



Research Paper

Analysing the Role of Entrepreneurship in Agriculture in Solving the Unemployment in India

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Abstract

The research work gives insight into the significance of entrepreneurship approaches in agriculture in India. The agricultural industries must be required to hire trained staff, and also hire new employees to mitigate the identified issue in India, and hence, unemployment issues will be solved by following the approaches of entrepreneurship management. The study also follows primary research methodology. The data was compared with the help of the survey process and later examined by using SPSS software. Most of the values seen of the Pearson's coefficient are in the positive range, between 0.3 to 1. This shows that there is a positive correlation between the independent and the dependent variables. The value deduced from "Cronbach's alpha" has been observed as 0.852 which points that the sample size for the survey was enough to conduct a proper study.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Agricultural issues, Unemployment issues, Agriculture-based entrepreneurship, Economic development, agricultural problems

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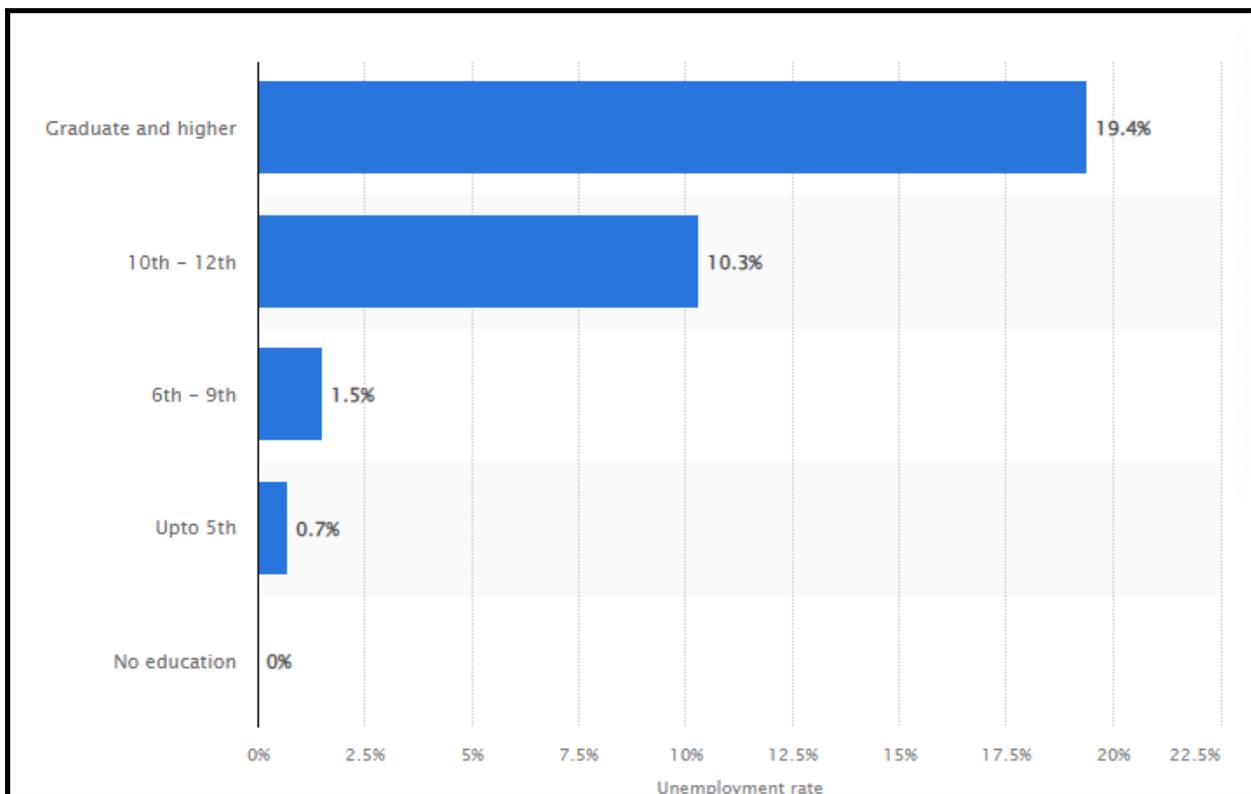
Introduction

The study focuses on explaining the role of entrepreneurship in agriculture to solve the problem of unemployment in India.

