



A STUDY ON ENTREPRENEURIAL CAPABILITY OF AGRIPRENEUR IN PUDUKKOTTAI, DISTRICT

Dr. K. PUNITHA, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, J.J. College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract: The India unemployment rate is increased to 6.10% in 2018 from 3.52% in 2017. The statistical data shows unemployment rate is between 3.41 to 3.75 from 2010 to 2017 but 2018 employment is reaching at high percentage. Recognising that majority of workers in farming where labour productivity is low, a faster growth of agriculture are more remunerative while no significant increase in numbers of workers can be expected to India agriculture, greater uses of under employment and unemployed persons become important. It is need of the hour for agriculture to absorb the underemployed and unemployed persons so as to in due the investment and trade and to develop Agripreneur.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Capability, Skills, Agripreneur

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture forms the backbone of the Indian economy and it has vital role in national income, employment and export of the country. A shift from the agriculture to agribusiness is an essential path way to revitalise Indian agriculture and make more attractive and profitable venture. Around 58% of Indian population directly and indirectly depends upon agriculture sector and currently it contributes to 16% to 17% of GDP but it falls down but service sector contribution has increased. India is at third position after China and Japan among Asian Countries. India shares around of 9% of total Asia's GDP (nominal).

Recently government take initiative to develop agriculture sector. Agriculture Export policy 2018 was approved by government of India in December 2018. This policy aims to increase India's agricultural exports to US \$ 60 billion by 2022. The government has an aim to boost entrepreneurship in agriculture by introducing a AGRIVDAAN programme to mentor starts up and it also allow 100% FDI in marketing of food products. The electronic national agriculture market was launched in April 2016 to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities by networking .India is expected to achieve the ambitious goal of doubling farm income by 2022 in India.

There is also increasing demand for organic / quality food cloth in India as well as abroad. Market growth of around 15-25% per year, competitive advantages for many primary production activities in agriculture. Rain-fed framing, tropical fruits and vegetables, livestock, animal husbandry, aquaculture, wild craft etc. Are produced through real low cost production methods and private sector is willing to enter into agri-business at all levels of operations because of changing consumer demand and retail revolution have open the doors for investments by private sector in agribusiness like Reliance, Bharati, Pantaloons, Carrefour, etc. The agriculture has contributed to national income, export and changing demand of the country.

Kumar, V et. al (2018) Career planning and development on satisfaction of the employees towards career planning and development, holds the other variables as constant. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive that satisfaction of the employees towards career planning and development would increase for every unit increase about employee's opinion towards career planning and development and this is significant. In addition, the findings confirm that the model fit is absolutely suitable for this analysis.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Nowadays emergence of micro financing liberalized government rules, awareness and training programmes on Agri and allied sector and finally changing mind set of the highly qualified people to go for self-employment in the field of agriculture have contributed significantly in enhancing the potentially for entrepreneurship the India (Bairwa etc., 2014)

There is a great scope for Agriprenuership and this potentially can be trapped only by effective management of Agri elements (crop, soil, water and pest)an individual with risk bearing capacity and a quest for latest knowlege in agriculture can prove to be a right Agriprenuers. On the other side of the coin entrepreneur Capability among the Agriprenuer Entrepreneurs are those people who exhibit common traits such as single-mindedness, drive, ambition creative, problem solving, practical and goal oriented. He has to recognize an opportunity and take the risk to pursue it. He needs to develop these abilities, managing productivity and seeking out new markets (Singh, 2013). Personal qualities of an agri-entrepreneur significantly affect the agribusiness (Brockhaus and Horwitz, 1986).

