factor, To Attain High Status in the Society, 19.5 % of the respondents are strongly disagree, 20.0% of the respondents are disagree, 4.7% of the respondents are neutral, 24.9% of the respondents are agree and 30.9% of the respondents are strongly agree,



Regarding the factor, High Level of Profitability, 13.5% of the respondents are strongly disagree, 32.1% of the respondents are disagree, 4.2% of the respondents are neutral, 40.5% of the respondents are agree and 9.8% of the respondents are strongly agree,

Conclusion

The analysis concludes that maximum numbers of entrepreneurs are strongly agreed (30.9%) with the factor of to continue family business and (30.9%), to attain high status in the society, most of the entrepreneurs are agreed (38.8%) with the factor of self-employment, and majority of the respondents are neutral (9.1%) with the factor of the due to lower cost of investment. Maximum number of the respondents are Strongly Disagree 23.5% with the factor of lower cost of investment and the majority of the respondents are disagree (34.4%) with the factor of self-employment. The Analysis also infers that the highest mean value (3.55) has been found in family business.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference among Age groups of MEstowards motivational factors of entrepreneurs.

Table 10
One way ANOVA for the Age Group and influenced factors

Factors	AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS											
	20-30 yrs.		31-40 yrs.		41-50 yrs.		above 50yrs		Total		F	P
	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD		
Generation of Income	2.56	1.15	3.13	1.35	3.09	1.33	3.30	1.14	3.04	1.30	5.01	0.002
Ambition of Life	2.46	1.11	2.98	1.32	3.11	1.37	3.30	1.09	2.97	1.29	6.14	0.000
Family Business	3.84	1.23	3.60	1.37	3.37	1.36	3.42	1.49	3.55	1.37	2.09	0.100
Self-Employment	2.47	1.08	3.01	1.30	3.10	1.33	3.41	1.08	3.00	1.26	7.51	0.000
Eradication of Poverty	2.92	1.24	3.33	1.50	2.83	1.67	3.83	1.34	3.19	1.52	7.76	0.000
Lower Cost of Investment	3.67	1.26	2.87	1.40	2.83	1.60	3.14	1.70	3.04	1.51	6.37	0.000
Less Competition in market	2.43	1.08	2.89	1.29	3.04	1.34	3.26	1.11	2.91	1.27	6.05	0.000
Attain High Status	3.24	1.60	3.31	1.55	2.90	1.52	3.95	1.29	3.28	1.54	6.75	0.000
Profitability	2.47	1.11	3.03	1.32	3.13	1.35	3.36	1.06	3.36	1.06	7.00	0.000

Source: field survey



Interpretation

The above table observed the Opinions about influenced factors of the micro-entrepreneurs regarding the Generation of income, Ambition of life, Family business, Self-employment, Eradication of Poverty, Lower cost of investment, less competition in the market, Attain high status in the society, high profitable business.

It could be noted from the 11 that the Opinion regarding "Generation of income" shows among the respondents Age group of 20-30 the mean score is (2.56±1.15), among the respondents age group of 31-40 the mean score is (3.13±1.35), among the respondents age group of 41-50 Years the mean score is (3.09±1.30), among the respondents age group of above 50 the mean score is (3.30±1.14).

the Opinion regarding "Ambition of life" shows among the respondents Age group of 20-30 the mean score is (2.46±1.11), among the respondents age group of 31-40 the mean score is (2.98±1.32), among the respondents age group of 41-50 Years the mean score is (3.11±1.37), among the respondents age group of above 50 the mean score is (3.30±1.9).

the Opinion regarding "To continue family business" shows among the respondents Age group of 20-30 the mean score is (3.84±1.23), among the respondents age group of 31-40 the mean score is (3.60±1.37), among the respondents age group of 41-50 Years the mean score is (3.37±1.36), among the respondents age group of above 50 the mean score is (3.42±1.49).

the Opinion regarding "Get rid-off from the vicious circle of Poverty" shows among the respondents Age group of 20-30 the mean score is (2.92±1.24), among the respondents age group of 31-40 the mean score is (3.33±1.50), among the respondents age group of 41-50 Years the mean score is (2.83±1.67), among the

respondents age group of above 50 the mean score is (3.83±1.34).

the Opinion regarding "Preference to self-employment" shows among the respondents Age group of 20-30 the mean score is (2.47±1.08), among the respondents age group of 31-40 the mean score is (3.01±1.30), among the respondents age group of 41-50 Years the mean score is (3.10±1.33), among the respondents age group of above 50 the mean score is (3.41±1.08).

the Opinion regarding "Due to lower cost of investment" shows among the respondents Age group of 20-30 the mean score is (3.67±1.26), among the respondents age group of 31-40 the mean score is (2.87±1.40), among the respondents age group of 41-50 Years the mean score is (2.83±1.60), among the respondents age group of above 50 the mean score is (3.14±1.70).

the Opinion regarding "Less competition in the market" shows among the respondents Age group of 20-30 the mean score is (3.43±1.08), among the respondents age group of 31-40 the mean score is (2.89±1.29), among the respondents age group of 41-50 Years the mean score is (3.04±1.34), among the respondents age group of above 50 the mean score is (3.26±1.11).

the Opinion regarding "To Attain High Status in the Society" shows among the respondents Age group of 20-30 the mean score is (3.24±1.60), among the respondents age group of 31-40 the mean score is (3.31±1.55), among the respondents age group of 41-50 Years the mean score is (2.90±1.52), among the respondents age group of above 50 the mean score is (3.95±1.29).

the Opinion regarding "High Level of Profitability in business" shows among the respondents Age group of 20-30 the mean score is (2.47±1.11), among the respondents age group of 31-40 the mean score is (3.03±1.32),



among the respondents age group of 41-50 Years the mean score is (3.13 ± 1.35) , among the respondents age group of above 50 the mean score is (3.36 ± 1.06) .