Background

Economic development in the agricultural field also takes place by taking effective strategies of entrepreneurship. As suggested by (Singh, 2018), there are various advantages of entrepreneurship in agriculture including enhancing national income, inducing individual income, minimizing the burden of agriculture, and also creating employment opportunities. Additionally, it is one of the most important strategic ways to directly reduce the unemployment issues in agriculture in India. Besides that, as argued by (Som et al., 2018), entrepreneurial opportunities also involve bio-fertilizers, vermicomposting, pesticides, amending soil, and testing. Therefore, the approaches of entrepreneurship management are required to solve unemployment.

Figure 1. Unemployment Rate of India in 2021



Source: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)

The graph in Fig.1 portrays the unemployment rate of India in 2021. As per the view of (Siddiqui, 2018), there are various agricultural problems that include loss of agricultural land, small landholdings, shortage of storage facilities, soil erosion, and lack of mechanization. The major unemployment issues in the agricultural field in India involve population pressure, landlessness, environmental constraints and technological changes in the agricultural field,

which also cause unemployment in India. On the other hand, as argued by (Khanna, 2020), without hiring new employees, unemployment issues will not be mitigated. Therefore, these agricultural industries must be required to hire trained staff, and also hire new employees for mitigating the identified issue in India.

Research Objectives

The main mission of this study has been observed to understand the significance of entrepreneurship in mitigating the problems of unemployment in the agricultural field in India.

Objectives

RO1: To know the importance of entrepreneurship in the agricultural field to mitigate unemployment issues

RO2: To implicate several strategic approaches to entrepreneurship to solve unemployment problems in India

RO3: To recognize the issues of unemployment in India by following the aspects of entrepreneurship

RO4: To make use of the primary research to describe the major impact of entrepreneurship to mitigate unemployment issues

Research Questions

RQ1: What is the significance of entrepreneurship approaches to improve unemployment issues in agriculture in India?

RQ2: How to implement strategic approaches to avoid unemployment in agriculture in India?

RQ3: What are the ways of identifying unemployment issues in agriculture?

RQ4: How to make use of primary research to explain the ways of mitigating unemployment issues in agriculture?

Empirical Review

Importance of Agriculture-based Business Leadership

Entrepreneurship is the key driver of the development of the economy during an economic crisis in a country. Agriculture is considered to be one of the critical opportunities that must be considered to develop an economy. (Hassink et al., 2016) mentioned that agricultural entrepreneurship should be defined as community-oriented, sustainable, and directly marketed initiatives. Sustainable agriculture simply refers to a system that puts critical emphasis on social, environmental, and economic development. Traditionally farmers are ignorant of the benefits of scientific agriculture. As a result, they are unable to deliver strategies during monsoons or droughts. The impact of loss in the agriculture business has affected the reputation of the business opportunity and youths show less interest in terms of a full-time career. (Tohidyan Far &Rezaei-Moghaddam, 2019) mentioned agricultural entrepreneurship accelerates growth and diversifies income. It provides significant economic development to rural as well as urban sections. Income diversification should be highly regarded as a great opportunity for increasing the financial stability of poor people.

Agricultural entrepreneurship is one of the most suitable characteristics for economic development in a country. (Fitz-Koch et al., 2018) mentioned that instead of offering employment opportunities, youths should be provided with opportunities to deliver through agricultural business. The costiveness of agricultural entrepreneurship is that it increases food security and lowers the price for consumers. One of the opportunities within Agricultural entrepreneurship is that they are small-scale businesses thus knowledge and resource requirements are also small. These enterprises do not need high expenditure or technical expertise. As per the opinion of Agamagomedova et al., 2021), entrepreneurship helps in checking the migration of local youths to urban areas. An alternative source of income is always beneficial in terms of the improvement of the living conditions of the farmers.

Significance of Strategies in Countering Unemployment Issues

Unemployment is a critical issue and proper strategies are required for eradicating it. To counter the unemployment issue of youths, the agricultural business should be considered by policymakers. (Kangogo et al., 2021) mentioned that due to a deficiency in industrial development, it becomes necessary that entrepreneurial culture must be promoted among the youth. Policy development that supports youths through financial and resource-based opportunities creates an environment for the new market. It becomes important that government policies must support youth through development funds in order to support the start-up process of agricultural entrepreneurship. Helping youths to build small businesses around agricultural products must improve the current financial condition of the youths.

