



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Management

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS LEADING TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURIAL INCLINATION: A STUDY IN MANIPUR

KEY WORDS: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Inclination and Demographic Factors.

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ABSTRACT

A society with high Entrepreneurial inclination has tremendous potentiality for development and self sustainability. In recent past the landscape of India's demography has changed radically, as a consequence of education reforms. Where many educational courses such as Management, IT, Skill development etc were introduced rigorously. However, with the rises of more unemployment in the demography of India in general and the North east India in particular over the recent years, the benefits from above mentioned reforms have spread thin. In this backdrop, the purpose of this present study is to undertake descriptive examination of Demographic Factors Leading towards Entrepreneurial Inclination considering both the "Demographic factors" and the "entrepreneurial inclination" elements in the concept. On the other hand one fascinating significant finding is that of the association between age and entrepreneurial inclination where the younger aged students are undeniably more inclined to entrepreneurship than older ones. Hence in order to boost the regions entrepreneurial growth there is a vital need for a strategic planning and encouragement of more entrepreneurially oriented course of action from school level onwards so that our future generation in particular are more value added with higher entrepreneurial inclination at an early age. Thereby enhancing youth's capability to reap the fruit of this dynamic wealth creating process sooner than later by becoming entrepreneurs and carries forward the region's future to a new level of development.

1. Introduction

A society with high Entrepreneurial inclination has tremendous potentiality for development as well as self sustainability. Since entrepreneurial intent has proven to be a primary predictor of future entrepreneurial behavior (Katz JA, 1988)(Krueger, Reilly, & Carsrud A, 2000). Entrepreneurship has been long considered an important economic strategy which can make beneficial output from many sources; either it is nature-based resources which include beautiful forest, wild life, landscapes etc or any other sources that can be related to human livelihood (Kritikos, 2014).

In recent past India's landscape of demography has changed radically, as a result of education reforms in India in general and North East India in particular due to introduction of many educational courses such as Management courses, IT, Skill development courses etc (MHRD, 2016). For survival, relevance, and accomplishment, educational organizations are exploring innovative ways of engagement with above mentioned courses. There is a heightened awareness that entrepreneurship have to grow in scope among other things as for the population needs more jobs then the government providing jobs. However, with the rises of more unemployment in the demography of the North east region in particular over the recent years, the benefits from above mentioned reforms have spread thin.

In this backdrop, the purpose of this present study is to undertake descriptive examination of "Demographic Factors Leading towards Entrepreneurial Inclination" considering both the "Demographic factors" and the "entrepreneurial inclination" elements in the concept. On both points, there is a range of use with significant association marked by such things as the prominence of demographic factors and what are thought of as the salient features of entrepreneurial inclination. This study proposes to determine the Entrepreneurial Inclination between the parameters of demographic profile and try knowing the influencing demographic factors towards entrepreneurial inclination. Finally concludes by suggesting suitable measures for facilitating improvement in students' entrepreneurial inclination in the state of Manipur.

2. Reviews

Internationally the term entrepreneur and entrepreneurship have no particularly accepted definition (Mitchell, 2011). This review defines the terms "entrepreneur" and "entrepreneurship" more relevantly in the context of developing country like India in general. Also the terms "entrepreneurial inclination" and "Demographic factor" are discussed.

2.1 Entrepreneurs

"Entrepreneurs are those who (1) Learn and listen (2) Take risk and responsibility (3) Know their own uniqueness and hence are innovative, creative in their own way (4) Are free from fear of failure or success (5) Always add value to what they produce (6) Above all, are always achieving" (Ranade, 1996).

2.2 Entrepreneurships

According to National Knowledge Commission (2008), report prepared For Indian Context: "Entrepreneurship is the professional application of knowledge, skills and Competencies and/or of monetizing a new idea, by an individual or a Set of people by launching an enterprise de novo, diversifying from an Existing one (distinct from seeking self employment as in a profession or trade), thus to pursue growth while generating wealth, employment and social good" (Goswami, Dalmia, & Pradhan, Entrepreneurship in India, 2008).