Inference

Thus, it is inferred from the above analysis that the most Opinions about "Generation of Income" for old age was found among Age group of Above 50 years, regarding Ambition of life it was found in the age group of Above 50 years, regarding "To continue family business" it was found among 31-40 years, about "Get rid-off from the vicious circle of Poverty" it was found among above the age group of 50 years, about "Preference to self-employment" it was found among 50 yrs. Regarding "Due to lower cost of investment" it was found among age group of 20-30 yrs. Regarding "Less competition in the market" it was found among above 50 yrs. Regarding "To Attain High Status in the Society" it was found among the age group of above 50 yrs. Regarding "High Level of Profitability in business" it was found among above 50 yrs.

Conclusion:

One way ANOVA for influenced factors and the Age group of the respondents, among nine variables one variable namely "Family business" has shown no difference with the Age group, but other eight variables, namely Generation of income, Ambition of life, Self-employment, Eradication of Poverty, Lower cost of investment, less competition in the market, Attain high status in the society, and High profitable business has shown significant difference with Age group because their p value was found below 5%.i.e., 0.002, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, and 0.000, respectively.

Thus, the analysis concludes that null hypothesis is rejected except one variable namely family business, and it infers that there

is a significant difference, between Agegroup of the respondents and induced factors.

Findings

1. The gender wise classification of the respondents, Out of 430 respondents the majority 86% of the respondents are male.
2. The distribution of respondents on the basis of their age, out of 430 respondents the maximum number 37.0% of the respondents' age group is 31-40 years.
3. The marital status of the respondents are shown that most 72.2% of the respondents are married
4. The qualification of the respondents is shown that 42.8% of the respondents are educated up to 12th.
5. Out of 430 respondents Maximum 82.6% of the respondents having a sole-proprietorship.
6. Out of 430 respondents maximum number of units is located in urban areas.
7. 49.3% of the respondents are self-motivated
8. Maximum numbers of entrepreneurs are strongly agreed (30.9%) with the factor of to continue family business.
9. The Analysis also found that the highest mean value (3.55) has been found in family business.

Conclusion

Micro-enterprises are small ventures which are financed by micro-credit -type of credit facility provided to those persons who do not have collateral credit history or employment of these ventures serve as an important purpose in improving the quality of life of peoples in third world nations and generally provided goods & services in their



communities. The overall results show that most 49.3% of the respondents are self-motivated and maximum numbers of entrepreneurs are strongly agreed (30.9%) with the factor of to continue family business and (30.9%), to attain high status in the society, most of the entrepreneurs are agreed (38.8%) with the factor of self-employment, and majority of the respondents are neutral (9.1%) with the factor of the due to lower cost of investment. Maximum number of the respondents are Strongly Disagree 23.5% with the factor of lower cost of investment and the majority of the respondents are disagree (34.4%) with the factor of self-employment. The Analysis also concludes that the highest mean value (3.55) has been found in family business. The study also concludes that there is a significant association between demographic variables and prime motivators of the entrepreneurs, and there is a significant difference between age and factors that influenced entrepreneurs to start a business.

References

1. S. Shane and S. Venkataraman, "The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research," *Academy of Management Review*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 217-226, 2000.
2. Reynolds, P. D. (1995). Who starts new firms? Linear additive versus interaction based models. Proceedings of the Babson-Kauffman Entrepreneurship Research Conference, London Business School, United Kingdom.
3. Rasli, A., Khan, S. U. R., Malekifar, S., & Jabeen, S. (2013). Factors affecting entrepreneurial intention among graduate students of Universiti Teknologi

Malaysia. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 4(2).

4. Polas, M. R. H., Bhattacharjee, A., Raju, V., & Hossain, M. I. (2019). Demographic factors influence on the tendency to become entrepreneur: Estimating the antecedents and consequences of entrepreneurial tendency. *International Journal of Management and Sustainability*, 8(1), 48-60.
5. Ahmad, D. B. (2017) The Challenges of Entrepreneurship Development in Jammu and Kashmir. vol 4. (5), 3684-5613.
6. K. Vijayarani & Waseem Gani (2022). To study on challenges of micro entrepreneurs in Anantnag district of Jammu and Kashmir. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*. 14(5), pp.1800-1807.
7. K. Vijayarani & S. Stalin (2020). A study on determining factors for choosing micro-enterprises. *Indian Journal of Audit Education* 81(4), pp. 31-36
8. Roberston, M., Collins, A. Medeira, N. & Slatter, J. (2003). Barriers To Start-Up And Their Effect On Aspirant Entrepreneurs. *Education and Training*, 45 (6), 308-316.
9. Gibb, A. (1993). Small Business Development In Central And Eastern Europe-Opportunity For A Rethink?. *Journal of Business Venturing*, Vol.8, pp. 461-86
10. Lindquist, M.J., J. Sol and M. Van Praag, 2015. Why do entrepreneurial parents have entrepreneurial children? *Journal of Labor Economics*, 33(2): 269-



296.Available at:
<https://doi.org/10.1086/678493>.

11. Bergmann, H., C. Hundt and R. Sternberg, 2016. What makes student entrepreneurs? On the relevance (and irrelevance) of the university and the regional context for student start-ups. *Small Business Economics*, 47(1):53-76.
12. Alstete, J.W. (2002). On Becoming an Entrepreneur: An Evolving Topology. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, Vol. 8, No.4, pp. 222-34.