The start-up business opportunity provided through the help of agriculture entrepreneurship must be increasing. The socio-cultural network can be improved with the help of the agriculture business. (Fitz-Koch et al., 2018) commented that an alternative opportunity for the youths can be highly critical in delivering opportunities to reduce unemployment. A productive market that has enough opportunity for new business development always helps in terms of curbing unemployment issues. Therefore, in order to reduce the employment crisis in countries, youths must be financially supported.

Methodology

The Context

The study was carried out using the main research technique, and the survey method was utilised to collect the data. According to (Ørngreen & Levinson, 2017), the primary research technique aids in the direct collection of data. Also, the descriptive design of the research approach was used to perform this study. On the other hand, the descriptive design, as claimed by (Mohajan, 2018), will also aid in the methodical collection of data for describing a population's status and phenomena. Hence, using successful entrepreneurial tactics, this study effectively explains the primary causes of the unemployment problems in agriculture.

Process of Collecting Data

The study was done by the University of California, Berkeley. For the purpose of conducting the study, a sample of 40 populations has been taken. According to (Babii, 2020),

there are a number of benefits to conducting surveys, including easy data collection, accurate results, statistical significance, and minimal observer subjectivity. Also, responses are gathered from the respondents using a Google Form, and accurate data has been gathered by using the survey procedure. As argued by (Ørngreen& Levinsen, 2017), the major limitation of the primary research methodology involved it particularly carried one research problem. Therefore, this study also describes the impact of the unemployment issues in India and the importance of entrepreneurship in solving these issues.

Data Interpretation Process

The data is analysed with SPSS software. As evaluated by Benanav (2019), complicated statistical tests are performed by the SPSS tool, and the main advantages of this software also involve an excellent user interface, can also handle excess amounts of information, and is an easy process to learn.

Findings and Discussion

Demographic

Gender

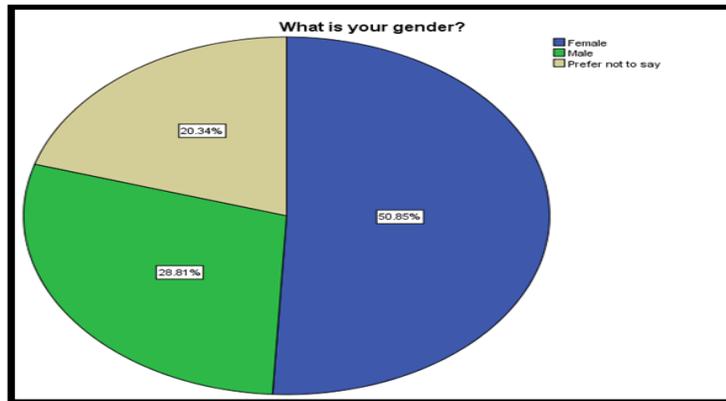
Table 1, Gender

What is your Gender?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	30	50.8	50.8	50.8
Male	17	28.8	28.8	79.7
Valid Prefer not to Say	12	20.3	20.3	100.0
Total	59	100.0	100.3	

Source: SPSS

The lowest number of responses is 20% for prefer not to say, group.

Figure 2, Gender



Source: SPSS

The highest number of responses is collected for the gender group of females.

