THE ECONOMICS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

In the direction to recognise the efficiency of economic development realistic research is accompanied. Furthermore, the experiential study targets to evaluate the efficiency of economic factors on entrepreneurship and small business such as industries. In the direction of the manner, the research is organized way and this study depends on the research objectives which are created in the entire research. In the literature review, the features of economic factors and the pattern of their effectiveness on the business have been explained. Some clear pictures have been given in this part for better recognition. Some statistical data has been given in this part to understand the economic situation. Consuming 85 individuals with economic development primary quantitative analysis has been conducted. In accumulation, 13 questions have been generated in order to better evaluate the theme. Primary sources of information have been confirmed consistent consequences in the study. Additionally, IBM SPSS software has been used in order to discover the affiliation among diverse data aspects. In this part, the data has been analysed by the SPSS tool and the data has been based on the hypothesis. The hypothesis has been proved by the significance value. Data related information and the overall study of this research have been explained.

Keywords- *Economic Development, Entrepreneurship, Small Business, Economic Impacts and Features*

INTRODUCTION

The economic growth refers to the procedure for an upward change in which the real capita income of a country is increasing over time. Several entrepreneurs play a significant role for the economic development. They are serving as the catalysts in the procedure of industrialization as well as for the economic growth and development. In this scenario, technical upgradation cannot alone helps in the economic development unless the different types of technological breakthroughs are put in the economic usage by several entrepreneurs.

Economic expansion and small industry are the teamsters of the budget by making jobs, providing things and amenities, and simplifying the business. Financial and minor corporate enlargement in low-income populations by consolidating the accessibility of wealth and business know by what technique to insignificant trades and enhanced connectivity to county financial motorist.
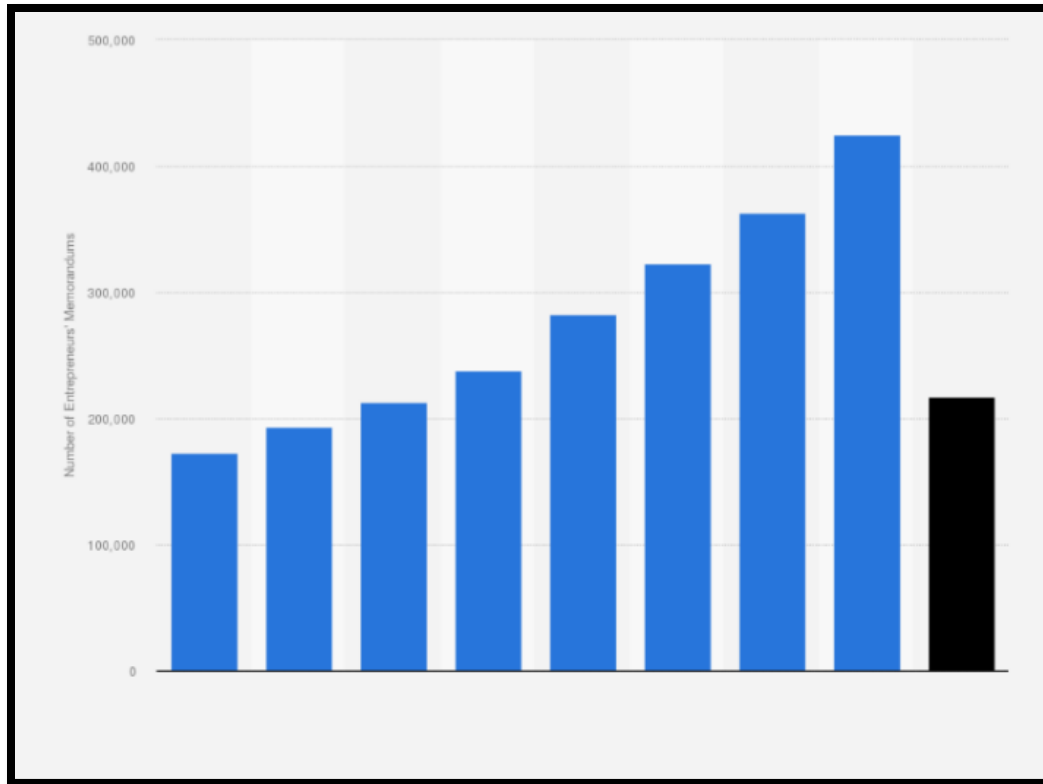
Figure 1: The number of entrepreneurs and small businesses in India
(Source: Statista, 2023)

In the above image, the highest number of entrepreneurs and small businesses are explained. In the economic year 2015, the amount of EM-II snaked for innovative productions was the uppermost in the nation, amounting to above 425 thousand, awake after almost 363 thousand in the preceding year (Statista, 2023).

