



RESEARCH ARTICLE
Vol.7.Issue.3.2020
July-Sept.



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT AND ALLIED SCIENCES (IJBMAS)

A Peer Reviewed and refereed Journal

THE ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATUS OF RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HARYANA

KAVITA

Research Scholar, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa

Email ID- kavitadahiya63@gmail.com

DOI: [10.33329/ijbmas.7.3.67](https://doi.org/10.33329/ijbmas.7.3.67)



ABSTRACT

A large portion of the population is living in a rural region. The soul of India is in rural areas and 66.46 percent of Indian Population lives in 6,38,365 rural environments. Out of them, 2,36,004 have a population under 500, while 3,976 have a population of more than 10,000. Rural areas over the world are attempting to keep up a monetary base in the present changing worldwide economy. Rural business connects with the majority in manufacturing yield, by giving work opportunities, support in the industrialization of rural regions, accordingly, guarantees rural balanced developments and decreases relocation of youth to urban regions. It assumes a critical part in the distribution and proper circulation of income and wealth at the lowest level in the developing nations like India. This current research gives an incorporated perspective on rural business entrepreneurship in India grounded the basis of available data on the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum gives the data on the registration regarding Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise. It contemplates the status of entrepreneurship, plans for the improvement of rural enterprise, government efforts to restore conventional enterprise after demonetization, and issues of rural entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Rural Entrepreneurship, Development, Schemes.

Introduction

The term "Rural Entrepreneurship" was the outset in the 1980s, turned into a unique field of research over the most recent two decades, and still is at a growing stage. It is characterized as an ability that assembles different assets to satisfy the neglected or unmet market need, the capacity to make and fabricate something from hardly anything. It is the way toward making an incentive by arranging an interesting bundle of assets to abuse a chance. Rural entrepreneurship infers business enterprise rising in the rural region as it tackles advancement and innovation, delivering minimal cost producing products, promoting exports, and giving job opportunities to a hundred million laborers contributing "Rural Economic Development". Rural entrepreneur centered on the formation of another organization that presents new items, services or find out a new market, or uses different innovative technology in

a rural domain. The Chinese Economic Miracle in the 21st Century is the best example and model for rural entrepreneurship.

After more than seven decades of autonomy and industrialization in our nation, still, a huge populace lives in rural regions. Rural areas face some significant issues in contrast with other many areas (Brown and Schafft, 2011), which are increasingly genuine in fringe locales. As indicated by OECD report 2005, rural regions are influenced by significant difficulties like joblessness or underemployment in essential ventures, absence of infrastructural facilities, advertise, monetary access, relocation of young people to urban zones looking for work opportunities. The solution to these issues lies in the improvement of the rural region with an enterprising turn of events. Enterprising actions add to economic advancement with expanded rural income, practicing multiplier impact by increasing demand for items and services bringing out the development of work opportunities.

Demonetization has prompted the conclusion of numerous microscale and small ventures, leaving a huge number of individuals unemployed. It has effects on the poor segments of the general public, particularly Small Scale entrepreneurs & representatives, agriculturists, and daily wage laborers. This caused the relocation of individuals back to rural regions, giving extra burden on effectively jobless rural areas. To conquer these issues and bolster rural business enterprise improvement the government has started new plans other than the old ones. On July 5, 2019, the Finance Minister introduced Budget in Parliament concentrating on reviving conventional ventures, for example, khadi bamboo etcetera through a cluster-based methodology. A hundred new clusters for customary enterprises will be made in 2019-20. This will be done under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), which focuses to arrange such businesses and craftsmen into groups, making them competitive, reinforce up they are drawn out supportability leading to expanded jobs and attractiveness of products.

Entrepreneurs center around the formation of another association that presents new items, serves or makes another market, or uses another innovation in a rural situation (Schumpeter, J.A. 1934). They prepare different assets to fulfill an unmet market need, could create and assemble something from nothing, and coordinating assets for abusing a chance. Nonetheless, the financial objectives for Rural Development are firmly interlinked (Petrin, 1994). Rural Entrepreneurship assumes an indispensable job in tackling invention and advancement, keeping up Atterton et al., (2011) and creating networks, giving openings for work and directing the connection between cultivating, land-use, network and monetary turn of events (Newbery and Bosworth, 2014; Phillipson et al., 2011). Rural Entrepreneurs are incubators, innovators, financial specialists, social transformers, and work and wealth generators as well. The Chinese Economic Miracle in the 21st Century is a good and example for Rural Entrepreneurship (Nagler and Naude, 2014).