Age group

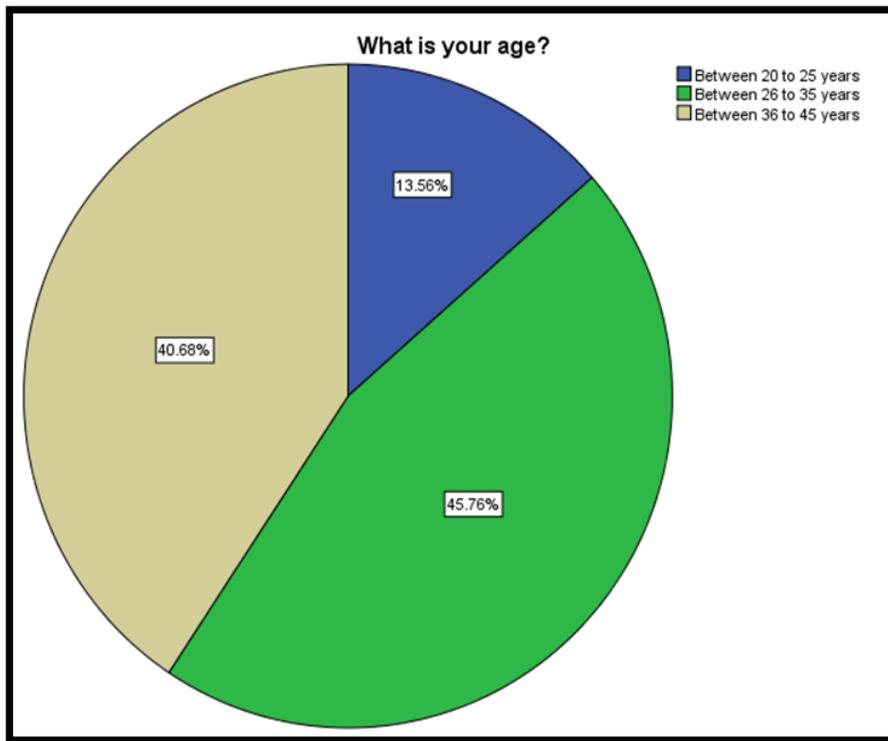
Table 2, Age Group

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Between 20- 25 years	8	13.6	13.6	13.6
Between 26- 35 years	27	45.8	45.8	59.3
Between 26- 35 years	24	40.7	40.7	100.0
Total	59	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS

The lowest number of responses is 13.5% for the 20 to 25 years age group.

Figure 3, Age Group



Source: SPSS

The highest number of responses is collected for the age group of 26 to 35 years.

Income level

Table 3, Income Group

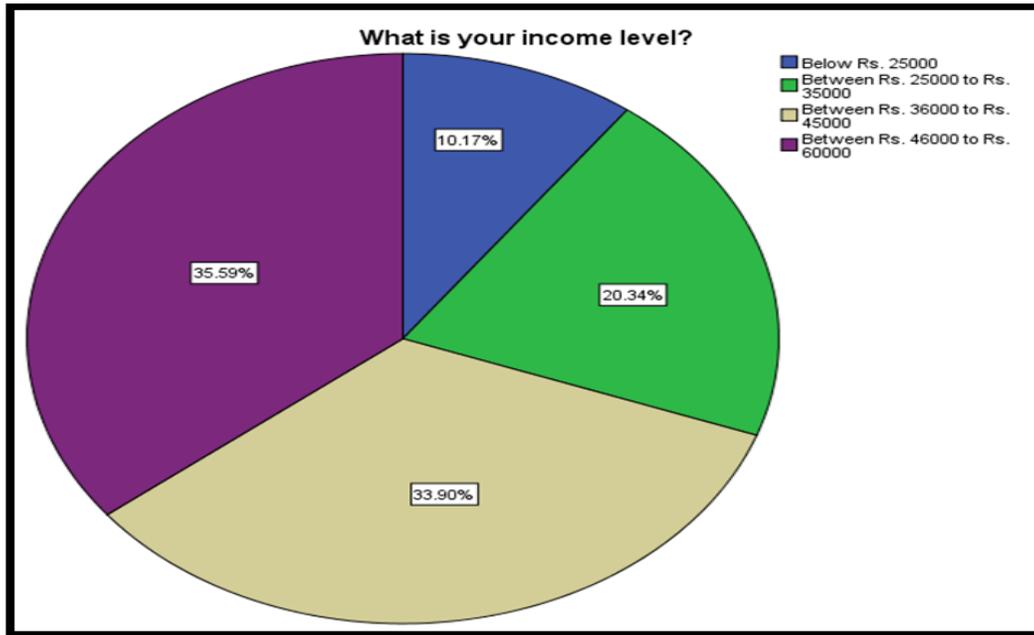
What is your income level?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below Rs. 25000	6	10.2	10.2	10.2
Between Rs. 25000 to Rs. 35000	12	20.3	20.3	30.5
Between Rs. 36000 to Rs. 45000	20	33.9	33.9	64.4
Between Rs. 46000 to Rs. 60000	21	35.6	35.6	100.0
Total	59	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS

The lowest number of responses is 10.2% for below Rs. 25000 income range.

