
Entrepreneurialism: It's Contribution to Community Development

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Abstract — Entrepreneurialism is a state of an individual's feeling in making his ideas into reality. Entrepreneurs are the people who build and create unique and innovative products and services that may satisfy the need of a particular market. These individual creates an ecosystem that is participative and need each other to work. It helps a community to develop and grow. Building entrepreneurial ecosystem that is beneficial to the community and its members has contributors that includes; conducive culture, quality of human capital, the extent and kind of policy, the availability of finance, the support from its people and government and venture friendly market. By creating this kind of healthy ecosystem for entrepreneurs, it creates a unique community that values the importance of their society in doing business. In this journal we will investigate and define the different entrepreneurial ecosystem's domain and its contribution to community development including the culture, behavior and attitude it create.

Keywords: *Community Development, Entrepreneurialism, Entrepreneurial ecosystem*

I. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurialism is a state of an individual's spirit in making his ideas into reality. People who become entrepreneurs are radical thinkers (Morato Jr., 2015). They think out of the box. They are unconventional in a sense that they have crazy ideas that might work or satisfy a market's needs. They are not afraid to take risk, maximize various factors in a very creative way including ideas for chance of being accepted by its target and generate profit (Alambi, 2017).

Entrepreneurship was recognized today as a vital for local economy as well in the national (Gruidl, Stout, & Markley, 2015). Its significance can be seen in the Philippines. According to MSMEs statistics of 2016, 99.57% are a business belongs to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and it provides 63.28% of total employment (Department of Trade and Industry 2016). The opportunity of changing the life of an individual is one of the primary reasons why people venture to entrepreneurship.

Along with the nations in the Asia, the Philippines leads in burgeoning entrepreneurship rate (12%) and are 2nd in early-stage entrepreneurial activity. Though, the high discontinuance rate of 12.3% has led to a low conventional business ownership pace. Most entrepreneurs in the Philippines (43.6%) start a business out of necessity in the absence of other opportunities to earn a living.

Community with a pool of entrepreneurs are most likely to develop and have a healthy economy that is reflected to its infrastructures, health care, social welfare and education. A healthy community of entrepreneurs is composed of society and culture which, determined the behaviour and attitude of the members of the community toward entrepreneurialism and or employment.

Society and culture plays an important role in the success or failure of one entrepreneur. Entrepreneurial cultures were formed to a set of norms and values revolve not only on creativity and innovation but also on risk taking and uncertainty (ASHE, 2009).

Culture is a behavior of belief characteristics that is unique with a social group (Dictionary.com). The theory of culture and progress has repercussion; cultures are always into consideration for the state of the economy both local and international. The importance of family and the community in shaping attitudes and other factors such as government policies can raise the return to non-entrepreneurship all emphasize this difference as one would expect.

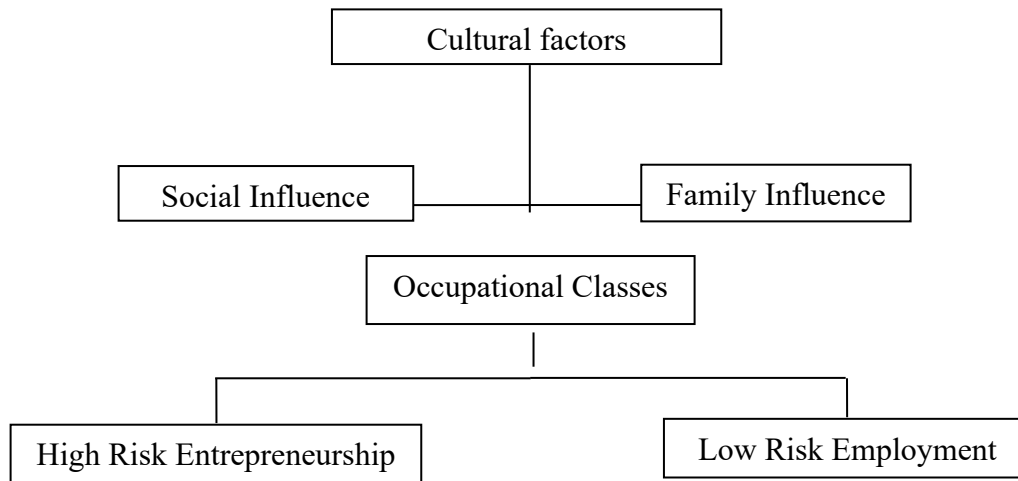


Figure 1 shows that cultural factor can influence one's decision of choosing whether to take the risk that is with being an entrepreneur (high risk) or to be employed to a company and have a stable source of income (low risk). The view of entrepreneurial risk is somehow influenced by the family background of an individual. Children born and raised in an entrepreneurial set-up or have parents who are entrepreneurs, they are more likely to embody the entrepreneurialism their parents have. Likewise, individuals who come from a salary-wage working family, have a bigger chance to follow the steps of their family members. Social influence takes place when an individual was exposed to different views and environment and may influence his decision (Chakraborty, Yehoue, & Thompson, 2015).

Society is a structured relations and institutions among a huge commune of individuals which cannot be decreased to a simple collection or amassed of citizens (RevisedSociology, 2017). Both Entrepreneurs and Society need each other because one cannot function without the other. They are interrelated. Entrepreneurs need the society to establish a venture while society cannot function without the presence of entrepreneurs (Alambi, 2017).

With the interrelation and definition of the society, culture and entrepreneurialism as determinants of community economic growth and stability, an environment of entrepreneurial ecosystem will take place. A healthy entrepreneurial ecosystem will benefit the society and its people. In the same note, if the ecosystem is unhealthy, its stakeholders will be affected and shaken.