Creation of critical infrastructure for cold storage, refrigerated transportation, rapid transit, grading, processing, packaging and quality control measures open major opportunities for investment. India is second highest fruit and vegetable producer in the world (134.5 million tons) with cold storage facilities available only for 10% of the produce. We are second highest producer of milk with a cold storage capacity of 70,000 tonne and sixth largest producer of fish with harvesting volumes of 5.2 million tonnes. India is fifth largest producer of eggs in the world. Investments in cold chain required storing 20% of surplus of meat and poultry products during 10th plan require Rs 500 Crores (Sah, 2009). Thus, Indian agriculture need to convert in agribusiness due to above mentioned reasons which only possible through Agriprenuership development. Agriprenuership is not only an opportunities but also a necessity for improving the production and profitability in agriculture sector.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In spite of government measures take up to develop agriculture in India 76% of farmers want to give up farming prefer to do some work other than farming due to 61% of farmers would prefer to be employed in cities because of better education poor infrastructure economic condition, absence of designable dislike of village life and employment avenues there. The earnings in other jobs is higher than farmers and aspiring for prestigious jobs the farming is reducing in India.

The report of CSDS says that benefits of government schemes and policies are being mostly given to big farmers having landholding of 10 acres (4.05 hectars) and above .only 10% of poor and small farmers with average holding of 1-4 acres have benefited from government schemes and subsidies 83% of farmers are unaware about FDI. 73% and 70% of farmers never heard about the land acquisition law and direct cash transfer respectively.

This insists that farmers unaware about the benefits provided by the government of India make them to migrate to urban area. The India unemployment rate is increased to 6.10% in 2018 from 3.52% in 2017. The statistical data shows unemployment rate is between 3.41to 3.75 from 2010 to 2017 but 2018 employment is reaching at high percentage .Recognising that majority of workers in farming where labour productivity is low, a faster growth of agriculture are more remunerative while no significant increase in numbers of workers can be expected to India agriculture, greater uses of under employment and unemployed persons become important.

It is need of the hour for agriculture to absorb the underemployed and unemployed persons so as to in due the investment and trade and to develop Agriprenuer.

PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT

Pudukkottai district history states its origin from Tiruchirappalli District and Thanjavur District, when Pudukkottai was carved out from these two districts on the 14th of January 1974 presently the district of Pudukkottai is composed of two revenue divisions called the Pudukkottai and Aranthangi and eleven Taluks called Kokatnur illuppur Gandarvakoottai , Alangudi Thirumayam, Aranthangi, Pudukkottai, Avudaiyarkoil and Manamelkudi. There are seven hundred and sixty five (765). Revenue villages in this district. The total Geographical area of 1333626 kms. This district is consist of rural area 1301991 km and urban area 31635 km. The total population is 1618345 of this male 803188 and female 815157. The projection and estimate in 2018 is 17.11 lakhs. The literacy of this district is 11,10,545 of this male 608776 and female is 501769. The total No. of workers is Pudukkottai 761693 out of this male 471099 and female 290594. In this district agriculture cultivators is 192462 and agriculture labours 234344 406806 cultivating area is early 119610 hectars. The Dug wells, Tube wells tanks and canals and other

sources through this net irrigated area 109877 hectares and research department in this district found chemical constituents and soil composition for cultivation of crops in that land total ground water availability in this district 656.15mcm/yr.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. Identifying the Farmers Generation graduate Students in Pudukkottai, District.
2. To develop the Entrepreneurial Capability in the Agripreneurship.
3. To create employment opportunities for graduate students through developing Agripreneur in Pudukkottai, District.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The focus of the Study is to developing Entrepreneurial skill among Agripreneur and generate self-employment through farmers' Graduate Students. The total population of the study 4479 of UG and PG students of farmers in Pudukkottai. The sample units consist of small holders holding the land between 1 acres to 4 acres are considered for the study, there are 3135 small holders farmers in Pudukkottai. The purposive sampling method is followed to collect the data through schedule interview and questionnaire method. For this study only 60 sampling is taken from the graduate students.

III. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A. Relationship Between the Entrepreneurial skill and the Various Factors

Karl-Pearson Correlation Co-efficient had been used to find out the nature and strength relationship between and among the various factors like (i) Planning (ii) Communication (iii) Innovation (iv) Accountability (v) Co-ordination (vi) Productivity (vii) Finance (viii) Decision making and (ix) Ability to take risk. The results are presented in Table I.

