

Original Research Article

## Trend and Development of Entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh: An Analytical Study

Dr. Wangda Gyatso Gyana\*

Sr. Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India

Article History

Received: 14.10.2021

Accepted: 23.11.2021

Published: 31.12.2021

Journal homepage:

[https:// www.easpublisher.com](https://www.easpublisher.com)

Quick Response Code



**Abstract:** Entrepreneurship has been identified as one of the most important tools for economic development, employment creation, innovation and social change in the developing countries. Entrepreneurship holds special importance in the North Eastern Region of India as they are not well developed in the industrial sector, geographically isolated and traditional livelihood systems dominate. Arunachal Pradesh being the biggest state by geographical area in the North East region has enormous natural resource potential, rich bio-diversity, cultural diversity and tourism potential. Despite all these benefits, the state has had poor industrial growth in the past due to infrastructural constraints, lack of market connectivity, availability of finance, and overreliance on public sector jobs. But over the last few years, entrepreneurship has become increasingly a policy focus for encouraging self-employment, economic diversification and inclusive growth. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has started several initiatives like Arunachal Pradesh Entrepreneurship Development Programme (APEDP), Startup Arunachal Policy and various skill development programmes, which have helped in creating a conducive environment for entrepreneurship. This study is an analytical study that has been conducted by reviewing literature, analysing policy interventions, opportunities and constraints and assessment of the emerging entrepreneurial landscape in Arunachal Pradesh. The approach of the study is descriptive and analytical using secondary data obtained from government documents, policy documents, research articles and institutional publications. The results indicate that the agriculture, horticulture, tourism, handloom, handicrafts, bamboo based industries and digital enterprise are the areas that hold potential for entrepreneurship growth. But a lack of infrastructure, funding, skill development, market and institutional support remain to be a constraint in the growth of entrepreneurship. The study concludes that a holistic approach is needed which will involve the government, educational institutions, financial institutions and participation by the private sector to sustain entrepreneurship-led development in Arunachal Pradesh.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, economic development in Arunachal Pradesh, startups, MSMEs, Innovation, employment generation in North East India.

**Copyright © 2021 The Author(s):** This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

## INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship has emerged as one of the most powerful forces for economic growth and structural change in modern economies. Entrepreneurship is not just about starting up a new business, but also innovation, resource mobilization, taking risks, identifying opportunities and building value. Schumpeter (1934) believes the entrepreneurs are innovators who bring new combinations of resources, products, markets, and production methods that encourage economic development. Drucker (1985) also claimed that

entrepreneurship entails the systematic exploitation of opportunities created by change and innovation.

Entrepreneurship is very important in the developing world because of its role in solving the problem of unemployment, self-reliance, productivity and earnings. Entrepreneurial activity is an instrument that the Government of many countries are increasingly adopting as a means of achieving sustainable economic growth and social development. The government of India has been promoting entrepreneurship through various policy initiatives, including Startup India, Make in India,

\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Wangda Gyatso Gyana

Sr. Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India

Skill India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat. The government of India has been promoting entrepreneurship through various policies, including Startup India, Make in India, Skill India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat. The objective of these programmes is to establish an environment conducive to innovation, enterprise development and job creation.

The North-Eastern Region (NER) of India is a special scenario for entrepreneurial development. The region has historically been plagued with development issues despite its rich natural resources and strategic geographical location, because of geographical remoteness, poor infrastructure, isolation of markets, and socio-political complexities. As a result, entrepreneurship has become a promising approach towards boosting the rate of economic growth and minimizing the reliance on government jobs.

Arunachal Pradesh is a special place in NER due to its rich cultural heritage, enormous tourism potential and huge natural resources. The state has diverse tribal population, rich forest resources, good agricultural land and rich hydropower potential. Yet, industrialization is still not well advanced, with a significant number of people still relying on working in the agriculture or government sectors.

Entrepreneurship is a key element of the economic transformation process which has been constantly promoted by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh. Recent steps taken like Arunachal Pradesh Entrepreneurship Development Programme (APEDP), Startup Arunachal Policy, and entrepreneurship development-oriented incubation centres can be seen as an entrepreneurial approach to development. These are the initiatives that are targeted to develop entrepreneurial skills, to facilitate innovation and to establish sustainable livelihoods for the youth.