The main contest of entrepreneurship is presuming obtainable what type of creation such as facility to agreement. Selecting a service or product. The problems are emerging a deals approach, starting to open reserves, sustaining a budget, and nourishing income. The main minor corporate difficulty met is the insufficiency of reserves to the conduit in the processes. This encumbers the commercial after emerging. The small trade does not consume sufficient affluence that is significant in the investment arcade, and accordingly, there are economic difficulties played by insignificant trades.

The aim of the study is the impact of economic development on entrepreneurship and small business.

The research objectives are:

RO1: To clarify the impact of economic development on entrepreneurship

RO2: To define the effect of commercial development on small business

RO3: To explain the process of economic development to progress entrepreneurship and small business

RO4: To evaluate the features of economic development which affect small business and entrepreneurship

The research questions are:

RQ1: What is the expression of economic development on entrepreneurship?

RQ2: What is the effect of commercial development on small businesses?

RQ3: What is the process of economic development for the progression of entrepreneurship and small business?

RQ4: What are the features of economic development to affect the business?

LITERATUREREVIEW

THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMIC ENLARGEMENT ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP

There are numerous aspects distressing business development and approximately of these aspects can be categorised into financial and non-economic features. As viewed by Sahut et al. (2021), both aspects perform significant parts in confirming the development of a corporate company. Similarly, as opined byMiles& Morrison (2020), the financial elements are "such as wealth, substructure, raw substantial, employment, and" arcade. Entrepreneurs generate service prospects no single for themselves as well as for others (Kurpayanidi2020). Business events may affect a country's financial enactment by transporting new harvests, approaches, and manufacturing procedures to the arcade and by increasing efficiency and opposition more largely.
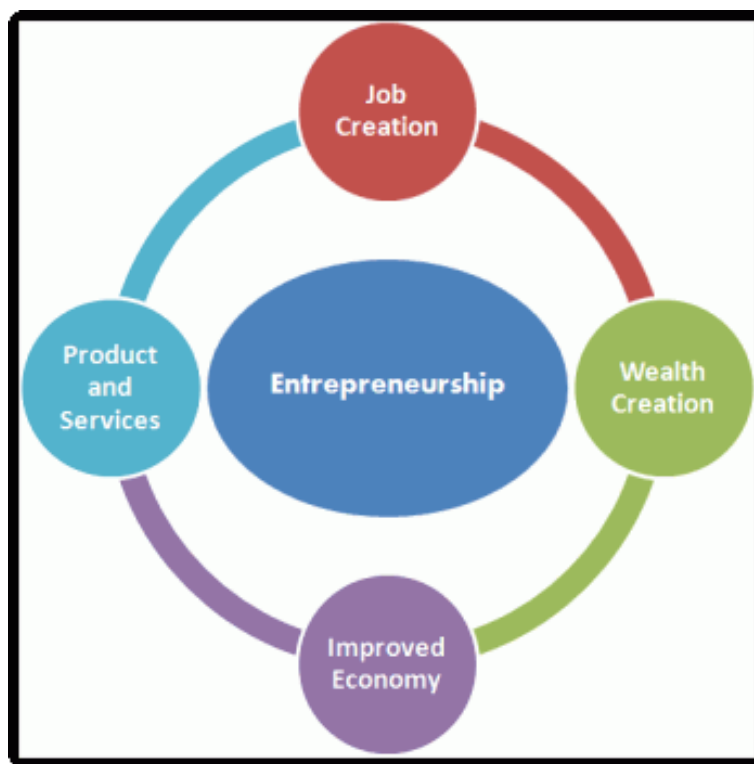

Figure 2: Entrepreneurship and economic development

(Source: Fabeil et al. 2020)

In the above picture, the effect of entrepreneurship on economic development has explained.

The part of entrepreneurship in financial expansion is considerable. Afterwards,

businesspersons do not fair give shape to businesses and produce their individual prosperity (Fabeil et al. 2020). They similarly influence the budget by generating new trades and prospects, driving revolution, and emergingnew arcades, harvests, and

facilities. Job creation, wealth creation, good products and facilities and the improvement of the company are the main structures of entrepreneurship.