2.3 Entrepreneurial Inclination

The expressions of a person's likings toward entrepreneurship as their profession or the affinity of a prospective person to pursue an entrepreneurial profession is termed as entrepreneurial inclination. In other words, Entrepreneurial Inclination is psychological tendencies to react in a favorable way toward entrepreneurship (Akhtar, Topping, & Ria, 2009).

2.4 Demographic Factor

The word demographic is derivative of demography. Demography is the statistical study of populations. Demographic analysis can cover whole societies or groups defined by criteria such as education, nationality, religion, and ethnicity. Demographic factors are the characteristics assigned to age, sex, education, income, marital status, job, religion, birth rate, death rate, family size, and marriage age etc. Study is done to every member of the population/ sample of study (Wikipedia, 2017).

3. Objectives of the study

The Objectives of the study are:

1. To determine the Entrepreneurial Inclination of students in Manipur with reference to demographic profile.
2. To know the influencing demographic factors towards entrepreneurial inclination on students of Manipur.
3. To suggest suitable measures for facilitating improvement in students' entrepreneurial inclination in the state of Manipur.

4. Research questions

The proposed study will investigate the following research questions:

1. Is there any significant difference exist in entrepreneurial inclination between types of students residing in different districts?
2. Is there any significant difference exist in entrepreneurial inclination between rural and urban students?
3. Is there any significant difference exist in entrepreneurial inclination between types of students according to their community?
4. Is there any significant difference exist in entrepreneurial inclination between Male and Female students?
5. Is there any significant difference exist in entrepreneurial inclination between types of students according to their Religion?
6. Is there any significant difference exist in entrepreneurial inclination between types of students according to their Caste?
7. Is there any significant difference exist in entrepreneurial inclination according to mean \pm Standard Deviation (SD) of age & no. of family members?
8. Is there any significant difference exist between type of students' family background (Business and non business) and entrepreneurial inclination?
9. Is there any significance difference exist entrepreneurial inclination according to monthly family income.

5. Methodology

The methods used to carry out the Research are described in the section that follows.

5.1 Universe of Study

The universe of the study consists of all the students of Bachelor and Masters in Commerce and Management Studies in the valley districts of Manipur. The list of all the institutes providing the Bachelor degree in Commerce & Management and Post graduate in commerce and management in the said region are listed in table 1.

5.2 Type of Research

Research type is descriptive in nature as the research is to explore in detail the level of entrepreneurial inclination according to demographic factors on students of Manipur.

5.3 Sampling Type and Sample Size

The sampling followed is multistage in nature. In the first stage, institutions offering PG courses and Degree courses in Commerce and Management Studies in the valley districts of Manipur were identified after listing all the colleges and departments. In the second stage, proportionately appropriate numbers of students were selected to be included in the sample from each category of the courses chosen for the study after enlisting the total enrolment of students in each department.

In all there are four colleges, one university (Manipur University) and one cooperative institute (affiliated to Manipur University) offering PG courses and Degree courses in Commerce and Management Studies in Valley districts of Manipur. With the help of sample size determination formula at 95% confidence level and at 5% confidence interval the sample size of the study calculated became 327. The number of students to be selected from each college/university and subsequently from each department/course is also given in the table-1.

[Note: IW (Imphal West), IE (Imphal East), B (Bishenpur), T (Thoubal), CNA (Course Not Available)]