In this background, the present study aims at studying the development of entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh, analyzing the opportunities and problems of entrepreneurship development and to make an appraisal about the effectiveness of policy measures in facilitating entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The idea of entrepreneurship is continuously changing. Cantillon (1755) considered entrepreneurs to be risk takers, while Schumpeter (1934) saw entrepreneurs as innovators who bring dynamism to the economy. Later Kirzner (1973) highlighted the entrepreneur's contribution in identifying and capitalizing on market opportunities.

Modern entrepreneurship is the process of a person identifying an opportunity, gathering the resources, managing the risk and generating value

through an innovative business venture. It brings jobs, innovation, productivity and regional development to economic development (Hisrich *et al.*, 2017).

Entrepreneurship in the context of Arunachal Pradesh can be defined as the creation of sustainable enterprises by individuals/ communities using local resources, indigenous knowledge and innovative ideas to generate income and employment.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The idea of entrepreneurship has been extensively researched at the economic, sociological, psychological and managerial level. The literature offers useful insights into the impact of entrepreneurship on economic development, job creation, innovation, and transformations to regions.

Schumpeter (1934) considered entrepreneurship as the driving force in economic development. His theory states that entrepreneurs bring innovations to the marketplaces that alter the market structure and generate new possibilities for economic growth. His idea of "creative destruction" is still one of the most significant frameworks in entrepreneurship studies.

Knight (1921) highlighted the importance of uncertainty and risk bearing in an entrepreneur's decision-making process. He claimed that entrepreneurs are successful in making profits as they take risks and work in uncertain situations.

McClelland (1961) pointed out the psychological aspects of entrepreneurship including achievement needs. His theory is that societies that have a larger share of achievement oriented people are more entrepreneurial and more economically advanced.

Drucker (1985) defined entrepreneurship as a field in which opportunities in social, technological and economic shifts are recognized and acted upon. He stressed that innovation is the essence of entrepreneurship.

According to Hisrich, Peters, and Shepherd (2020), entrepreneurship is the activity of organizing and operating a new business enterprise in the hope of realizing a profit.

Entrepreneurship is important to economic growth due to its role in improving innovation, competition, and knowledge diffusion, according to Acs and Audretsch (2003). They stressed the importance of entrepreneurial activities for the development of the region.

The notion of entrepreneurial capital was first introduced by Audretsch and Keilbach (2004), who showed its positive association with regional economic

performance. In their study, they emphasized the role of entrepreneurial ecosystem in innovation and growth.

Shane and Venkataraman (2000) have introduced an opportunity-based view of entrepreneurship, which suggests that entrepreneurial activity entails opportunity discovery, opportunity evaluation, and opportunity exploitation.

Entrepreneurship has become an important dimension of economic development in the Indian context and has gained increasing importance. Entrepreneurship is a factor that aids the employment, poverty alleviation and industrial diversification in India as observed by Desai (2009). The author stressed the importance of institutional support and entrepreneurial education.

Entrepreneurship education has been brought to the fore as an important factor for developing entrepreneurial attitudes and capabilities among the young by Mitra and Matlay (2004). They conclude that education programmes have the potential to improve entrepreneurial intentions and entrepreneurship outcomes.

In the North-Eastern Region, there are a number of studies that have investigated the challenges and opportunities of entrepreneurship. Bhattacharjee and Sharma (2016) pointed out that the region has significant entrepreneurial potential due to its natural resources, cultural diversity and strategic location. But the stunted growth of entrepreneurship is due to infrastructural problems and market constraints.

Bora (2017) had studied entrepreneurship development in Northeast India and concluded that lack of finance, lack of industrial infrastructure and lack of awareness among entrepreneurs are the major hindering factors in the entrepreneurship development in the region.

Das (2018) highlighted the necessity of the tourism entrepreneurship in the North-East and felt eco-tourism, cultural tourism and community-based tourism can be a great source of employment in the region.