THE EFFECT OF COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT ON SMALL BUSINESS

Small trades perform a vital financial part in making job prospects, encouragement of revolution, and indorsing resident financial growth. As opined by Davieset al. (2019), they donate meaningfully to a nation's overall financial development and constancy although their extent. Similarly as viewed by Heet al. (2019), small industries are energetic to the Indian economy, and their effect cannot be exaggerated.

Rendering to information commencing the "Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises", small industries in India service nearly 120 million persons, nearly 40% of the nation's employees (Prasetyo&Kistanti2020). Similarly, In relation to GDP, minor trades explanation for an important part of the nation's financial production. Rendering to the National Sample Survey Office, small trades donate around 45% of industrial construction and 40% of the nations disseminates (Peters et al. 2019).

THE LANDSCAPES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WHICH AFFECT SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
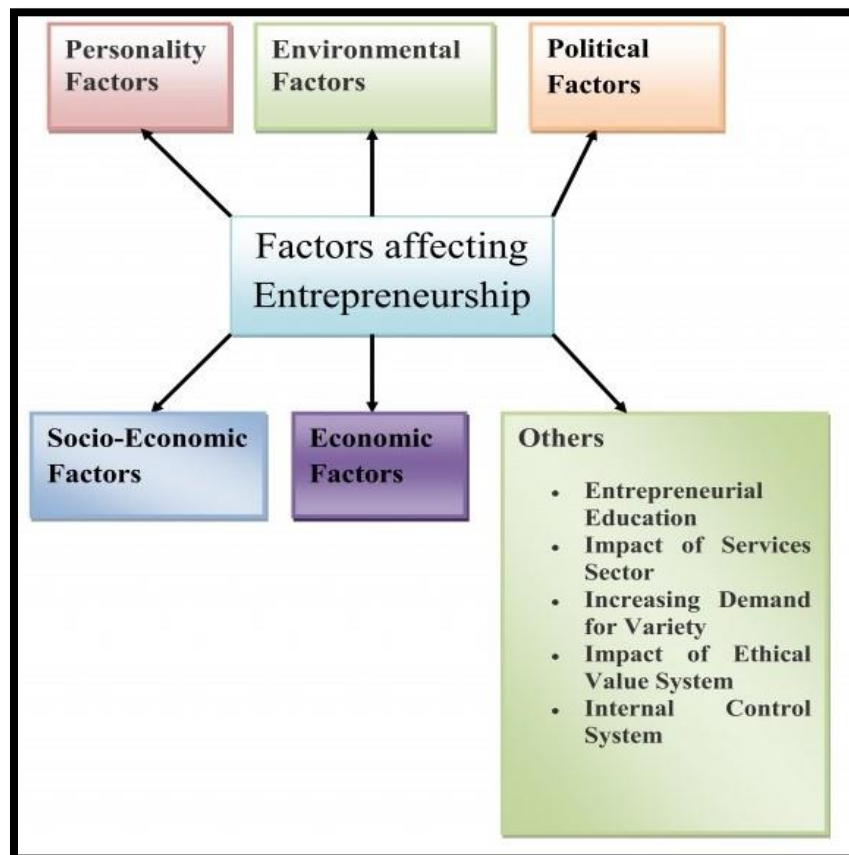

Figure 3: The economic factors which affect small business and entrepreneurship
(Source: Urbano et al. 2019)

In the above picture, the various economic factors which affect small business and entrepreneurship have been explained. Personality factors such as family environment, level of education and age, and work criteria have been evaluated there (Urbano et al. 2019).

METHODOLOGY

The primary quantitative method has been used for the methodology of the research. In instruction to assemble data for the research primary bases of data have been measured. According to the research outcome of Tien et al. (2023), the comparison of consistent and appropriate evidence helps the procedure of creating a consistent consequence for the research. Consequently, for gathering a dependable regulation of data, 85 participants have taken through the development of the casual selection technique. 85 participants have related to the economic development platform on entrepreneurship and small business (Akpan et al. 2021). Therefore, a dependable consequence is offered through the exploration of composed data. For creating a consequence verifying the purpose of the study quantitative methods of exploration have been considered. Conferring to the recommendation of Youssef et al. (2021), quantitative analysis

supports to harvest of a dependable outcome by considering statistical information. Consequently, quantitative analysis delivers an improved viewpoint of the relative among different aspects. In instruction to examine the gathered data SPSS software tool has been used.