The rural enterprise must emerge in rural zone, by any individual whether from the rural or urban territory, utilizing the majority of the material and individuals from the rural zone, giving the advantages of advancement and development to that specific zone, at last prompting financial improvement of the nation.

Literature Review

There are different researches and overviews, which demonstrate, consistent commitment in the rural entrepreneurship sector. The concise discussion of some of them is as per the following: Parson and Smelser (1956) explained that entrepreneurship is significant as it plays a major part in the economic development of the country as well as to increase the output of the capital. Harbison (1965) entrepreneurs among the main mover for the innovation and Sayigh (1962) entrepreneurship is considered as a significant dynamic force. Mali D.D., (1988) and Kondaiah, C., (1990) contemplated the social and psychological elements influencing the business enterprise in rural regions. It was identified in the study that the majority of individuals in the rural region were occupied with the traditional money earring occupation; they had built up possessiveness with their agricultural land and whatever

it can produce. Accordingly, continuous developments are required to expand them to occupations in the non-customary region like cottage, family unit, and small scale businesses, and so on. Khanka, S.S.,(1999) and Sarwade et al., (2000) concentrated on various rural areas and propounded that rural entrepreneurs began their undertakings or business as low maintenance required action while other rural big businesses began as the main business. The serious issue of the rural business visionaries was acknowledged deal as the interest for an item was associated straightforwardly to rural income. Sherief, (2005) and S. Sannasi, (2008) conducted the study and identified the determinants of rural business enterprise and helpful environment for its growth and development. They recognized in their research that the development of business enterprise exercises is inescapable to quicken monetary and economic development in rural regions. Ghosh, Anjali (2011), recognized that just setting up endeavors in rural regions isn't sufficient yet utilizing the individuals and assets of that region is essential to create a rural enterprise. Fundamentally, the advantages got from the enterprising action should arrive at the various partners of the rural region. Chakmraborty and Barman (2014) found in their study conducted in the Sonitpur region in Assam that rural entrepreneurs were essentially inspired by the requirement for energy to bring in cash and independent work. They additionally affirmed that the preparation of various partners not just improved the profitability and productivity of nearby farmers and craftsmen, yet besides have potential social and natural impacts by growing eco-friendly answer for neighborhood issues.

The objective of the study: the objective of the study is the following:-

- To analyze the current status of rural entrepreneurship in Haryana.

The precise review of heterogeneous innovative literature conducted that incorporates and emerges out of enterprise, entrepreneurship, national and global business, and entrepreneurship development journals. In this study, the ways and examples of the journals, their distribution methods regarding publication, geological data related to writers and publisher other information, substance, speculations, and strategies applied were analyzed.

Research Methodology

This research is conducted with the help of a review of various reports, look into articles, research papers, and a similar analysis of factual and statistical information from government sources of databases. The information is mainly gathered from different published as well as unpublished research work on the related aspects. The significant sources for secondary data collection were the annual reports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Khadi and Village Industries Commission, reports of National Sample Survey 73rd Round of National Sample Survey Office, journals, financial reviews, and sites.

Definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

According to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act- 2006, Micro, small and medium enterprises are classified on the amount invested in a unit that is related to manufacturing and services enterprises. The investment limit for business to be categorized as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are as follows: -

- (i) Manufacturing Enterprises- The unit or an enterprise that is engaged in manufacturing the goods related to any industry classified in the 1st schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation act, 1951). The Manufacturing units are classified according to the investment in the machinery and Plant:-
 - a) Micro enterprise: - under this category investment does not exceed the limit Rs. 25 Lakh.
 - b) Small enterprise: - investment should be under the limit Rs. 25 lack to Rs. 5 Crore.