Research in Arunachal Pradesh is still limited. Singh and Tayeng (2019) noted that entrepreneurship in the state is largely in the traditional sectors such as handloom, handicrafts, agriculture and small business sector. The authors found that poor transportation infrastructure and lack of market access are the main challenges.

Taba (2020) had studied the contribution of women's self-help groups in the women entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh. The results of the Study revealed that SHGs have a significant impact on income

generation, financial inclusion, empowerment of women.

Rina and Megu (2021) studied youth entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh, and found that the aspiration to become an entrepreneur is growing among the educated youth of the State because of the changing economic environment and government-supported entrepreneurship initiatives.

Policy documents suggest that the focus is shifting toward the development of start-ups and innovation-based entrepreneurship more and more recently. APEDP and Startup Arunachal are the initiatives to bring about a change in focus towards the ecosystem approach to entrepreneurial development. These programmes offer incubation space, mentoring, networking and financial help to the aspiring entrepreneurs.

The literature reviewed indicates that entrepreneurship can be a powerful tool in achieving the economic diversification and employment generation process in Arunachal Pradesh. Despite this, there is a lack of cohesive studies that provide a broad picture of entrepreneurial development in the state rather than specific sector/ programme based studies.

## RESEARCH GAP

After checking the literature, there are a number of gaps. Most studies conducted are more about entrepreneurship in Northeast India as a whole rather than exclusively on Arunachal Pradesh. There is a lack of research into the effect of recent entrepreneurship policies and start-up programs in the state. The existing studies tend to focus on the traditional sectors like handloom and handicrafts and fail to adequately address emerging sectors like digital entrepreneurship and startups. Lack of analysis of entrepreneurial ecosystem and lack of institutional support mechanisms available in Arunachal Pradesh are the key problems for set up of new startups. There is a lack of in-depth analytical research that integrates opportunities, challenges, government initiatives and future prospects.

The present study tries to bridge the above gaps by coming up with an integrated assessment of entrepreneurship development in Arunachal Pradesh.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives are taken into consideration on the basis of research gap.

1. To understand the status, trend and development of entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh with special reference on traditional businesses, MSMEs, Start-ups, Tourism, Agriculture and Horticulture, Handloom and Handicrafts.
2. To assess the impact of government policies and entrepreneurship promotion programmes and recommends appropriate policy options to enhance the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Arunachal Pradesh.

3. To explore the challenges that affect entrepreneurial growth in the state such as infrastructure, finance, market access, skill development, technological adoption and institutional support.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Research Design:** The research design used is descriptive and analytical research design in order to evaluate the development of entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh. The methodology is directed at understanding entrepreneurial trends, opportunities, challenges, policy initiatives and future prospects by systematically reviewing existing literature and policy documents.

**Sources and Nature of Data:** All the information for the study has been obtained from secondary sources which are reliable and includes the following:

- i. Government Reports and Policy documents of Arunachal Pradesh.
- ii. The works of the Ministry of MSME, Government of India.
- iii. Reports of Arunachal Pradesh Entrepreneurship Development Programme (APEDP).
- iv. Arunachal Startup Policy documents and Implementation reports.
- v. Research articles in national/International journals.
- vi. Institutional reports, academic databases, and books.
- vii. Reports from NITI Aayog, NABARD, RBI, World Bank etc. development agencies.

**Analysis of collected information:** Qualitative, Descriptive and Comparative analysis have been used. The study looks into sector-wise entrepreneurial development, growth and challenges, policy interventions and its impact on economic development and employment generation in the state.

**Scope of the Study:** The research work is limited to the scope of the following aspects of entrepreneurship development in Arunachal Pradesh with a special focus on: Agriculture and horticulture entrepreneurship, Tourism enterprises, Handloom and handicraft industries, MSMEs and startups, Women entrepreneurship and Government sponsored entrepreneurial initiatives and policies.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Development and Growth of Entrepreneurship

Traditionally, the business activities of the entrepreneurs in Arunachal Pradesh have been mainly in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, handloom, handicrafts and small scale business. Economic liberalization, technological progress and policy encouragement, however, have opened up more opportunities for entrepreneurs in a number of additional sectors.

