

H4. Micro enterprises face the similar types of problems relating to their enterprises.

The study revealed many factors exhibitions facility by the govt. to clear the stock, lack of govt. assistance and lack of motivation are the main reasons for micro and small scaled units to be sick in any nation. (“Mohanty and Acharya (2003)”). MSMEs in India are facing many challenges in terms of funds, advanced technology, skilled men power, facilities for ware houses, efficient planning for marketing and non-availability of raw materials at cheaper rate (“Azad Basha (2013)”), The unavailability of sufficient credit facility, high rate of interest, no use of updated technology in production, cost of credit, lack of modern technology, unsatisfactory training facilities to develop the skill and complicated labor laws are the main troubles for the growth of SME’s. (“Anis et al (2014)”)

H5-The regional area has significant impact on the problems encountered by micro-enterprises in tribal area.

Rural development is possible only through entrepreneurship. (“Merrett and Gruidl, 2000”). The scope of selling the products only in local area has limited the growth of tribal entrepreneurship. (“Nerys F. et. al, 2006”)

13. Research Design

The study is both descriptive and analytical in nature. Here, the descriptive study is concerned with describing the demographic profile, socio-economic profile and the details about entrepreneurial activities of the sample respondents. Under the demographic profile, the description of regional area, age, gender, marital status and caste of the sample respondents are detailed. Similarly, socio-economic profile includes information about- parental occupation, education, land owned and annual income of the respondents [43]. The information about type of enterprises, amount of investment, source of capital, EDP training, selling of products and success of business have been collected as the entrepreneurial activities adopted by tribal people in the study area. In reality, no research can be conducted by including all the units of the population [44]. The research is on the other way bound to be conducted based on the sample selected from population. Here, the research is based on tribal people of eight tribal dominated districts of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The detail of sample, sampling method and sample size determination is illustrated below [45].

14. Sampling Method

The respondents (tribal people) were selected from each of eight districts by using stratified random sampling techniques as detailed below.

15. Sample Size

The sample size decision is tested as follows.

$$n = \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{1 + \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{N e^2}} = 385 \text{ (Cochran, W. G. (1977))}^{#####}$$

The total number of tribal populations of each district constitutes the sub-population size (N_i) of each district.

N = Population size (total of tribal population in eight districts) = 1182924

P = Proportion of tribals = 0.5

e = Margin error = 5%

Z = Critical value for large sample at 95% confidence level = 1.96

Finally, it is decided to include 385 tribal people in the research. Further, the total number of tribal people to be selected from each district is decided by using following rule.

n = Total Sample size = 385

N = Population size = 1182924

$$n_i = \frac{n}{N} N_i$$

16. Sources of Data and Method of Data Collection

This study makes the use of both secondary & primary sources.

17. Method of Secondary Data Collection

Sample data collected from secondary sources are mainly through journals, magazines, articles, books, published and unpublished documents and thesis on tribal entrepreneurship. In most of the cases government publications, public websites, reports and articles on the role of MSME in promoting tribal community have been referred for the secondary data collection. [46]

18. Method of Primary Data Collection

The information about the attitude of tribal people toward entrepreneurship, its associated problems and the effect of micro entrepreneurship on socio-economic development of tribal population constitutes the primary data of this research. Primary data have been collected from the tribal people of eight sample districts. [47]

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