TABLE - 1

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILL AND THE VARIOUS FACTORS

Correlation matrix	Xi	Xii	Xiii	Xiv	Xv	Xvi	Xvii	Xviii	Xix
Planning	1	0.44**	0.13	0.25	-0.06	0.39**	-0.09	0.15	0.11
Communication	0.44**	1	0.36**	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.09	-0.15	0.26*
Innovation	0.13	0.36**	1	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	0.20	-0.12	-0.09
Accountability	0.25	-0.06	-0.05	1	-0.03	0.70**	-0.05	0.17	-0.06
Marketing	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05	-0.03	1	-0.02	-0.05	0.17	-0.06
Productivity	0.39**	-0.04	-0.04	0.70**	-0.02	1	-0.04	0.29*	-0.04
Finance	-0.09	-0.08	0.20	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	1	0.06	-0.09
Decision	0.15	-0.15	-0.12	0.17	0.17	0.29*	0.06	1	0.00
Ability to take risk	-0.11	0.26*	-0.09	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.09	0.00	1

** Indicates that significance at 0.01 level

* Indicates that significance at 0.05 level

It is observed from the table that the factor, planning, was highly correlated with communication and productivity. Similarly, variable communication is significantly associated with Innovation and ability to take risk. Further, accountability and productivity were found to be significantly related. It may be noted that communication and ability to take risk, productivity and decision making and ability to take risk and communication were correlated at a lower level of significance. Thus these variables, correlated as explained above, move together and it is critical for Agripreneur to make decision by properly understanding these relationships among variables. Some of the variables showed negative correlations but not statistically significant. Besides these factors, interdepartmental Marketing is at the work place is vital for all organizations in this modern era of intense competition and to meet profit maximization objectives. The Entrepreneurial capability develop the new products, services or production processes; new strategies and organizational forms and new markets for products and inputs that did not previously exist (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000)

B. Participation in Entrepreneurial Capability

Entrepreneurial Capability will seeks to draw out the individual strengths of Agripreneur and brings them together into a coherent intact so that business objectives can be realized. At a basic level, Entrepreneurial Capability is about getting to know creative, take opportunities and accept risks. By building relationships, communication improves, the agribusiness becomes more enjoyable and ability to take risk is higher. Those development of Entrepreneurial Capability learn more about their own strengths and weaknesses.

A person who has so much passion for an idea that they're willing to risk almost everything to make their dream a reality. **(Jared Tanner)**

In order to assess the extent of participation and their attitude in Entrepreneurial Capability, a multiple regression equation was estimated to assess the extent of influence by the variables viz., Age, Gender, Education, Experience, Income, Planning, Communication, Innovation, Accountability and Marketing on level of Entrepreneurial Capability. The dependent variable was defined as the degree of satisfaction by the individual expressing scores in a five point scale. The sample respondents were asked to indicate on a five point scale whether they were highly satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied, highly dissatisfied with their participation and contribution to Entrepreneurial Capability. The scores were shown in Table II. The views of the sample respondents were recorded and the score was used as a dependent variable.

TABLE - 2

SCORES FOR PARTICIPATION IN ENTREPRENEURIAL CAPABILITY

S.No	Response	Score
1.	Highly satisfied	5
2.	Satisfied	4
3.	Neutral	3
4.	Dissatisfied	2
5.	Highly dissatisfied	1

Source: Primary Data

Scores were also given to measure the variables viz., degree of Planning orientation, communication capability, Innovation level, extent of accountability and degree of Marketing. Gender was treated as dummy variable with male as one and female as zero. The age and experience in the work were measured as number of years and income in rupees. The scores were added to obtain the total score of their effectiveness of Entrepreneurial Capability. The results of multiple regression can be seen in Table 3. It could be inferred that four variables viz., age, educational status and experience had shown positive and significant relationship with Entrepreneurial Capability at one percent probability level. The variables Planning, communication, Innovation and Marketing had shown positive and significant relationship at five per cent probability whereas gender, income, and accountability had shown negative and not statistically significant indicating their poor influence on Entrepreneurial Capability perception.