Table1: Sample Characteristics

Sl. No	Name of College/University	District	Department/Course				Proportion of 2170 (A)	Sample Size (B)	A X B	Sample
			Commerce	Business Adm.	Total (Commerce & Management)					
1	Manipur University(Masters)	I.W	100	100	200	100	0.046	327	15.042	15
						100	0.046	327	15.042	15
2	Institute of Cooperative Management(PGDBM+ MBA)	I.W	CNA	200	300	200	0.092	327	29.99	30
	Institute of Cooperative Management(BBM)			100		100	0.046	327	15.042	15
3	D.M College	IW	1270	100	1370	1270	0.584	327	190.97	191
						100	0.046	327	15.042	15
4	Biramangol College	IE	50	CNA	50		0.023	327	7.53	8
5	SK Women College	B	50	CNA	50		0.023	327	7.53	8
6	Kha Manipur College	T	200	CNA	200		0.092	327	30.08	30
Total	6 Institutes	4 Districts	1170	500	2170		Sample Size of students			327

Source: Author (The data were obtained by means of questionnaires in June-December, 2016)

5.4 Data Collection Method

The study is based on primary data collected by questionnaire method from sampled students of 327 students. The first section of the questionnaire measured demographic characteristics of students. The second section comprises of background variables with questionnaire comprising of an inventory consisting of 145 statements/ items on 5 points Likert scale. viz., Strongly Agree, Somewhat Agree, Neutral, Somewhat Disagree, and Strongly Disagree. To score the scale, response opinions are credited as 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 against the above categories respectively.

5.5 Data Analysis

Descriptive Statistics was used for summarizing the collected data. Various suitable statistical tools are used wherever found suitable and necessary and accordingly interpretations are derived. SPSS software was used to analysis the data collected.

5.6 Period of Data Collection
June to December, 2016.

5.7 Area of Study
Valley district of Manipur, they are Imphal-East, Imphal -West, Bishenpur and Thoubal (during the period of study).

5.8 Instruments of the Study
The instrument of the study is divided into two sections. They are demographic variables and background variables as mentioned in section of data collection method.

5.9 Demographic Details
Demographic characteristics of students taken are age, gender, district, community, religion, caste, parental background, income level, number of members in their family and highest educational qualification.

5.10 Background Variable
Certain numbers of journal articles and book chapters written about factors that influences and leads subjects towards entrepreneurship were reviewed. Background variables for this research were chosen from the reviewed journals articles and relevant books chapters, viz., Risk taking Propensity (Financial risk, psychological risk, business/career risk & family/social risk), Self Efficacy (Experience, modeling, social persuasion & goal), Need Factors (Power, affiliation, achievement, autonomy, recognition & security), Tolerance of Ambiguity, Innovativeness, Creativeness (Generating ideas, dipping into deeper ideas, exploring ideas & listening to inner voice), Proactive Personality, Good Networking, Intuitiveness, Self Concept, Self Confidence, Efficiency Oriented.

6. Results and observations
The results and observations for entrepreneurial inclination are listed under the sub headings:

- 1. Socio-economic profile of students.
- 2. Demographic profile of students.
- 3. Educational and income background of parents.
- 4. Comparison of entrepreneurial inclination of students with reference to demographic profile.

6.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Students
Table-2: Socio-economic profile of students

Parameters		No. of cases	%
Districts	Imphal West	128	39.1
	Imphal East	59	18.0
	Thoubal	66	20.2
	Bishenpur	33	10.1
	Churachanpur	7	2.1
	Chandel	7	2.1
	Senapati	7	2.1
	Ukhrul	12	3.7
	Tamenglong	8	2.4
Residence	Rural	161	49.2
	Urban	166	50.8
Community	Meitei	241	73.7
	Meitei-Pangal	8	2.4
	Naga	34	10.4
	Kuki	20	6.1
	Others	24	7.3
Gender	Male	152	46.5
	Female	175	53.5
Religion	Hindu	199	60.9
	Meitei	64	19.6
	Muslim	11	3.4
	Christian	51	15.6
	Others	2	0.6
Caste	General	107	32.7
	Schedule Caste	36	11.0
	Schedule Tribe	48	14.7
	OBC	136	41.6
Total		327	100.0