Figure 4, Income Group



Source: SPSS

The highest number of responses is collected for the income group of Rs. 46000 to 60000.

Descriptive Statistics

Table 4, Descriptive Statistics

	Descriptive Statistics								
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis		
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
IV1	59	1	5	2.39	1.189	.653	.311	-.382	.613
IV2	59	1	5	2.36	1.214	.708	.311	-.436	.613
IV3	59	1	5	2.36	1.297	.967	.311	-.202	.613
IV4	59	1	5	2.24	1.278	.923	.311	-.238	.613
DV	59	3.00	15.00	6.8814	3.17905	.799	.311	-.260	.613
Valid N (listwise)	59								

Source: SPSS

The mean value is ranging from 0.24 to 6.88.

Hypothesis 1: Connection between Agriculture occupation and the unemployment rate

Table 5, Model Summary

Model Summary

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	.035 ^a	.001	-.016	3.20482	.001	.071	1	57	.791	1.650

Source: SPSS

Table 6, ANOVA

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	.728	1	.728	.071	.791 ^b
Residual	585.441	57	10.271		
Total	586.169	58			

Source: SPSS

Table 7, Coefficient

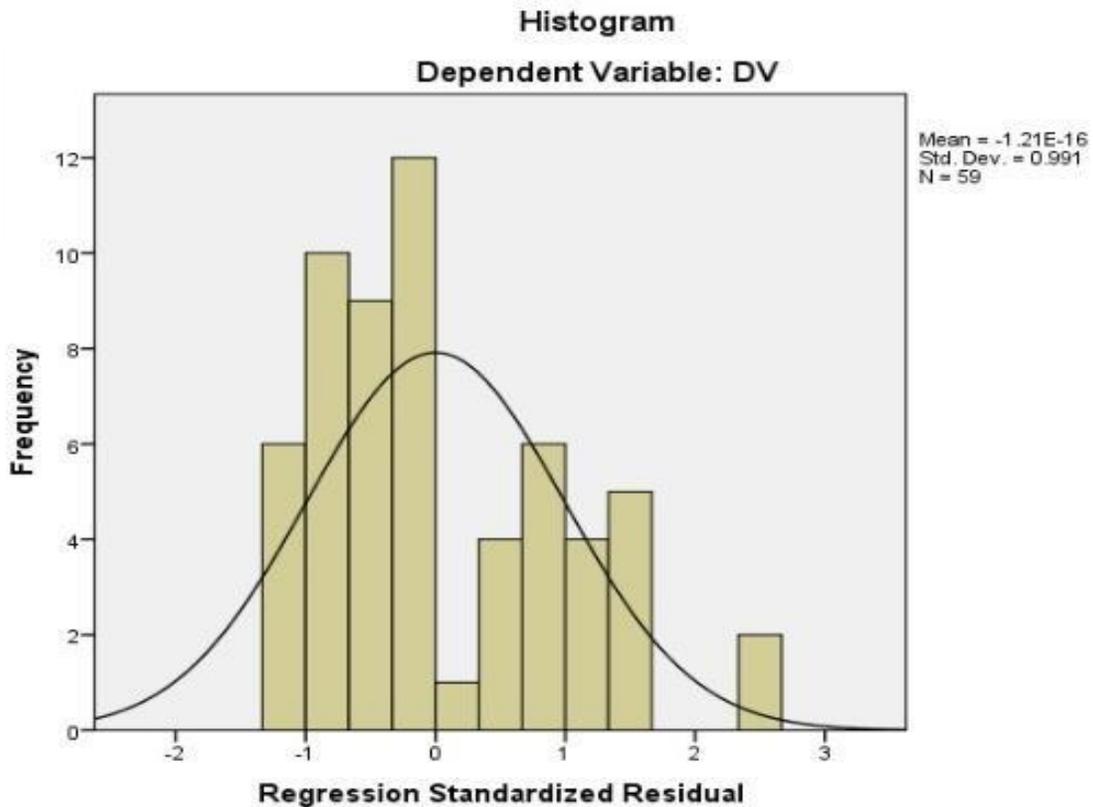
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.656	.943		7.059	.000
	IV1	.094	.354	.035	.266	.791

Source: SPSS

The sig value is 0.000 therefore string connection has been present.