- c) Medium enterprise: - for this category investment limit is Rs. 5 Crore to Rs. 10 Crore.
- (ii) Service Enterprises- The unit or business that is involved in giving the services and are classified on the criteria of the amount of investment in the equipment used to provide the services:-
- a) Micro enterprise: - for this category investment should be under limit Rs. 10 Lakh.
- b) Small enterprise: - under this category investment limit Rs. 10 lack to Rs. 2 Crore.
- c) Medium enterprise: - investment limit is for this level Rs. 2 Crore to Rs. 5 Crore.

Current Status of Rural Entrepreneurship in Haryana

According to the National Sample Survey 73rd round, on unincorporated not related to agricultural enterprises in manufacturing, trade, and other services sectors, there are approximately 324.88 lakhs units in rural regions. Some important tables present the current position of rural entrepreneurship in the country. The data is concerned for the period from October 2015 to December 2019. The present document is based on the data available on Udyog Aadhaar portal of M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), this publication does not include data of those MSMEs which are not registered with Udyog Aadhaar.

- Total Number of registered enterprises:** - As per table 1, There are 83,70,447 total registered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on the Udyog Aadhaar portal in the country. Out of that 88.62% (74,17,612) are Micro enterprise, 10.96% (9,17,096) are Small enterprise and with 0.43% (35,739) are Medium enterprises. In Haryana, there are 79.97% (1,25,516) are micro-units, 19.08% is a small enterprise, and 0.93% that is less than 1% are Medium level enterprises in the state. It is noticed in the table that only micro-units are increasing and small and medium units are showing fluctuating numbers in the last some years.

Table 1- Year-wise Total Registration of MSMEs in Haryana

Years		Micro	Small	Medium	Total
2015-16	Haryana	2,824	1,591	101	4,516
	India	4,21,516	70,866	2,631	4,95,013
2016-17	Haryana	16,452	6,767	462	23,681
	India	21,47,908	2,16,558	8,592	23,73,058
2017-18	Haryana	24,191	4,921	220	29,332
	India	13,44,612	1,66,259	6,584	15,17,455
2018-19	Haryana	42,589	8,301	367	51,257
	India	18,70,932	2,41,187	9,426	21,21,545
2019-20	Haryana	39,460	8,378	319	48,157
	India	16,32,644	2,22,226	8,506	18,63,376
Total	Haryana	1,25,516	29,958	1,469	1,56,943
	India	74,17,612	9,17,096	35,739	83,70,447

From October 2015 to March 2016 and April 2019 to December 2019

2. **Ownership of enterprise:-** Concerning table 2, type of ownership of the enterprise male dominance prevails in every category whether Micro, Small or Medium units. Male dominance in the micro-enterprises is 52.90% (39,24,553) and 15% (11,18,485) owned by female. It is noticed that 32.01% (23,74,574) candidates have not specified their gender while registering the unit. In Small enterprise, 61.50% (5,64,076) males are having ownership while 12.77% (1,17,128) females are owners of the small level enterprises rest have not categorized their gender. In the case of Medium Scale, 67.74% (24,210) males have registration and 7.85% (2,809) females have registered on their name rest 24.39% candidate have no specified the gender. At the state level, male dominance is greater with 77.23% (84,440) and female 22.76% (24,886) are having ownership of their name in the case of Micro-level units. In case of Small level enterprise, total registration is 23,509 and out of that, 87.11% (20,479) are male and female are at 12.89% (3030) in Small level enterprises and out of 1,057 total registrations, male dominance is at 92.62% (979) and female are with 7.38% (78) at Medium Scale units.

Table 2-Year and Gender wise Registration (2015-2020)

Years		Male	Female	Not classified	Total
Micro	Haryana	84,440	24,886	----	1,09,326
	India	39,24,553	11,18,485	23,74,574	74,17,612
Small	Haryana	20,479	3030		23,509
	India	5,64,076	1,17,128	2,35,892	9,17,096
Medium	Haryana	979	78		1,057
	India	24,210	2,809	8,720	35,739
Total	Haryana	1,05,898	27,994		1,33,892
	India	45,12,839	12,38,422	26,19,186	83,70,447