Table-2 deals with the distribution of cases with respect to their socio-economic profiles along with the corresponding percentages. From primary sample of 327 students collected. The percentage of 39.1 respondents is from Imphal West which is followed by Thoubal (20.2), Imphal East (18.0), Bishenpur (10.1), Ukhrul (3.7), Tamenglong (2.4), and the remaining three districts i.e., Churachanpur, Chandel and Senapati have the same percentage i.e., 2.1 each noticing the least. The sample consists of almost similar percentage of rural and urban students. In case of community, Meitei students constitute the highest percentage (73.7) and next to it pertain to Naga (10.4), followed by others (7.3), Kuki (6.1) and Meitei-Pangal students constitute the lowest (2.4). The sample consists of 327 students including 175 females and 152 males representing Manipur state. Most common religion of them is Hindu with a percentage of 60.9 and next to Hindu are Meitei (19.6%), Christian (15.6%) and Muslim (3.4%) respectively. A meager percent i.e., .6% represents “others” religion groups. In case of caste, OBC has highest in number (136 out of 327) as against the Schedule caste, the lowest i.e., 36 out of 327 cases.

6.2 Demographic profile of students

Table-3: Demographic profile of students

Parameters	No. of cases	Mean ± SD
Age of students	327	20.80 ± 2.06
Number of family members	327	5.46 ± 1.70

Mean ± SD: arithmetic mean ± standard deviation

Average age of the students under study is found to be 20.80 years with a standard deviation of 2.06 years. Mean number of family members is 5.46 with 1.70 as standard deviation.

6.3 Educational and income background of parents
Table-4: Educational and income background of parents

Parameters		No. of cases	%
Background	Business family	85	26.0
	Non business family	242	74.0
Education (father)	Illiterate	13	4.0
	Matriculate	57	17.4
	Intermediate	90	27.5
	Graduate	133	40.7
	Post graduate	34	10.4
Education (mother)	Illiterate	57	17.4
	Matriculate	89	27.2
	Intermediate	82	25.1
	Graduate	83	25.4
Monthly family income (Rs.)	Post graduate	16	4.9
	Below 10000	14	4.3
	10000 to 30000	92	28.1
	30000 to 50000	110	33.6
	50000 to 80000	71	21.7
	80000 to 100000	24	7.3
	100000 to 150000	5	1.5
	150000 to 200000	1	.3
	200000 and above	10	3.1
Total		327	100.0

It may be witnessed further from the table-4 that approximately two by third of them have business family background as against Non-business family background. In case of the father educational status, maximal (40.7%) belongs to graduate stander as against minimal of illiterate (4.0%). On the contrary, maximal mothers of the students have matriculate level (27.2%) as against the minimal as post graduate (4.9%).

Maximum number of students (33.6%) is coming from the monthly family income Rs.30000 to 50000 which are followed by from Rs.10000 to 30000, Rs.50000 to 80000 with more or less above 20%. Minimum is coming from the family of above Rs.80000 as monthly income.

6.4 Comparison of entrepreneurial inclination of students with reference to demographic profile.

To study Demographic Factors Leading Towards Entrepreneurial Inclination of students, taken an inventory consisting of 145 statements/ items on 5 points Likert scale where each statement is classified into 5 agreements viz., *Strongly Agree, Somewhat Agree, Neutral, Somewhat Disagree, and Strongly Disagree*. To score the scale, response opinions are credited as 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 against the above categories respectively.

For the purpose of the present analysis, those students who opted the first two agreements is treated as *inclined* while those who opted to the remaining three, *not inclined* to entrepreneurship. Approximately 35% of the students in the sample are not inclined to entrepreneurship (based on entire 145 statements) and therefore we calculated P₃₅ (35th percentile) of the total score and found to be 541. Thus those who earned up to 541 scores (through 145 statements in the inventory) are treated as *not inclined to entrepreneurship* while those who earned more than 541 scores are treated inclined to entrepreneurship in the present study for further analysis.

Thus the whole sample is classified under *Entrepreneurial Inclination* into two categories *not inclined* and *inclined* for further analysis.