Figure 5, Histogram of IV1 and DV



From the above graph in Figure 5, it can be noted that the standard deviation value for the relation between IV1 and that of DV is 0.991. This denotes that there is a strict diversion between the mean values of agriculture occupation and the unemployment rate.

Hypothesis 2: Link between inadequate economic growth and the unemployment rate

Table 8, Model Summary

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	.127 ^a	.016	-.001	3.18075	.016	.938	1	57	.337	1.646

Source: SPSS

Table 9, ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	9.492	1	9.492	.938	.337 ^b
1 Residual	576.678	57	10.117		
Total	586.169	58			

Source: SPSS

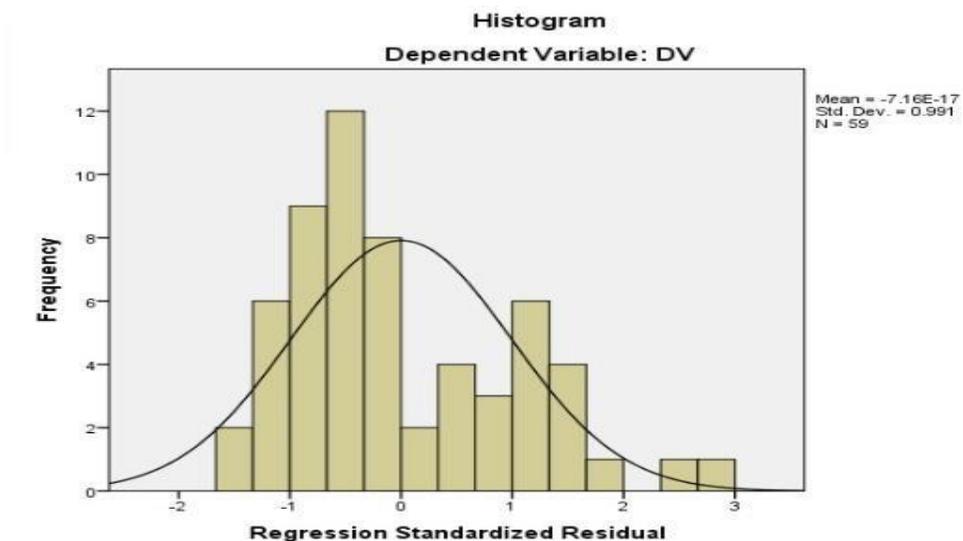
Table 10, Coefficient

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.097	.910		6.700	.000
	IV2	.333	.344	.127	.969	.337

Source: SPSS

The sig value is 0.000. Therefore string connection has been present.

Figure 6, Histogram of IV2 and DV



From Figure 6, the standard deviation value for the sample size of 59 is 0.991. This denotes that there is a difference between the mean values of economic growth and the unemployment rate.

Hypothesis 3: Association between Lower Rate of Investment and Unemployment Rate

Table 11, Model Summary

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	.487 ^a	.237	.224	2.80045	.237	17.743	1	57	.000	1.933

Source: SPSS

Table 12, ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	139.146	1	139.146	17.743	.000 ^b
Residual	447.023	57	7.843		
Total	586.169	58			