TABLE - 3

RESULTS OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

S.No	Variables	'r' value	Partial Regression Coefficient (b)	SE	't' value
1	Age	0.09*	0.0037	0.041	2.93*
2	Gender	-1.61 ^{NS}	-0.1123	0.069	-0.11 ^{NS}
3	Education	2.17*	0.2115	0.097	2.03*
4	Experience	0.11*	0.0113	0.099	1.97*
5	Income	-1.08 ^{NS}	-0.1050	0.098	-0.29 ^{NS}
6	Planning	0.80**	0.0797	0.100	3.43**
7	Communication	0.20**	0.0164	0.084	2.85**
8	Innovation	0.29**	0.0336	0.118	2.78**
9	Accountability	-0.62 ^{NS}	-0.1004	0.163	-0.54 ^{NS}

10	Marketing	0.95**	0.0872	0.092	2.35**
----	-----------	--------	--------	-------	--------

R²=0.568 ** - Significant at 0.01 level

F=1.39 *Significant at 0.05 level

a=15.486 NS- Non significant

It is observed that the R² value revealed that 56.80 per cent variation in the Entrepreneurial Capability of Agripreneur was explained by ten variables selected for the study. The 'F' value was significant at one per cent level of probability. Since the 'F' value was significant, for the prediction, equation was fitted for the Entrepreneurial Skill of the Agripreneur and the same is given here under.

$$Y = 15.486 + 0.0037 (X_1) - 0.1123 (X_2) + 0.2115 (X_3) + 0.0113 (X_4) - 0.1050 (X_5) + 0.0797 (X_6) + 0.0164 (X_7) + 0.0336 (X_8) - 0.1004 (X_9) + 0.0872 (X_{10})$$

Y is dependent variable and X axis represent the explanatory variables respectively in the serial order given in Table 3.

C. Effectiveness of Entrepreneurial Skill

Effectiveness of Entrepreneurial Capability increases the productivity. Entrepreneurial Capability enable Agripreneur to make decisions about their work. Several factors determine the effectiveness of Entrepreneurial Capability. Covering various factors, 13 statements related effectiveness of Entrepreneurial Capability were prepared and have been rated by the respondents by using Likert five point scale analysis based on strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree. The mean score was calculated for each statement and inferences were drawn about the effectiveness. The statements along with scores are given in Table V. The statements were also ranked.

TABLE - 4

EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL CAPABILITY

S. No	Particulars	Mean score	Standard deviation	Rank
1	I gather information and opinions	3.2	0.47	VI
2	I can identifying what is the problem solution	2.9	0.43	XII
3	I do not worry about what others will think before doing something important.	3.1	0.48	IX
4	I can suggest new and creative ways to get things done.	3.0	0.47	XI
5	I put trust of work and acheivement	3.3	0.50	IV
6	I have committed to work	3.4	0.62	I
7	I can work effectively independently.	3.4	0.48	II
8	I can use tools and technologies effectively.	3.2	0.44	V
9	I am willing and open to learn continuously throughout my Life	2.8	0.36	XII
10	I ensure to Saved time by coming up with efficient methods and tools.	3.1	0.53	X
11	I listen actively	3.2	0.42	VI
12	I try to help solve problems	3.2	0.45	VIII
13	I take responsibility for ensuring that tasks are completed in true	3.4	0.50	III

Source: Primary Data (Output generated from SPSS 21)

The Table 4 suggests that I have committed to work and followed by I ensure to Saved time by coming up with efficient methods and tools had highest mean score. Taking responsibility for ensuring the tasks are completed on time by to employee is viewed as better by the respondents which got the third rank among the Entrepreneurial Capability activities. Responsibility to complete the task and suggesting directions for the group appeared to be important as well. It is inferred that effective Entrepreneurial Capability activity of the Agripreneur is good compared to other attributes. Regarding effective Entrepreneurial Capability, the respondents felt that help to learn continuously.

D. Problems and difficulties in effective Entrepreneurial skill activities

There were 20 statements related to constraints faced by the respondents in effective Entrepreneurial Capability activities and have been rated by the respondents by using five point scale analysis to find out which statement are similar and form a factor. The statements are given in Table 5.