From October 2015 to March 2016 and April 2019 to December 2019

3. **Social category distribution MSMEs:-** Table 3, the total registration of the units under different Social Categories Schedule Caste 9.65% (8,00,081), Schedule Tribe 3.81% (2,66,393), Other Backward Classes 30.26% (25,32,538), General 57% (47,71,435). The registration of units under different activities. According to the present table, total registration under micro-level units the representation 1,25,516 out of that Schedule Caste is 9.73% (12217), Schedule Tribe 0.23% (295), Other Backward Classes 18.13% (22,752) and General category 71.90% (90,252) in Haryana State. Under the Small Scale level total registration is 29,958 and the representation of the Scheduled Caste is 2.11% (635), Schedule Tribe 0.087% (26), Other Backward Classes 8.63% (2,584), General category 89.17% (26,713). In the Medium category total registration are 1,469 and the Schedule Caste representation is 2.17% (32), Other Backward Classes 3.48% (51), General category 94.35% (1,386) and the worst thing is that Schedule Tribe is not having any share in the Medium scale enterprises.

Table 3-Year and Social Category wise MSME registered on Udyog Aadhaar Portal

Unit		S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	General	Total
Micro	Haryana	12,217	295	22,752	90,252	1,25,516
	India	7,49,423	2,47,644	23,59,008	40,61,537	74,17,612
Small	Haryana	635	26	2,584	26,713	29,958

	India	49,317	18,370	1,69,175	6,80,234	9,17,096
Medium	Haryana	32	0	51	1,386	1,469
	India	1,341	379	4,355	29,664	35,739
Total	Haryana	12,884	321	25,387	1,18,351	1,56,943
	India	8,00,081	2,66,393	25,32,538	47,71,435	83,70,447

From October 2015 to March 2016 and April 2019 to December 2019

4. **Employment provided by MSMEs:-** According to table 4, 83,70,447 total units are registered in India out of that figure from October 2015 to December 2019 4,66,61,862 employment opportunities have been generated by MSMEs in India. Out of this 61.46% (2,86,82,655) individuals are engaged in Micro-level units, 32.20% (1,50,28,301) individuals in Small enterprises, only 6.32% (8,73,241) people are employed in Medium scale units. There are 1,56,943 total enterprises have registered in Haryana out of that 14,55,563 people are employed in MSMEs from October 2015 to December 2019. Total employment opportunities generated by Micro level units are 41.64% (6,06,360) to total employments generated by MSMEs in Haryana. Small units created 46.68% (6,79,538) employment options and Medium unit are with 11.65% (1,69,665) employment opportunities in Haryana for the period from October 2015 to December 2019.

Table 4- Year-wise and MSMEs wise Employment

Unit		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Micro	Haryana	20,558	1,10,139	1,13,251	1,86,893	1,75,519	6,06,360
	India	18,40,539	77,66,716	52,30,911	74,78,863	63,65,626	2,86,82,655
Small	Haryana	44,303	2,13,100	1,15,924	1,67,004	1,39,207	6,79,538
	India	12,73,583	42,64,924	28,06,570	36,54,468	30,28,756	1,50,28,301
Medium	Haryana	10,460	58,716	24,457	34,107	41,925	1,69,665
	India	2,17,822	8,47,102	5,64,523	6,88,694	6,32,765	29,50,906
Total	Haryana	75,321	3,81,955	2,53,632	3,88,004	3,56,651	14,55,563
	India	33,31,944	1,28,78,742	86,02,004	1,18,22,025	1,00,27,147	4,66,61,862

From October 2015 to March 2016 and April 2019 to December 2019

5. **Nature of activity of the enterprise:-** in the present table-5 total registration of the units under different activities 83,70,447, and for manufacturing is 41.21% (34,49,604) and Services 58.8% (49,20,843). At the state level total registration of the enterprises under different activities, 1,56,943 and manufacturing is having a share of 47% (73,167), services 53% (83,776). Under the micro-level units the total representation of manufacturing units is 44% (55,127), and for services is 56% (70,389). In the small level the share of manufacturing is 57% (17,036), and for services is 43% (12,922) and in the Medium level manufacturing 68.35% (1,004), and services 31.65% (13,820).