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis 1:Financial knowledge of entrepreneurs has been recognised as a significant feature of the business achievement

Hypothesis 2:Entrepreneurialaccomplishmentsgenerate marketing distribution and marketing constructs entrepreneurial undertakings

Hypothesis 3:Small businesses and entrepreneurship are accountable for creatingand increasing employment

Hypothesis 4:Theentrepreneurshiprecruits the development of manufacture by assembling the other aspects of construction

Demographic data

Gender

1. What is your Gender?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	19	22.4	22.4	22.4
	Male	54	63.5	63.5	85.9
	Others	12	14.1	14.1	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Table 2: Gender analysis

(Source: SPSS)

In above table, the gender analysis has been assessed by the IMB SPSS tool. The reasonable study

containsconfirmation of the participant'sgender. It has been that22.4% of participants, were female.

Correspondingly to that, 63.5% of participants were male. It has been seen that 14.1% of the population were other gender.
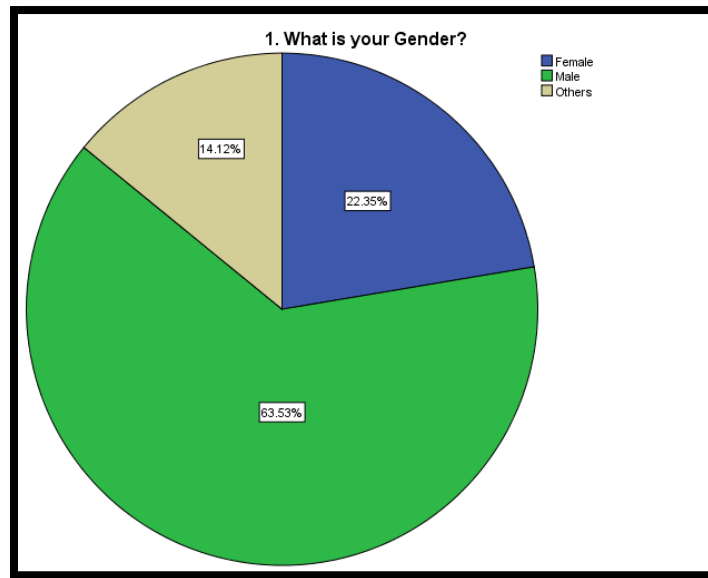

Figure 5: Gender analysis

(Source: SPSS)

In the above pie chart, 63.53% participants are male and 22.35% are female, 14.12 % are other gender.

Age

2. What is your age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Between 20 to 35	37	43.5	43.5	43.5
	Between 35 to 60	48	56.5	56.5	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Table 1: Age analysis
(Source: SPSS)

In above table 1, the age analysis has been evaluated by the IMB SPSS tool. It has been seen that43.5% of participants were aged 20 to 35. However, it has been seen that 56.5% of the population is between the ages of 35 and 60. It has been seen that the frequency of the age between 20 to 35 is 37 and the age between 35 to 60 is 48.
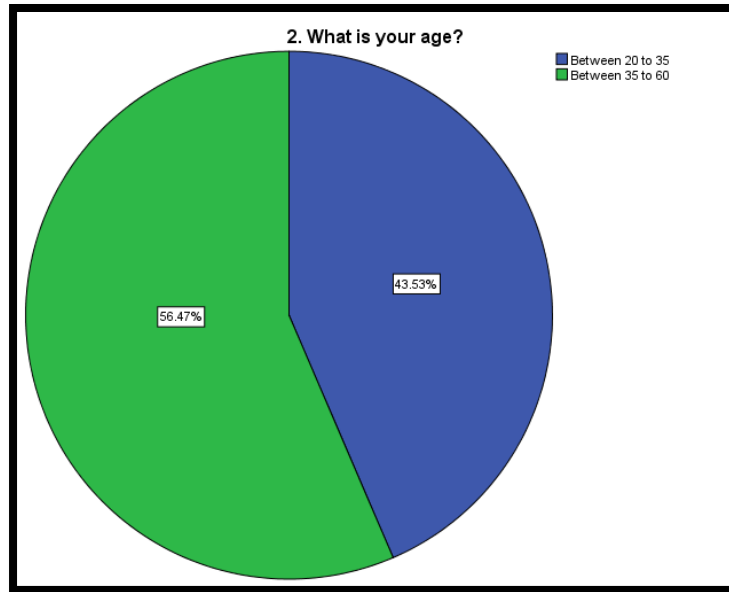
Figure 4: Age analysis

(Source: SPSS)

In the above pie chart, 43.53 % population are belonging on the age between 20 to 35 and 56.47% population are belonging on the age between 35 to 60.