TABLE - 5
STATEMENTS AND ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

S.No	Statements	Notations	Factor					Communalities
			1	2	3	4	5	
1	Complaints within in work	CW	-0.02	-0.19	0.17	-0.74	-0.21	0.65
2	Confusion about roles	CR	-0.12	0.19	0.86	0.20	-0.09	0.85
3	Unclear assignments	UA	-0.05	0.06	0.21	0.80	-0.19	0.73
4	Lack of clear Plannings	LCG	0.74	0.29	0.34	0.26	0.09	0.81
5	Lack of innovation	LI	0.58	0.63	0.07	0.29	0.14	0.85
6	Lack of initiative	LII	0.31	0.84	0.053	0.24	-0.18	0.89
7	Problems working with the group	PTL	-0.33	0.80	0.17	-0.18	-0.18	0.86
8	People do not speak up & contribute ideas	PDSC	0.83	0.25	0.09	-0.16	-0.06	0.79
9	Lack of Innovation	LT	0.73	-0.29	-0.07	-0.29	0.31	0.82
10	Decisions are made that people do not understand	DNU	0.47	-0.45	0.39	-0.13	0.40	0.78
11	Decisions are made that people do not support.	DNS	0.16	0.78	-0.12	0.45	-0.05	0.85
12	People feel that good work is not recognized.	GWNR	-0.12	0.73	0.44	0.020	0.05	0.74
13	People feel that team work is not valued	NV	0.82	-0.12	-0.17	0.38	0.08	0.86
14	Different working approaches & styles inhibit collaboration	DWA	0.11	-0.06	0.93	-0.16	0.11	0.91
15	People not encouraged to work together	NEWT	0.47	0.26	0.79	0.08	0.10	0.93
16	People do not keep commitments	NKC	0.35	0.64	0.49	0.09	-0.27	0.85
17	Only a few people are involved in decisions.	ID	0.56	0.22	0.41	-0.13	-0.36	0.67
18	Issues of government unresolved	BTR	0.64	-0.02	0.28	-0.06	0.27	0.57
19	Methodolgy are ineffective	MI	0.20	-0.11	0.09	0.03	0.91	0.89
20	There is lack of nformation sharing	LIS	0.33	0.45	0.53	-0.16	0.25	0.68

Values in this table are rounded off to two decimals

Source: Output generation from SPSS 21

Factor analysis was carried out to analyze the constraints faced by the respondents. Varimax rotation was used in the factor analysis to determine the number of factors. The criteria used in the analysis were that the Eigen value should be more than 1. There were five factors which had the eigen value of more than 1 and hence the rotated components of these five factors are considered. The component loadings for these five factors are presented in Table V.

A component loading of 0.7 or more is considered to be a significant loading. In factor 1, the statement 'People do not speak up and contribute ideas 'had the highest loading of 0.834 followed by the statements

such as 'lack of clear Planning' (0.734) and 'lack of Innovation' (0.729). Except this three, all the other statements had the loading value of less than 0.7. Recognizing and lauding the contribution of Agripreneur publicly encourages and motivates them to perform better. Agripreneur should feel free to contribute ideas, take risks as long as the long-term objective is achieved. The overall performance of the organization will receive a facelift when Agripreneur are aware of the Planning and what they need to do to chip in to reach it. All statements of this factor showed that lack of employee empowerment.

In factor 2, the statement, ' lack of initiative ' had the highest loading of 0.838 followed by the statements such as 'problems working with the team leader' (0.803), 'decisions are made the people do not support' (0.782) and 'people feel that good work is not recognized' (0.726) had the loading value of more than 0.7. This Factor 2 could be named as "Lack of co-operative learning"

In factor 3, the statement ' different working approaches and styles inhibit collaboration' had the highest loading of 0.926 followed by the statements such as ' confusion about roles(0.866)' and 'peoples are not encouraged to work together(0.790)'. This showed that lack of collaboration among workers.

In factor 4 the statement, 'unclear assignment' had the highest loading of 0.802 and except this, all the other statements had the loading value of less than 0.7.

In factor 5 the statement, 'methodology are ineffective' emerged with a loading 0.909'.