APEDP courses in the recent years show growing involvement in start-ups in agriculture, tourism, handicrafts, healthcare, digital services, biotechnology, drone technology, sustainable business and enterprises, and eco-resorts. The mushroom project, the kiwi project, eco-tourism ventures, hand-loom industries, agri-tech start-ups and bamboo industries are indicative of the diversification of entrepreneurship in the state. (startup.arunachal.gov.in)

The government has taken initiatives for launching APEDP 4.0 and later others which shows the government's attempt to increase the entrepreneurial involvement and promote innovation-based economic development (arunachaltimes.in)

**1.1 Traditional Entrepreneurial Activities:** In Arunachal Pradesh, the traditional entrepreneurial activities are linked to the traditional knowledge systems and livelihoods of the region. The major business activities were handloom weaving, making of handicrafts, production of bamboo products, agricultural activities, horticulture, and local trade. There was also a good role of the traditional enterprises in preserving the tribal culture and earning additional income. But these activities were mostly unorganized and there was little market-oriented production.

**1.2 Agricultural and Horticultural Entrepreneurship:** Agriculture and horticulture is the mainstay of the economy of Arunachal Pradesh and the opportunities for entrepreneurial development are great. The climatic conditions, fertile soils and variety of agro-ecological zones provided in the state enables the production of high value crops like Kiwi, Orange, Apple, Pineapple, Ginger and Large cardamom. With rising market demand for organic and natural products, the entrepreneurial potential of these sectors has been further improved. There has been a surge of possibilities in the food processing, packaging, cold storage, value addition and export-oriented agribusiness sectors. Agricultural entrepreneurship can be a significant contributor to employment creation, improved farm income, and rural development by maximizing the utilization of production inputs and development of the value chains. Hence, the agripreneurship has gained momentum as a good option of economic diversification and self-employment in Arunachal Pradesh. Food processing and packaging, value addition, cold storage and marketing of organic products are areas where entrepreneurial possibilities have arisen.

**1.3 Tourism Entrepreneurship:** Tourism has emerged as one of the most dynamic sectors in contributing entrepreneurial growth in Arunachal Pradesh. The state is known for its rich cultural heritage, its traditions, its scenic beauty, its biodiversity, and its adventure activities, all of which make it an attractive tourist destination for both domestic and international tourists. This has paved the way for the local entrepreneurs to

build homestay, eco-tourism business, travel agency, adventure tourism business, handicraft outlet and hospitality business etc. which have become notable big opportunities in the local business. Tourism entrepreneurship helps in the preservation of culture, sustainable use of resources, and employment and income generation. The growth of the community-based tourism programmes further illustrates the tourism's role as a catalyst to inclusive economic development. Tourism entrepreneurship also adds jobs and helps to preserve culture.

Eco-tourism has the potential to make a major contribution to income generation, job creation and environmental protection, it is said. Homestay, eco-resort, travel service, adventure tourism and culture tourism, hospitality enterprises are some of the entrepreneurial opportunities.

#### **1.4 Handloom and Handicraft Enterprises:**

Production of Handloom and Handicrafts is still a significant business activity of the tribal communities. Conventional fabrics and handicrafts are intrinsically connected with cultural values and market potentials.

There is a facilitation of product diversification, skill development and market linkage under the government support programme.

**1.5 Startup Ecosystem Development:** Recent years have witnessed the emergence of a startup culture in Arunachal Pradesh. APEDP has established institutional support for promoting innovation and entrepreneurship in Startup Arunachal. New businesses have been sprouting in sectors like Agri-business, Food processing, Tourism industry, Digital services, E-commerce etc. and Sustainable products. The rising involvement of the educated youth is an outcome of shift in attitude towards entrepreneurship.

**1.6 Bamboo and Forest Based Industries (FBI):** The state of Arunachal Pradesh has huge bamboo resources which can be utilized for entrepreneurial activities in various sectors like furniture, handicrafts, building materials, biomass, and eco-friendly packaging. There are opportunities to sustainably use forest resources and achieve environmental conservation and develop livelihoods.