6.4.1 Entrepreneurial inclination according to District

Table-5: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise distribution of students according to districts

Parameters	Entrepreneurial Inclination			2-value	d.f.	P-value
	Not incline d	Incline d	Total			
District						
Imphal West	46(35.9%)	82(64.1%)	128(100.0%)	5.718	8	0.679
Thoubal	22(33.3%)	44(66.7%)	66(100.0%)			
Imphal East	22(37.3%)	37(62.7%)	59(100.0%)			
Bishenpur	12(36.4%)	21(63.6%)	33(100.0%)			
Ukhrul	4(33.3%)	8(66.7%)	12(100.0%)			
Tamenglong	5(62.5%)	3(37.5%)	8(100.0%)			
Churachanpur	1(14.3%)	6(85.7%)	7(100.0%)			
Senapati	1(14.3%)	6(85.7%)	7(100.0%)			
Chandel	2(28.6%)	5(71.4%)	7(100.0%)			
Total	115(35.2%)	212(64.8%)	327(100.0%)			

n: number of cases; Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage; df: degree of freedom;x²-test; P: probability of difference due to chance factors.

It is witnessed from the table-5 that the irrespective of the Entrepreneurial Inclination, highest number of students is from Imphal West which is followed by Thoubal, Imphal East, Bishenpur, Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Churachanpur, Senapati, and Chandel respectively. Again, when the comparison is made between not inclined and inclined towards entrepreneurship, 64.8% of the students in the sample have inclined towards entrepreneurship whilst 35.2%, not inclined towards entrepreneurship. This pattern is found true in all the nine districts, under consideration. Further, insignificant P=0.679 indicates that, despite the observed difference of percentages between inclined and not inclined within each district, the entrepreneurial

inclination for the nine districts is almost alike. Thus districts is blinded in the present study in the sense that the overall findings of the present study are not affected by the parameter, district.

6.4.2 Entrepreneurial inclination according to Residence variable

Table-6: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise distribution of students according to residence

Parameters		Entrepreneurial Inclination			x ² -value	d.f.	P-value
		Not inclined	Inclined	Total			
Residence	Rural	66(41.0%)	95(59.0%)	161(100.0%)	4.721	1	0.030
	Urban	49(29.5%)	117(70.5%)	166(100.0%)			
Total		115(35.2%)	212(64.8%)	327(100.0%)			

n: number of cases; Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage; df: degree of freedom;

x²-test; P: probability of difference due to chance factors

It is worthwhile to mention that the percentage of inclined to entrepreneurship for urban students (70.5%) is more than that of their counterpart rural students (59.0%). The difference is further tested by x² and found to be significant at 5% probability level as evident by P= 0.030. Thus one may conclude that Entrepreneurial Inclination for urban student is definitely higher than that of their rural counterpart.

6.4.3 Entrepreneurial inclination according Community

Table-7: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise distribution of students according to community

Parameters	Entrepreneurial Inclination			x ² -value	d.f.	P-value
	Not inclined	Incline d	Total			
Community	Meitei	90(37.3%)	151(62.7%)	241(100.0%)	4.461	0.347
	Meitei-Pangal	4(50.0%)	4(50.0%)	8(100.0%)		
	Naga	11(32.4%)	23(67.6%)	34(100.0%)		
	Kuki	5(25.0%)	15(75.0%)	20(100.0%)		
	Others	5(20.8%)	19(79.2%)	24(100.0%)		
	Total	115(35.2%)	212(64.8%)	327(100.0%)		

n: number of cases; Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage; df: degree of freedom;

X²-test; P: probability of difference due to chance factors

There is not significant impact of community on the pattern of entrepreneurial inclination. This statement is supported by the insignificant P-value (0.347). Nevertheless the table-7 highlights that among the five categories of community, considered, others community (Non-Manipuri) has the highest inclined to entrepreneurship which is followed by Kuki, Naga, Meitei, and Meitei-Pangal sustains lowest percentage.