The communality values are also presented in the last column of table. Communality value represents the variance explained by a particular statement in all the five factors. The communality values for the statement 'people are not encouraged to work together' was 0.910 followed by the statement 'different working approaches and styles inhibit collaboration' (0.931) and the statement 'lack of initiative' (0.891) and 'methodology are ineffective' (0.888). The statement " the people feel that team work is not valued" (0.859) is nearer variance to above statement. The other statements explained lesser variance than the above statements.

Variance explained by the factors

The variation explained by each factor for all the statements are given in the Table VII. Factor 1 explained 22.38 percent of the variation followed by factor 2 which explained 20.78 percent. All the 5 factors together explained 79.76 percent of the variation.

TABLE - 6

VARIANCE EXPLAINED BY THE FACTORS

Factors	Initial Eigen values		
	Total	Per cent of Variance	Cumulative percentage
1	4.477	22.383	22.383
2	4.157	20.783	43.166
3	3.630	18.150	61.315
4	2.029	10.143	71.458
5	1.661	8.305	79.764

Source: Output generation from SPSS 21

The above statement which had a loading of 0.7 or more can also be ranked and it is given in Table 7.

TABLE - 7

SUMMARY OF THE FACTORS

Factors	Variables under factors	Ranking
Factor 1	People do not speak up and contribute ideas	I
Factor 2	Lack of initiative	II
Factor 3	Different working approaches and styles inhibit collaboration	III
Factor 4	Unclear assignment	IV
Factor 5	Methodology are ineffective	V

Source: Output generation from SPSS 21

The first rank is given to the statement which had the highest value in factor1, 'people do not speak up and contribute ideas', second rank is to the statement which had the highest value in factor 2, 'lack of initiative' and third rank is given to the statement which had the highest value in factor3, 'different working approaches and styles inhibit collaboration'. The fourth rank is given to the statement which had the highest value in factor 4, 'unclear assignment'. The fifth rank is given to the statement which had the highest value in factor 5, 'methodology are ineffective'. Hence the respondents were dissatisfied with different working approaches and styles which inhibit collaboration.

IV. CONCLUSION

This paper concluded that remuneration and effective working environment are motivating factors which influence Entrepreneurial Capability. In order to assess the extent of participation and their attitude in the Entrepreneurial Capability, the relationships Entrepreneurial Capability with the age, educational status and experience and also other variables like Planning, communication, Innovation and coordination have to be assessed. Since majority of the respondents were educated, Entrepreneurial Capability process gained adequate momentum as the group shown maturity and emotional balance to achieve the Planning. It is obtain that the Entrepreneurial Capability activities would be easier for younger Agripreneur. The imperative was that young Agripreneur required more persuasion, ability to take risk and decision making traits than old Agripreneur to accept the Entrepreneurial Capability activities.

While assessing the factors influenced the Entrepreneurial Capability, Marketing of the sample respondent is found to be insignificant. This factor did not influence the Entrepreneurial Capability. But Marketing between departments at the work place is vital for all organizations in this modern era of intense competition and to meet profit maximization objectives.

The effectiveness of Entrepreneurial Capability is based on the giving positive feedback to their Agripreneur and active listening of the them. Responsibility to complete the task and suggesting directions for the group appeared to be important as well.

Analyzing the problems and difficulties in effective Entrepreneurial Capability activities using factor analysis showed that Lack of employee empowerment, Lack of co-operative learning and Lack of collaboration, unclear assignments and ineffective methodology conducted were the major factors inhibit Entrepreneurial Capability.

Agripreneur use Entrepreneurial Capability exercises to help to developed local economies and communities and enterprising graduates'. Entrepreneurial Capability should not "come across a year "gimmick" but as solid, long term approach for building a better Agripreneur.

V. FUTURE RESEARCH

There appear to be a number of important areas that should be considered for further research there are only limited contributions on topics such as business strategies and general business skills for farmers, the role of women farm entrepreneurs, support for farmers and clustering. To conclude that the research suggests that a major challenge for the agricultural sector is to enable graduate to develop their entrepreneurial skills. This requires economic support and greater emphasis on education and training. It is hoped that this research will assist in this challenge era.