**1.7 Information Technology & Digital Entrepreneurship:** Digital transformation has created new opportunities for entrepreneurship in the state. Youth entrepreneurship can be fostered in information technology, digital services, e-commerce, online education and digital marketing. The state's start-up ecosystem is now proactively nurturing technology-driven businesses and start-up innovation (startup.arunachal.gov.in).

**1.8 Women Entrepreneurship:** Women entrepreneurs have been seen playing a significant role in the economic development of Arunachal Pradesh with their involvement in handloom, handicrafts, food processing and self-help group (SHG) based businesses. There has been a growing emphasis on the promotion of women entrepreneurship through skill building, financial aid and market linkage programs by the governments. The relevance of SHGs in terms of economic transformation and grass root entrepreneurship has been discussed in recent times. The Times of India)

## **2. Government Initiatives and Policy Support**

The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has launched various programmes for fostering entrepreneurship.

### **2.1 Arunachal Pradesh Entrepreneurship Development Programme (APEDP):**

Arunachal Pradesh Entrepreneurship Development Programme (APEDP) was started in order to build a thriving entrepreneurial ecosystem in the state and to offer all-round support for the aspiring entrepreneurs. The programme comprises of start-up challenges, pre-incubation, incubation, mentorship and financial support. It specifically targets youth as job creators and to create sustainable livelihood opportunities (arunachalplan.gov.in)

### **2.2 Arunachal Pradesh Innovation and Investment Park (APIIP):**

APIIP is the state's flagship incubator which provides infrastructure, mentorship, networking, capacity building workshops and investment facilitation services. The institution is now an integral part of the state's startup ecosystem (startup.arunachal.gov.in).

**2.3 Startup Policy:** The Startup Policy aims to build an innovative and entrepreneurial environment by enacting policy support, financial incentives, ecosystem development and institutional collaboration (startup.arunachal.gov.in).

The latest estimates put APIIP's assistance to over a hundred start-ups in different business areas including agriculture, tourism, handicrafts, information technology and other areas, with a significant number being the production of women (The Times of India).

A special emphasis has been placed on empowering women entrepreneurs by way of self-help groups, entrepreneurship development programmes and financial inclusion programmes. All these interventions have contributed to a substantial increase in entrepreneurial awareness and involvement in various state economy sectors.

## **FINDINGS**

The study shows that in the last ten years the landscape of entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh has changed drastically. The handloom weaving, handicrafts, bamboo products, and agriculture sector,

which are very much part of the traditional livelihoods, are playing a significant role in the economy of the state, but the emerging sectors like tourism, food processing, digital services, and start-ups are also contributing to the entrepreneurial growth. Through the initiatives of the government, knowledge has been spread and a shift towards educated youth looking into entrepreneurship as a career choice has been observed. The analysis also reveals that women entrepreneurs are increasingly contributing to economic development in the local through the medium of self-help groups and micro-entrepreneurs. Despite these positive prospects, there are still a number of impediments to entrepreneurial growth. These include poor transportation and communication facilities, poor access to finance, poor market linkages, less advanced entrepreneurial skills and less private investments. The results are aligned with the conclusions that effective resource management, managerial skills, and technological advancements play a crucial role in enhancing the performance and sustainability of enterprises. As a result, the ecosystem approach of entrepreneurship development, both government and financial institutions, educational institutions and private sector institutions are required in Arunachal Pradesh.

### 3. CHALLENGES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

There are many hurdles in the entrepreneurship development in Arunachal Pradesh, notwithstanding huge opportunities.

**3.1 Lack of Infrastructure:** Lack of infrastructure is one of the most important constraints to entrepreneurial development. The poor road connectivity, unreliable electricity supply, inadequate storage facilities and limited industrial infrastructure are responsible for high operational costs and less competitiveness.

**3.2 Inability to get financing:** Access to institutional finance is still a major constraint for the entrepreneurial aspirants. Lack of collateral, financial literacy and banking penetration are some of the common hurdles for many startups to secure loans. The lack of financial resources is a major concern for rural entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises.

**3.3 Geographical isolation:** This makes transportation more expensive and makes it difficult for farmers to reach bigger markets. It is not easy for entrepreneurs to be able to market beyond local markets.