MONTHLY INCOME

3. What is your monthly Income?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Above RS 50000	30	35.3	35.3	35.3
	Between RS 18000 to 30000	36	42.4	42.4	77.6
	Between RS 30000 to 50000	19	22.4	22.4	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Analysis of monthly income

(Source: SPSS)

In the above table, 35.3% participants have been earned above RS 50000 and 42.4% participants have been earned between RS 18000 to 30000.22.4 % participants have been earned between 30000 rupees to 50000 rupees.

Figure 6: Analysis of income
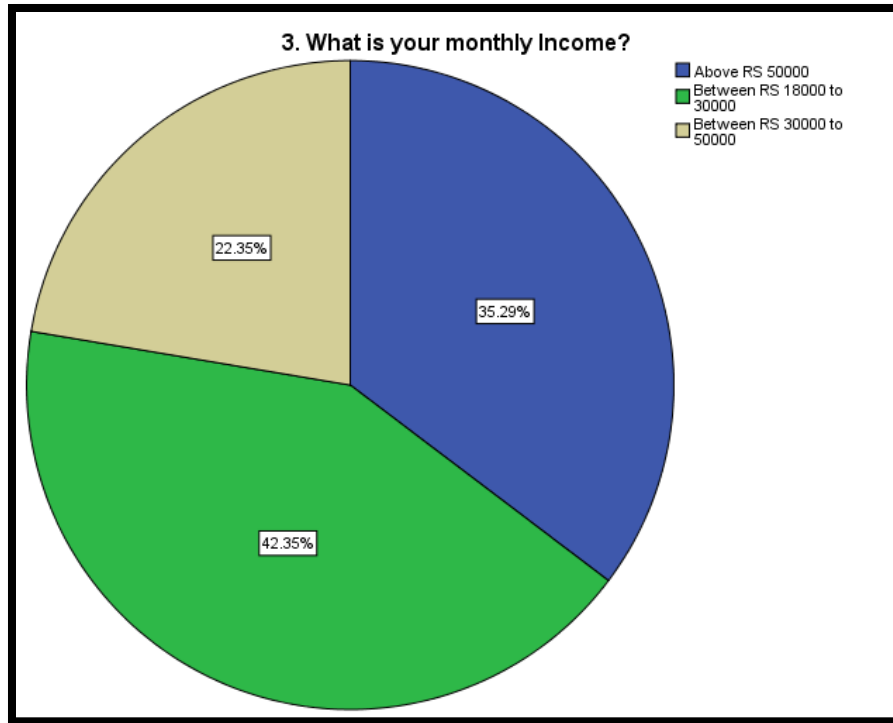
(Source: SPSS)

In the above pie chart, 35.29% participants have been earned above 50000 rupees, 22.35% participants have been earned between 30000 rupees to 50000 rupees and 42.35% participants have been earned between 18000 rupees to 30000 rupees. The highest number of participants are belonging on the group 42.35% participants.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mini mum	Maxi mum	Mean		Std. Devia tion	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Stati stic	Statist ic	Statisti c	Stati stic	Std. Erro r	Statist ic	Stati stic	Std . Err or	Stati stic	Std . Err or
DV_entreprenureship	85	6.00	9.00	8.36 47	.113 32	1.044 80	- 1.55 5	.26 1	1.01 6	.51 7
IV1_FINANCIAL_ASPEC TS	85	5.00	10.00	7.74 12	.204 40	1.884 48	-.326	.26 1	- 1.42 1	.51 7
IV2_DISTRIBUTION	85	6.00	10.00	7.95 29	.173 05	1.595 42	-.120	.26 1	- 1.54 8	.51 7
IV3_EMPLOYEEMENT	85	6.00	10.00	8.37 65	.134 91	1.243 81	-.490	.26 1	-.342	.51 7
IV4_MANUFACTURING_ POROCESS	85	6.00	10.00	8.58 82	.135 24	1.246 84	-.980	.26 1	.155	.51 7
Valid N (listwise)	85									

Table 4: Descriptive statistics

The above table has been explain explained the descriptive analysis with the help of Dependent variable such as entrepreneurship and independent variables such as financial aspects, distribution, employment, and manufacturing. In the above table, it can be seen that the standard deviationvalue of DV is 1.04 and IV are 1.88, 1.59, and 1.24.