Table 5-Year and Major activity-wise Registration

Unit		Manufacturing	Services	Total
Micro	Haryana	55,127	70,389	1,25,516
	India	27,81,796	39,81,625	67,63,421
Small	Haryana	17,036	12,922	29,958
	India	3,91,696	4,42,998	8,34,694
Medium	Haryana	1,004	465	1,469
	India	19,084	13,820	32,904
Total	Haryana	73,167	83,776	1,56,943
	India	34,49,604	49,20,843	83,70,447

From October 2015 to March 2016 and April 2019 to December 2019

6. **Based on Investment:** - according to the present table-6, the total investment done by the entrepreneurs from October 2015 to December 2019 is Rs.11,62,30,7.56 Crore. Out of that total amount done by MSMEs that investment done by Micro level units Rs 3,27,409.57 Crore, Small Scale units is Rs. 6,07,565.86 Crore and by medium level enterprises Rs 2,27,332.13 Crore.

Table 6-Year wise investment by MSMEs (In Rs. Lakh)

Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Micro	20,60,206	81,82,709	61,70,872	83,87,685	79,39,485	3,27,40,957
Small	53,86,170	1,62,61,673	1,13,25,661	1,46,00,710	1,31,82,372	6,07,56,586
Medium	17,46,302	56,41,428	41,96,142	57,83,700	53,65,641	2,27,33,213
Total	91,92,678	3,00,85,810	2,16,92,675	2,87,72,095	2,64,87,498	11,62,30,756

From October 2015 to March 2016 and April 2019 to December 2019

Governmental Plans for motivating the entrepreneurship

The government runs various plans to help and create entrepreneurs directed at giving credit and budgetary help, capability improvement, mechanical and quality up-gradation, foundation improvement, and promoting help. The concise conversation of a portion of the significant government plans is as per the following.

- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP)
- Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)
- Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)
- Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
- Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Program (ESDP)
- Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Program (MSE-CDP)
- National Manufacturing Competitiveness Program (NMCP)
- Financial Support to MSMEs in ZED affirmation
- Scheme for giving monetary help to Khadi organizations under MPDA
- Domestic Market Promotion Scheme (DMP)

- Market Promotion and Development Scheme (MPDA)
- Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme (P&MS)
- Scheme of Information, Education and Communication
- Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs

Suggestions for the Entrepreneurship Development in India:

1. There are some business ventures, which are emerging with the specific aims to meet want, need and demands of markets need, facing the problem during developing a workable business model regarding products and services. This process should be easy so that people can start an enterprise easily.
2. There must be optimum utilization of rural resources inefficient way and better distribution of the agricultural products results in better rural prosperity.
3. Entrepreneurship is the best method for rural people for the occupation choice to reduce migration and income distribution.
4. The method of offering help should be made simple, direct, and less tedious, thinking about the state of rural business people.
5. There must be such an active support system to provide money, machinery, material, management, and manpower to the rural entrepreneurs.
6. Instead of doing everything incapably, the administration ought to support private associations and industry relationships to assume a huge job in the mechanical upgrade and other related zones of rural enterprise.
7. There is a huge range of services such as agriculture machinery services, repairing services, etc that are placed under this group.
8. Some other options need to be considered such as training and repairing services related to computers, motivation regarding e-commerce, ticket booking for bus and railways, digital, marketing on social media and marketing via Email, etc.
9. There are some local resources like forests, rivers, and other raw material available in the rural areas. So there must be some plans or arrangements to utilize these resources in a better way and the rural people should get employments in their regions.
10. The preparing projects ought to be progressively basic considering the social and monetary foundation of rural business visionaries
11. Special cells must be made for giving concessional and simple funds to rural business people, to conquer their greatest dread.
12. Rural business people ought to be given legitimate support and help to set up promoting co-agents, which are imperative in bringing the sensible pace of their items.
13. There ought to be legitimate coordination among different organizations for example MSME-DC, NABARD, SIDBI NSIC, NIESBUD, KVIC, and so on for giving the different classes of help on schedule.