**3.4 Lack of Skills:** Many budding entrepreneurs are lacking in skills such as managerial skills, business planning skills, financial management skills and marketing knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct continuous education and training on entrepreneurship.

**3.5 Limited Technological Adoption:** Limited technological adoption and digital literacy are barriers to

productivity and innovation. It is difficult for entrepreneurs to include modern technology in their business.

**3.6 Socio-Cultural Factors:** Preference for government jobs has been a disincentive to entrepreneurship and risk-taking. Shifting the mindset of the society towards entrepreneurship is still a challenge in the long run entrepreneurial development.

### POLICY IMPLICATIONS

**1. Enhancing Physical Infrastructure:** Enhancing the road connectivity, transportation, warehousing and logistics infrastructure to support businesses and market access.

**2. Improve Digital Infrastructure:** Strengthen internet connectivity and digital services, especially in remote and rural areas, to promote e-commerce and digital entrepreneurship.

**3. Access to Finance:** Set up entrepreneurship credit facilities, venture capital funds, start-up financing and loan services without requiring collateral for young entrepreneurs.

**4. Promote entrepreneurship education:** Incorporate entrepreneurship education, innovation management and business planning in school, colleges and universities curriculum.

**5. Increasing Incubation and Mentorship Support:** More Incubation Centres, Innovation Hubs and Mentoring Networks to support aspiring entrepreneurs.

**6. Encourage Agripreneurship:** Promote value addition, food processing, organic farming, cold storages and agricultural marketing system to boost entrepreneurship among farmers in the rural areas.

**7. Tourism entrepreneurship:** Promote and strengthen tourism entrepreneurship (eco-tourism, cultural tourism, homestay and community-based tourism) by providing training, branding and financial support.

**8. Promote Women Entrepreneurship:** Engage in targeted training programmes, financial assistance, marketing support and building of self-help groups for women entrepreneurs.

**9. Promoting Market Linkages:** Enhancing linkages between local food producers and national and international markets through trade fairs, digital platforms and export promotion programmes, etc.

**10. Stimulation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Promote collaboration between Government institutions, educational institutions, financial institutions and the private sector for promoting entrepreneurship.

**11. Promote Innovation and Technology Adoption:** Promote startups and MSMEs to adopt modern technologies, digital tools and innovative business models for enhancing their competitiveness.

**12. Establishing Sectoral Entrepreneurial Clusters:** Encourage clusters with bamboo products, handicrafts, horticulture, tourism and food processing industries to create economies of scale and improve market penetration.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The presented study is purely based on secondary sources of data and no primary field survey nor entrepreneurs' interviews are conducted.
2. Both the findings are based on published reports, policy documents and institutional databases that are available, reliable and accurate.
3. The study is limited to the state of Arunachal Pradesh and the results of the study may not be directly extrapolated to the other Northeast states of India.
4. No quantitative econometric analysis of entrepreneurial performance and no statistical modelling has been done.
5. Changes in the startup ecosystem and entrepreneurship policies over time may lead to changes that are not captured in the study.
6. Some informal and indigenous entrepreneurial activities that are not part of the formal sector could be under-reported in secondary sources.
7. Detailed comparison between sector specific performance indicators and enterprise level financial information was not available.
8. The study focuses mainly on opportunities, challenges and policy initiatives and not on the long-term effect of entrepreneurship programmes based on longitudinal analysis.

## CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship has become a tool in nature for socio-economic transformation in Arunachal Pradesh. The State has significant entrepreneurial potential due to its rich cultural heritage, biodiversity, geographical location and natural resources. The Government's initiatives like APEDP, Startup Arunachal, Skill Development Programmes and promotion schemes for MSMEs have been quite helpful in building a conducive ecosystem for entrepreneurship. But enterprise growth is still being hampered by persistent problems with infrastructure, finance, market access and entrepreneurial skills. With regards to the insights gained by Mandal and his associates on resource optimizing, innovation and sustainable development management through entrepreneurship, it may be argued that both financial and institutional support and efficient use of available resources and application of modern technologies are necessary for entrepreneurship-led development. Entrepreneurship has the potential to be a transformative force for employment creation, diminishing regional disparities, and inclusive and sustainable development in Arunachal Pradesh with continued policy support, better infrastructure, improved institutional linkages, and strengthened entrepreneurial skills.