6.4.4 Entrepreneurial inclination according Gender

Table-8: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise distribution of students according to gender

Parameters		Entrepreneurial Inclination			X ² -value	d.f.	P-value
		Not inclined	Incline d	Total			

Gender	Male	60(39.5%)	92(60.5%)	152(100.0%)	2.309	1	.129
	Female	55(31.4%)	120(68.6%)	175(100.0%)			
Total		115(35.2%)	212(64.8%)	327(100.0%)			

n: number of cases; Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage; *df*: degree of freedom; 2-test; *P*: probability of difference due to chance factors

An interesting finding is coming up as female has more inclined towards entrepreneurship than that of male as their corresponding percentages are 68.6% and 60.5%. However the observed variation is not significant statistically as evident by $P=0.129$ which is greater than 0.05, the significant level adopted. Thus one may refer that there is not variation of entrepreneurial inclination pattern between the genders.

6.4.5 Entrepreneurial inclination according Religion

Table-9: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise distribution of students according to religion

Parameters		Entrepreneurial Inclination			χ^2 -value	d.f.	<i>P</i> -value
		Not inclined	Inclined	Total			
Religion	Hindu	60(30.2%)	139(69.8%)	199(100.0%)	7.555	3	0.056
	Meitei	31(48.4%)	33(51.6%)	64(100.0%)			
	Muslim	3(27.3%)	8(72.7%)	11(100.0%)			
	Christian	19(37.3%)	32(62.7%)	51(100.0%)			
	Others	2(100.0%)	0	2(100.0%)			
Total		115(35.2%)	212(64.8%)	327(100.0%)			

c2-test could not be used as either some of the theoretical cell frequencies are < 5 or some of the observed cell frequencies are nil or both.

With respect to religion, $c2$ -test could not be applied based on all data shown in table-10 as one theoretical cell frequency is < 5 and another one observed cell frequency is found nil which appears in Others religion group. However after removing the ill-fated group i.e., others religion group, the test is further advocated and still found to be just above significant level. And therefore it is resolved that religion has nothing role towards the regulation of entrepreneurial inclination ($P=0.056$).

6.4.6 Entrepreneurial inclination according Caste

Table-10: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise distribution of students according to caste

Parameters		Entrepreneurial Inclination			χ^2 -value	d.f.	<i>P</i> -value
		Not inclined	Inclined	Total			
Caste	General	26(24.3%)	81(75.7%)	107(100.0%)	10.874	3	0.012
	Schedule Caste	17(47.2%)	19(52.8%)	36(100.0%)			
	Schedule Tribe	15(31.2%)	33(68.8%)	48(100.0%)			
	OBC	57(41.9%)	79(58.1%)	136(100.0%)			
Total		115(35.2%)	212(64.8%)	327(100.0%)			

χ^2 -test could not be used as either some of the theoretical cell frequencies are < 5 or some of the observed cell frequencies are nil or both.

With respect to religion, 2-test could not be applied based on all data shown in table-10 as one theoretical cell frequency is < 5 and another one observed cell frequency is found nil which appears in Others religion group. However after removing the ill-fated group i.e., others religion group, the test is further advocated and still found to be just above significant level. And therefore it is resolved that religion has nothing role towards the regulation of entrepreneurial inclination ($P=0.056$).

6.4.6 Entrepreneurial inclination according Caste

Table-10: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise distribution of students according to caste

Parameters		Entrepreneurial Inclination			2-value	d.f.	<i>P</i> -value
		Not inclined	Inclined	Total			
Caste	General	26(24.3%)	81(75.7%)	107(100.0%)	10.874	3	0.012
	Schedule Caste	17(47.2%)	19(52.8%)	36(100.0%)			
	Schedule Tribe	15(31.2%)	33(68.8%)	48(100.0%)			
	OBC	57(41.9%)	79(58.1%)	136(100.0%)			
Total		115(35.2%)	212(64.8%)	327(100.0%)			

n: number of cases; Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage; *df*: degree of freedom;

2-test; *P*: probability of difference due to chance factors

Caste has a definite role towards the directive of entrepreneurial inclination as marked by ($P=0.012$). Within the percentages of inclination over the four caste systems considered, the general caste has the highest (75.7%) followed by ST (68.8%), OBC (58.1%) and lowest pertains to SC (52.8%).