Source: SPSS

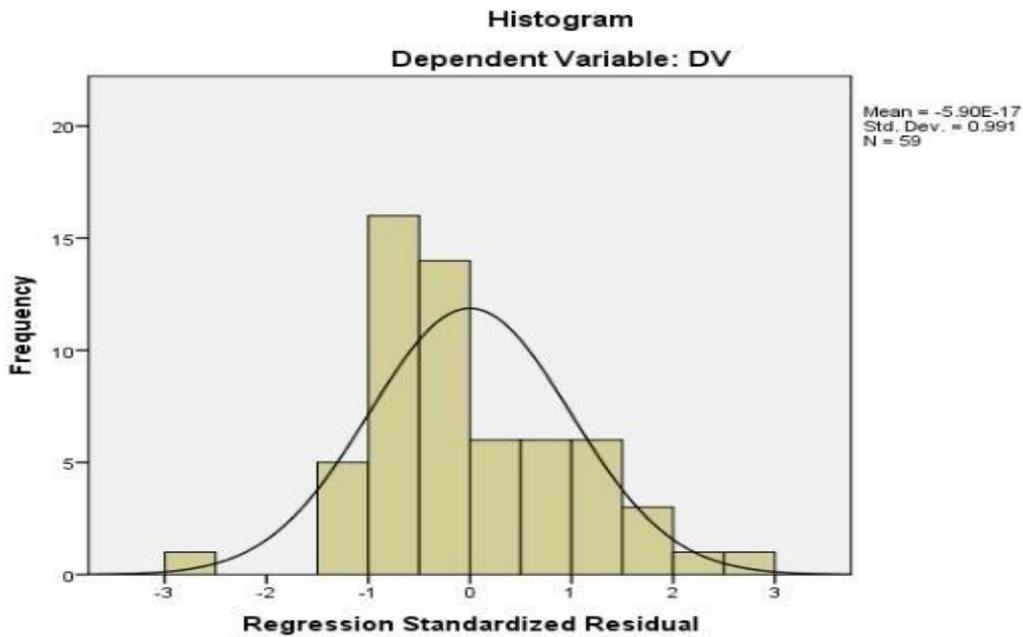
Table 13, Coefficient

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.067	.761		5.344	.000
	IV3	1.194	.284	.487	4.212	.000

Source: SPSS

The sig value is 0.000 therefore string connection has been present.

Figure 7, Histogram of IV3 and DV



The aforementioned Figure 7 highlights that the standard deviation value for variables of the lower rate of investment and unemployment rate is 0.991. This shows that there is a cluster of the mean values of the two variables.

Hypothesis 4: Bond between enhancing the Rate of Population and Unemployment Rate

Table 14, Model Summary

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	.529 ^a	.280	.267	2.72104	.280	22.169	1	57	.000	1.899

Source: SPSS

Table 15, ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	164.139	1	164.139	22.169	.000 ^a
1 Residual	422.030	57	7.404		
Total	586.169	58			

Source: SPSS

Table 16, Coefficient

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	3.936	.719		5.474	.000
IV4	1.317	.280	.529	4.708	.000

Source: SPSS

The sig value is 0.000 therefore string connection has been present.