## REFERENCES

1. Acs, Z. J., & Audretsch, D. B. (Eds.). (2003). *Handbook of entrepreneurship research*. Kluwer Academic Publishers.

2. Asian Development Bank. (2021). *Entrepreneurship and regional development in Asia*. <https://www.adb.org>
3. Audretsch, D. B., & Keilbach, M. (2004). Entrepreneurship capital and economic performance. *Regional Studies*, 38(8), 949–959. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0034340042000280956>
4. Bhattacharjee, J., & Sharma, R. (2016). Entrepreneurship development in North East India: Prospects and challenges. *International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management*, 7(5), 45–52.
5. Bora, P. (2017). Entrepreneurship in Northeast India: Challenges and opportunities. *Indian Journal of Economics and Development*, 13(2), 256–263.
6. Cantillon, R. (1931). *Essai sur la nature du commerce en général* (H. Higgs, Trans.). Macmillan. (Original work published 1755)
7. Das, D. (2018). Tourism entrepreneurship and sustainable development in Northeast India. *Journal of Tourism Studies*, 29(1), 65–79.
8. Desai, V. (2009). *Dynamics of entrepreneurial development and management*. Himalaya Publishing House.
9. Drucker, P. F. (1985). *Innovation and entrepreneurship: Practice and principles*. Harper & Row.
10. Government of Arunachal Pradesh. (n.d.). *Arunachal Pradesh Entrepreneurship Development Programme (APEDP)*. Department of Planning, Investment and Finance. Retrieved from <https://apedp.arunachal.gov.in>
11. Government of Arunachal Pradesh. (n.d.). *Arunachal Pradesh Startup Policy and APIIP*. Retrieved from <https://startuparunachal.nic.in>
12. Hisrich, R. D., Peters, M. P., & Shepherd, D. A. (2020). *Entrepreneurship* (11th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
13. Isenberg, D. J. (2010). How to start an entrepreneurial revolution. *Harvard Business Review*, 88(6), 40–50. <https://hbr.org/2010/06/how-to-start-an-entrepreneurial-revolution>
14. Kirzner, I. M. (1973). *Competition and entrepreneurship*. University of Chicago Press.
15. Knight, F. H. (1921). *Risk, uncertainty and profit*. Houghton Mifflin.
16. Kuratko, D. F. (2021). *Entrepreneurship: Theory, process, and practice* (12th ed.). Cengage Learning.
17. McClelland, D. C. (1961). *The achieving society*. Van Nostrand.
18. Mitra, J., & Matlay, H. (2004). Entrepreneurial and vocational education and training. *Education + Training*, 46(8/9), 518–529. <https://doi.org/10.1108/00400910410569678>
19. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2019). *Entrepreneurship at a glance 2019*. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/a8e9d81d-en>
20. Rina, T., & Megu, N. (2021). Youth entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh: Emerging

- opportunities and constraints. *International Journal of Rural Development*, 18(2), 77–89.
21. Schumpeter, J. A. (1934). *The theory of economic development*. Harvard University Press.
22. Shane, S. (2012). Reflections on entrepreneurship research. *Academy of Management Review*, 37(1), 10–20. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2011.0078>
23. Shane, S., & Venkataraman, S. (2000). The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research. *Academy of Management Review*, 25(1), 217–226. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2000.2791611>
24. Singh, T., & Tayeng, P. (2019). Entrepreneurship development in Arunachal Pradesh: Issues and prospects. *Journal of Northeast Studies*, 11(2), 33–49.
25. Taba, Y. (2020). Self-help groups and women entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Social Development*, 20(1), 88–102.
26. United Nations Development Programme. (2021). *Human development and entrepreneurship*. <https://www.undp.org>
27. World Bank. (2020). *Doing business 2020*. World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1440-2>

---

**Cite This Article:** Wangda Gyatso Gyana (2021). Trend and Development of Entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh: An Analytical Study. *East African Scholars J Edu Humanit Lit*, 4(12): 501-508.

---