Hypothesis 1:

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	.351[a]	.123	.113	.98426	.123	11.650	1	83	.001	1.730

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.286	1	11.286	11.650	.001[b]
	Residual	80.408	83	.969		
	Total	91.694	84			

a. Dependent Variable: DV_entreprenureship
b. Predictors: (Constant), IV1_FINANCIAL_ASPECTS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.859	.454		15.112	.000
	IV1_FINANCIAL_ASPECTS	.195	.057	.351	3.413	.001

Table 5: Hypothesis 1

(Source: SPSS)

In this hypothesis, R value is 0.351 and r square value is 0. 113.The Durbin-Watson value of this hypothesis is 1.73 and the significance value for the exploration can be seen to be 0.000 which is worse than 0.05. Consequently, in such circumstances, it can be assumed that all the evidences of the hypothesis are dependable and supported with sufficient evidence.

Hypothesis 2:

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	.496^a	.246	.237	.91263	.246	27.092	1	83	.000	1.772

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	22.564	1	22.564	27.092	.000^b
	Residual	69.130	83	.833		
	Total	91.694	84			

a. Dependent Variable: DV_entreprenureship

b. Predictors: (Constant), IV2_DISTRIBUTION

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.781	.506		11.422	.000
	IV2_DISTRIBUTION	.325	.062	.496	5.205	.000

Table 6: Hypothesis 2

(Source: SPSS)

In this hypothesis, R value is 0.496 and r square value is 0.246.The Durbin-Watson value of this hypothesis is 1.77 and The significance value for the exploration can be seen to be 0.000 which is worse than 0.05. Consequently, in such circumstances, it can be assumed that all the evidences of the hypothesis are dependable and supported with sufficient evidence.

Hypothesis 3:

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	.846[a]	.715	.712	.56072	.715	208.643	1	83	.000	2.329

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	65.599	1	65.599	208.643	.000[b]
	Residual	26.096	83	.314		
	Total	91.694	84			

a. Dependent Variable: DV_entreprenureship

b. Predictors: (Constant), IV3_EMPLOYEEMENT

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.413	.416		5.795	.000
	IV3_EMPLOYEE MENT	.710	.049	.846	14.444	.000

Table 7: Hypothesis 3

(Source: SPSS)

In this hypothesis, R value is 0.846 and r square value is 0. 715.The Durbin-Watson value of this hypothesis is 2.32 and the significance value for the exploration can be seen to be 0.000 which is worse than 0.05. Consequently, in such circumstances, it can be assumed that all the evidences of the hypothesis are dependable and supported with sufficient evidence.

Hypothesis 4:

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	.948[a]	.899	.898	.33371	.899	740.370	1	83	.000	2.610

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	82.451	1	82.451	740.370	.000[b]
	Residual	9.243	83	.111		
	Total	91.694	84			

a. Dependent Variable: DV_entreprenureship
b. Predictors: (Constant), IV4_MANUFACTURING_POROCESS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.541	.253		6.080	.000
	IV4_MANUFACTURING_POROCESS	.795	.029	.948	27.210	.000

Table 8: Hypothesis 4

(Source: SPSS)

In this hypothesis, R value is 0.948 and r square value is 0. 899.The Durbin-Watson value of this hypothesis is 2.61 and the significance value for the exploration can be seen to be 0.000 which is worse than 0.05. Consequently, in such circumstances, it can be assumed that all the evidences of the hypothesis are dependable and supported with sufficient evidence.

DISCUSSION

In this research, the analysation of the economic development on entrepreneurship and small business has been done. In the literature review part, all impact, effect and features have been discussed and in the findings part it has been proved. Business achievement depends on the entrepreneurship and it increases the distribution of the market. Entrepreneurship and small business are the cause of increase in employment and production. These all four hypotheses have been proved based on the significance value.

CONCLUSION

In the whole research, it has been analysed that the economic development of small business as well as entrepreneurship depend on the employment, production, distribution. The primary quantitative demonstrationare connectingeconomicdevelopment

withbusiness achievement. It has beencreate that there is a comparativeassociation between economic development andtrade achievement. Consequently, it is assumed that accepting the way of economic development can progress the achievement of business.

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