6.4.10 Entrepreneurial inclination according to mean±SD of age & no. of family members

Table-11: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise comparison of mean±SD of age & no. of family members

Parameters	Entrepreneurial Inclination				t-value	d.f.	P-value
	Not inclined		Inclined				
	No. of cases	Mean± SD	No. of cases	Mean± SD			
Age of students	115	21.32±2.28	212	20.52±1.88	3.387	325	0.001
Number of family members	212	5.42±1.41	160	5.49±1.84	0.347	325	0.729

n: number of cases; *df*: degree of freedom; mean ± standard deviation (Mean ± SD);

t: independent sample test; *P*: probability of difference due to chance factors

From table-11, one may deduct an fascinating inference that the younger students are undeniably more inclined to entrepreneurship as average age of students who are inclined (20.52 years) is very highly significantly younger than the average age of students who are not inclined (21.32 years). This is in agreement with the corresponding *P*-value i.e., $P=0.001$. Again, insignificant $P=0.729$ indicates there is no discrepancy of number of family members of two groups of students. In fact, each group has around five members each in their family.

6.4.11 Entrepreneurial inclination according to family background

Table-12: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise distribution of students according to family background

Parameters		Entrepreneurial Inclination			X ² -value	d.f.	P-value
		Not inclined	Inclined	Total			
Background	Business family	22(25.9%)	63(74.1%)	85(100.0%)	4.344	1	.037
	Non business family	93(38.4%)	149(61.6%)	242(100.0%)			
Total		115(35.2%)	212(64.8%)	327(100.0%)			

n: number of cases; *Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage*; *df*: degree of freedom; *2-test*; *P*: probability of difference due to chance factors

The tables-12 and 13 are confined for the information relating to family background on business and monthly family income respectively. It is reaffirmed the general convention that those who are healing from business family have more inclined towards entrepreneur. This testimonial is reinforced as those who are from background of business family have significantly higher percentage of inclined than that of those who are from background of non-business family. The observed discrepancy is significant at 5% level of significance ($P=0.037$).

6.4.12 Entrepreneurial inclination according to monthly family income

Table-13: Entrepreneurial inclination-wise distribution of students according to monthly family income

Parameters		Entrepreneurial Inclination		
		Not inclined	Inclined	Total
Monthly family income	Below 10000	10(71.4%)	4(28.6%)	14(100.0%)
	10000 to 30000	28(30.4%)	64(69.6%)	92(100.0%)
	30000 to 50000	36(32.7%)	74(67.3%)	110(100.0%)
	50000 to 80000	27(38.0%)	44(62.0%)	71(100.0%)
	80000 to 100000	5(20.8%)	19(79.2%)	24(100.0%)
	100000 to 150000	3(60.0%)	2(40.0%)	5(100.0%)
	150000 to 200000	1(100.0%)	0	1(100.0%)
	200000 and above	5(50.0%)	5(50.0%)	10(100.0%)
Total		115(35.2%)	212(64.8%)	327(100.0%)

X²-test could not be used as either some of the theoretical cell frequencies are < 5 or some of the observed cell frequencies are nil or both.

The information of monthly family income is strewn into not inclined and inclined, considered in the present study, and whether is there any discrepancy of monthly family income between not inclined and inclined, is purposively to be tested by χ^2 but due to some of the theoretical cell frequencies are less than 5 as well as one observed cell frequency is found nil and therefore the test could not be advocated. Thus explanation is made on basis of percentage only.