Conclusion

The rural business enterprise is inescapable in the financial development and improvement of the nation, particularly for a nation like India, whose greater part of the populace live in towns. The rural business adds to the advancement of in reverse districts by creating work openings, ending movement of rural youth, fabricating yield, creating a foundation, increasing expectation of living

along these lines expels destitution. Innovative exercises have upgraded in the rural regions with the progression of time, still, it is far less as proportionate to urban regions. Most recent review delineates that 51% Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises are possessed by rural business people and that excessively assembled at miniaturized scale level endeavors. Since autonomy, the legislature has actualized various strategies and plans for the help and advancement of rural business enterprise yet couldn't achieve the ideal outcomes. There is have to evaluate the rural business enterprise advancement plans and projects by the administration to get the ideal outcomes in rural zones.

References

- [1]. Atterton J, Newbery R, Bosworth G. (2011) Rural Enterprise and Neo-Endogenous Development. In: Also G, Carter S, Ljunggren E, Welter F (eds), *The Handbook Of Research on Entrepreneurship in Agriculture and Rural Development*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, p.p. 256-280.
- [2]. Brown, D.L & Schafft, K.A (2011). Rural people and communist in the 2nd century. *Resilience and Transformation*. Cambridge, Polity Press. L pes-i-Gelats.
- [3]. Christian H. Gladwin, B. F. Long, Emerson M. Babb, D. Mulkey, D. J. Zimet, A. Moseley and L. J. Beaulieu (1989). Rural Entrepreneurship: One Key to Rural Revitalization. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 71(5), p.p. 1305-1314.
- [4]. Devi. Th. Prabha, A. Shyammuhini, (2005). Problem of Women Entrepreneurs: A case study of Imphal and Kamrup District, in (Seminar paper presented in the National Seminar conducted by Manipur University, Dept. of Commerce, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi).
- [5]. <http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/schemes/wenterpre.htm>
- [6]. <https://msme.gov.in/know-about-msme>
- [7]. <http://www.kvic.org.in/kvices/index.php>
- [8]. Ilahi, S. (2012). Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Delhi: Problems and Prospects. *International Journal of Research and Development - A Management Review (IJRDMR)*, ISSN (Print): 2319-5479, 4(4), pp-44-48
- [9]. Joy K. Kobia (2015). An Investigation of Rural Entrepreneurship Development at County Level: Opportunities for Rural Communities in South Dakota, South Dakota State University.
- [10]. Khanka, S.S. (1999). Entrepreneurship Development. *S. Chand and Company Ltd.*, New Delhi, 1999
- [11]. KVIC. (2018). Annual Report, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 201-19, pp 13-25.
- [12]. Mali D.D. (1988). Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India: Current Scenario and Challenges. *SEDME*, XXV (4).
- [13]. Murthy C.S.V. (2009). Small Scale Industries and Entrepreneurial Development. *Himalaya Publishing House*, Delhi, pp.24- 35.
- [14]. DC MSME. (2003). Development Commissioner, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- [15]. MSME. (2019). Annual Report, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2018-19, pp 29-41.
- [16]. NSS. (2016). National Sample Survey, 73rd Round on unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in Paper ID: ART20202945 10.21275/ART20202945 1431manufacturing, trade and other services sectors, National Sample Survey Office.
- [17]. Phillipson J, Shucksmith M, Turner R (2011). Rural Economies: Incubators and Catalysts for Sustainable Growth. Submission to Government's Growth Review. Newcastle, UK: Centre for Rural Economy and RELU.

- [18]. Petrin, T. (1994). Entrepreneurship as an Economic Force in Rural Development. Key Note Paper at the 7th FAO/REU, *International Rural Development Summer School*, Herrsching, Germany, Sep, p.p.8-14.
- [19]. Pertin, T. (1997). Entrepreneurship as an economic force in rural development, in *Rural Development through Entrepreneurship*, Compiled and edited by Tea, REU Technical Series 41, FAO Regional Office for Europe, FAO of the United Nations, Rome.
- [20]. Paula Nagler and Wim Naude. (2017). Non-Farm Entrepreneurship in Rural Sub-Saharan Africa: New Empirical Evidence, *Food Policy*, 67, p.p.175-191.
- [21]. Schumpeter, J.A., 1934 (2008). *The Theory of Economic Development: An Inquiry into Profits, Capital, Credit, Interest and the Business Cycle*, translated from the German by Redvers Opie, New Brunswick (U.S.A) and London (U.K.): Transaction Publishers.
-