Figure 8, Histogram of IV4 and DV

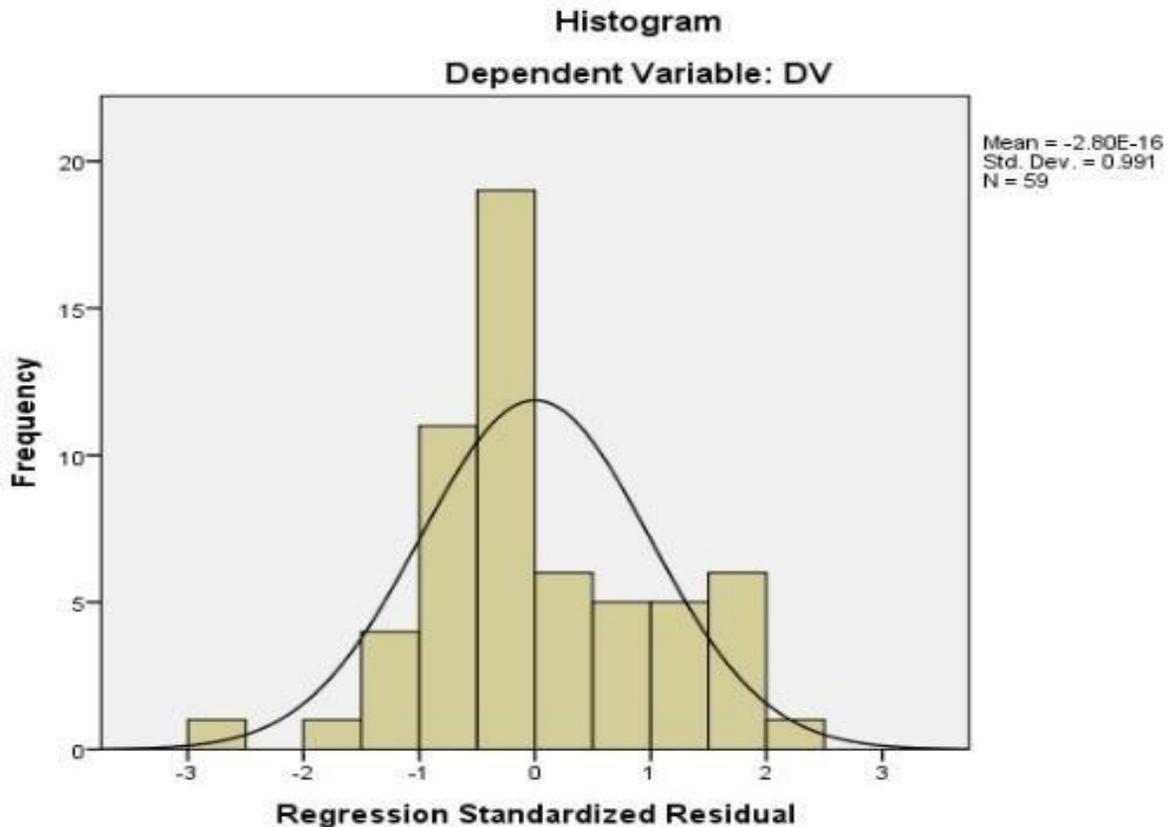


Figure 8 shows that the standard deviation value for variables for the test has been noted to be 0.991. This relates to the enhancing rate of population and unemployment rate for the particular hypothesis.

Validity test

KMO and Bartlett's test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.709
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	81.273
	df	10
	Sig.	.000

Source: SPSS

The validity test value is 0.709

Reliability test

Table 17, Validity test

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.852	.889	5

Source: SPSS

The Cronbach's Alpha obtained by reliability test is 0.852.

Correlation test

Correlation

		IV1	IV2	IV3	IV4	DV
IV1	Pearson Correlation	1	.404**	.367**	.199	.035
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002	.004	.131	.791
	N	59	59	59	59	59
IV2	Pearson Correlation	.404**	1	.531**	.311*	.127
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002		.000	.016	.337
	N	59	59	59	59	59
IV3	Pearson Correlation	.367**	.531**	1	.614**	.487**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.000		.000	.000
	N	59	59	59	59	59
IV4	Pearson Correlation	.199	.311*	.614**	1	.529**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.131	.016	.000		.000
	N	59	59	59	59	59
DV	Pearson Correlation	.035	.127	.487**	.529**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.791	.337	.000	.000	
	N	59	59	59	59	59

Source: SPSS

Pearson correlation value ranging from 0.35 to 1

Conclusion

The research work also gives knowledge about the significance of entrepreneurship approaches in agriculture in India. Unemployment issues should be solved by taking different approaches to entrepreneurship. The research topic also explains several strategic approaches of entrepreneurship by which the unemployment issues will be mitigated. The study has been done through the survey process, and respondents also give answers by which the information has been collected. Readers and researchers also benefit from the survey process. There are several managerial functions in agriculture that involve planning, controlling, directing, staffing, and organizing. These managerial activities are improved by taking effective technologies, and strategies, and also improving the skills, and knowledge of the managers. There are various issues faced by entrepreneurs involving strapped budgets, improving marketing strategy, hiring employees, cash flow management, delegating tasks, and time management issues. Therefore, entrepreneurship approaches must be required to be followed to mitigate unemployment issues.

The major limitation of this research work is that it does not describe the advantages of entrepreneurship in agriculture. The main limitation of this study is not using the secondary

approach of research methodology, and as a consequence, the proper analysis of existing data has not been done. The sample size was also small, and a sample of 40 populations has been taken for conducting the study. This research work also gives an idea about the unemployment issues and also provides knowledge on how to mitigate the issues implicating entrepreneurship approaches. Researchers are also getting knowledge through this study. Therefore, managers in the agricultural field also take ideas about the solutions to the unemployment issues. Hiring new and efficient staff also reduces the unemployment issues in India.

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