It is beheld from the table-13 that the students who are coming from the families having monthly income ranges of Rs.10000 to 30000, Rs.30000 to 50000, Rs.50000 to 80000, and Rs.80000 to

100000 have more number of inclined while those students who are healing from the families of monthly income ranges of below Rs.10000, Rs.100000 to 150000, and Rs.150000 to 200000 have less number of inclined. However, for Rs.200000 and above, the percentage of number of students who opted inclined and not inclined is the same as 50% each.

7. Discussion

The finding of the section 'Comparison of Entrepreneurial Inclination between the parameters of demographic profile', based on P values of χ^2 -Test at probability level of 5 % clearly shows:

The parameter districts of table-5, $P=0.679$ shows the test of the homogeneity of the population variance is not significant as $P>0.05$. Hence, overall findings of the present study shows entrepreneurial inclination of students are not affected by the parameter, district.

The test of the parameter, residence (rural & urban) in table-6, found out that those students residing in urban (70.5%) are definitely inclined higher towards entrepreneurship then their rural (59.0%) counterparts. The difference is further tested by χ^2 and found to be significant at 5% probability level as evident by $P=0.030$. Hence there is a notion that urban students are more likely to opt entrepreneurship as a career than their rural counterparts.

The test of significance for community on the pattern of entrepreneurial inclination in table-7 is not significant. This statement is supported by the insignificant P-value (0.347). It was also resolved from table-9 that religion has no cited role towards the regulation of entrepreneurial inclination ($P=0.056$). Whereas Caste has a definite role towards the directive of entrepreneurial inclination as marked by its P-value (0.012).

An interesting finding on gender in table-8 is, female are more inclined towards entrepreneurship than that of male as their corresponding percentages are 68.6% and 60.5%. However the observed variation is not significant statistically as evident by $P=0.129$ which is greater than 0.05, the significant level adopted. Thus one may refer that there is no significant variation of entrepreneurial inclination pattern between the genders.

One may deduct from table-11, a fascinating inference that the younger students are undeniably more inclined to entrepreneurship as average age of students who are inclined (20.52 years) is very highly significantly younger than the average age of students who are not inclined (21.32 years). This is in agreement with the corresponding P-value i.e., $P=0.001$. Again, insignificant $P=0.729$ for 'number of family members' indicates there is no discrepancy of two groups of students. In fact, each group has around five members each in their family.

It is reaffirmed from table-12, the general convention that those who are healing from business family have more inclined towards entrepreneur. This testimonial is reinforced as those who are from background of business family have significantly higher percentage of inclined than that of those who are from background of non-business family. The observed discrepancy is significant at 5% level of significance ($P=0.037$).

For Monthly income by table-13, the students who are coming from the families having monthly income ranges of Rs.10000 to 30000, Rs.30000 to 50000, Rs.50000 to 80000, and Rs.80000 to 100000 have more number of inclined while those students who are healing from the families of monthly income ranges of below Rs.10000, Rs.100000 to 150000, and Rs.150000 to 200000 have less number of inclined. However, for Rs.200000 and above, the percentage of number of students who opted inclined and not inclined is the same as 50% each. One cannot conclude absolutely about inclination base on family income.

8. Conclusion

The main conclusion drawn from the above study is that there is significant association between demographic variables such as

residence (rural & urban), caste and family background (Business and Non-Business). One fascinating significant association is that the younger students are undeniably more inclined to entrepreneurship than older ones, as supported by the comparison of 'mean \pm SD' of age. However, the study found no significant association between districts, gender, community, religion, number of family members and family income level. So it can be concluded that in order to boost the increase of entrepreneurial growth in the state in particular and nation in general there is a vital need for the movement and encouragement of more entrepreneurially oriented course of action from school level onwards. So that our future generations in particular would be more value added with higher entrepreneurial inclination at an early age and ripe the fruit of this dynamic wealth creating process sooner than later by becoming entrepreneurs and carry forward the landscape to a new level of development.

9. Limitation of the study and direction for further studies

The research findings was based on a focus study of 'commerce & management' graduates and post graduates students only confined to four valley districts of Manipur. Further studies can be carried out to more students both geographically and other stream of studies as well etc.

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