REFERENCES

1. Ahuja, G. and Lampert, C.M. (2001) 'Entrepreneurship in the large corporation: a longitudinal study of how established firms create breakthrough inventions', *Strategic Management Journal*, Vol. 22, Nos. 6-7, pp.521-543.
2. Amsden, A. (1989) *Asia's Next Giant: South Korea and Late Industrialization*, Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford.
3. Amsden, A. (2001) *The Rise of 'The Rest': Challenges to the West from Late-Industrializing Economies*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
4. Amsden, A. and Hikino, T. (1993) *Borrowing technology or innovating: an exploration of the two paths to industrial development*, in Thomson, R. (Ed.): *Learning and Technological Change*, St. Martin's Press, New York.
5. Baumol, W.J. (1993) *Entrepreneurship, Management and the Structure of Payoffs*, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.

6. Bell, M. and Pavitt, K. (1995) 'The development of technological capabilities', in Haque, I. (Ed.): Trade, Technology and International Competitiveness, The World Bank, Washington, DC.
7. Chandler, A. (1990) Scale and Scope: The Dynamics of Industrial Capitalism, Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA.
8. Kumar, V. , Manonmani, A. and Kumar, V. (2018) Conceptual Model Fit for Career Planning and Development of Employees with Special Reference to Private Sector Banks by Using Structural Equation Model. *American Journal of Industrial and Business Management*, **8**, 1972-1990. doi: [10.4236/ajibm.2018.89132](https://doi.org/10.4236/ajibm.2018.89132).
9. Schumpeter, J. (1934) The Theory of Economic Development, HUP, Cambridge, Mass. (Spanish version, Schumpeter, J. (1978) Teoría del desenvolvimiento económico, Mexico, FCE).
10. Schumpeter, J. (1939) Business Cycles: A Theoretical, Historical and Statistical Analysis of the Capitalist Process, McGraw-Hill, New York.
11. Schumpeter, J. (1943) Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy, Allen and Unwin, London. Schumpeter, J. (1954) Historia del Análisis Económico, (Ed. 1984), FCE, Mexico. S
12. Schumpeter, J. (1954) Historia del Análisis Económico, (Ed. 1984), FCE, Mexico.
13. Alex, Lwakuba (2011). A Review and Analysis of Policies on Farmers' Entrepreneurship Development, A publication of PELUM, Misereor, pp. 1-55.
14. Bairwa S L, KerobimLakra, S. Kushwaha , L. K. Meena and Pravin Kumar (2014). Agriprenurship Development: As a tool to Upliftment of Agriculture, International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, pp 1-4.
15. Bairwa, S. L. and Kushwaha S. (2012). Agro Industry scenario in India In Edited by Prof. S. P. Singh, Agricultural research and Sustainable development in India, Bharti Publications, New Delhi, 110093, pp 159-182.
16. Bairwa, S. L., Kalia, A., Meena, L. K., Lakra, K. and Kushwaha, S. (2014b). Agribusiness Management Education: A Review on Employment Opportunities, International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications (IJSRP), 4, (2) 1 - 4
17. Brockhaus, R. H. and Horwitz, P. S. (1986). The psychology of the entrepreneur (in D.L. Sexton and R.W. Smilor (eds.), The art and science of entrepreneurship. Ballinger publishing company, Cambridge, pp. 25-48. Dollinger, M. J. (2003).
18. Entrepreneurship – Strategies and Resources, Pearson International Edition, New Jersey.
19. Economic Times, August 30, 2013.
20. McElwee G. Farmers as entrepreneurs: developing competitive skills. Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship. 2006; 11(03):187-206
21. Kular IK, Brar AS. Transforming Indian Agriculture through Agripreneurs. Indian Journal of Marketing. 2011; 42(3).
22. McElwee G. Farmers as entrepreneurs: developing competitive skills. Journal of. 2006.
23. van der Ploeg, JD (2000). Revitalizing agriculture: Farming economically as starting ground for rural development. Sociologia Ruralis, 40, 497-511
24. Yogesh Hole et al 2019 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1362 012121