Literature Review

The foregoing literature and studies provided the researcher the necessary insights and ideas towards the conceptualization of the present study. Some researchers and cases that are in connection with the subject matter are highlighted to support the research's questions and objectives. These will also be used as valuable background information in the interpretation and analysis of the findings of the study.

Entrepreneur & Entrepreneurship

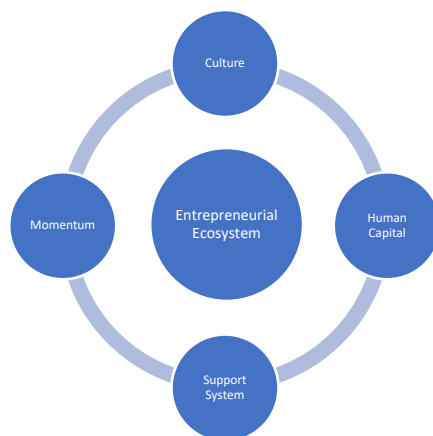
There are several definition of Entrepreneurs and it depends on the culture and economic situation has but Morato (2015) defines entrepreneur as, self-initiators, innovative thinkers and successful doers. They usually go beyond usual mode of things. They do crazy stuff. They are not afraid to take risk because failure for them is an obstacle that can be overcome. At the end of the day, entrepreneurs create, build, innovate and replicate. A key focus is on how various individuals and groups identify and commit to an opportunity, how the entrepreneurial organization gains access and functional control over a network of resources that are not within its hierarchical control and the way in which participants are rewarded. The entrepreneurial organization focuses on opportunities, not resources.

Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

An ecosystem as the complex of living organism, their environment and their interconnection and it's system of elements consist of minerals, climate, soil, hydrogen, sunlight including organisms that interrelated and interact together (Britannica, 2017), entrepreneurial ecosystem describes as an environment that is nurturing for emerging businesses with emergence of interrelationship and connectivity. An entrepreneur performs well when they have access to the resource they need and function in a community that is sympathetic. To increase sustainable entrepreneurship in a community, it is seldom adequate to change just one element in the ecosystem. Instead, community developers and local leaders must change numerous elements

concurrently. (Gruidl, Stout, & Markley, 2015) The entrepreneurial ecosystem requires a lot of things, but can be classified into four (4) types: Culture (sunlight), Human Capital (soil), Support Systems (Hydrogen), and Momentum (other interrelated and those with interaction as part of the ecosystem). Figure shows the connectivity of the four components of an ecosystem wherein entrepreneurialism is prevalent. These components are interconnected with each other and if one of these are absent, then a health and unbalance ecosystem for entrepreneur will occur. Culture is very important in creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem because each society has own set of norms, behaviour regarding entrepreneurship. Creating a culture of entrepreneurship should exert efforts e.g. extending help to entrepreneurs through financial, technological, technical, training, consultancy etc. Support systems are group of people or individual that are willing to lend a helping hand to the struggling entrepreneurs. Family and the community can be a great help to the entrepreneur to be motivated and mobilized. Human capital is very necessary in building a healthy entrepreneurial ecosystem because a talent pool will support the business with all their heart and passion. Momentum is plays a vital role to an individual in creating entrepreneurial ecosystem.

FIGURE 2
COMPOSITION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ECOSYSTEM

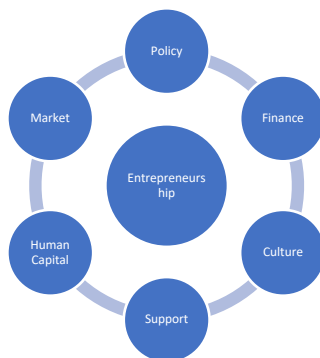


Source: Developed by the author based on the theories presented at http://s3-euw1-ap-pe-ws4-cws-documents.ri-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/9780415703550/Corrected_Chapter_17.pdf

This ecosystem needs the four elements to work perfectly and policy makers and members of the community should acknowledge that in active economy, churn will occur. Choosing to support only the most promising ideas and enterprises is never a successful strategy. Leaders should encourage everyone to participate in the ecosystem. Because the more number of contributor, the more vibrant the ecosystem and the community including its stakeholder will benefit more than anyone else.

Based on the article wrote by Isenberg (2015) entrepreneurial ecosystem actually consists of more than 100 elements but he group that into six (6) general domains: Culture, policies and leadership, finance, human capital, markets and supports.

FIGURE 3
DOMAINS OF THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP ECOSYSTEM



Source: <https://blogs-images.forbes.com/danisenberg/files/2011/05/EES-Domains-and-Pillars-only1.jpg>

According to Isenberg (2015) each entrepreneurial ecosystem is distinctive depends on the culture of the community, the availability of financial capital the support from the community and of the government the quality of manpower supply and the adaptive and venture friendly of the market. The entrepreneurial ecosystem also evolves depending on the needs of the society and the availability of the resources. For example Israel's ecosystem for entrepreneur evolved in the 70s' with no natural resources and far from markets for its goods. China's entrepreneurial ecosystem is still evolving and developing due to the diverse regional policies and totalitarian form of system.

Success of this kind of entrepreneurial ecosystem is in the fate of the six domains that are also interrelated. When the realm has are robust community leaders do not need to invest to sustain and nurture it. It will be self-sustaining and the community and its members will benefit. The amalgamation of entrepreneur-focused and place will have weighing results in the community. Each party should continuously improve and leverage the resources and helping their clients for the concerted system to sustain itself (Scott, 2012).

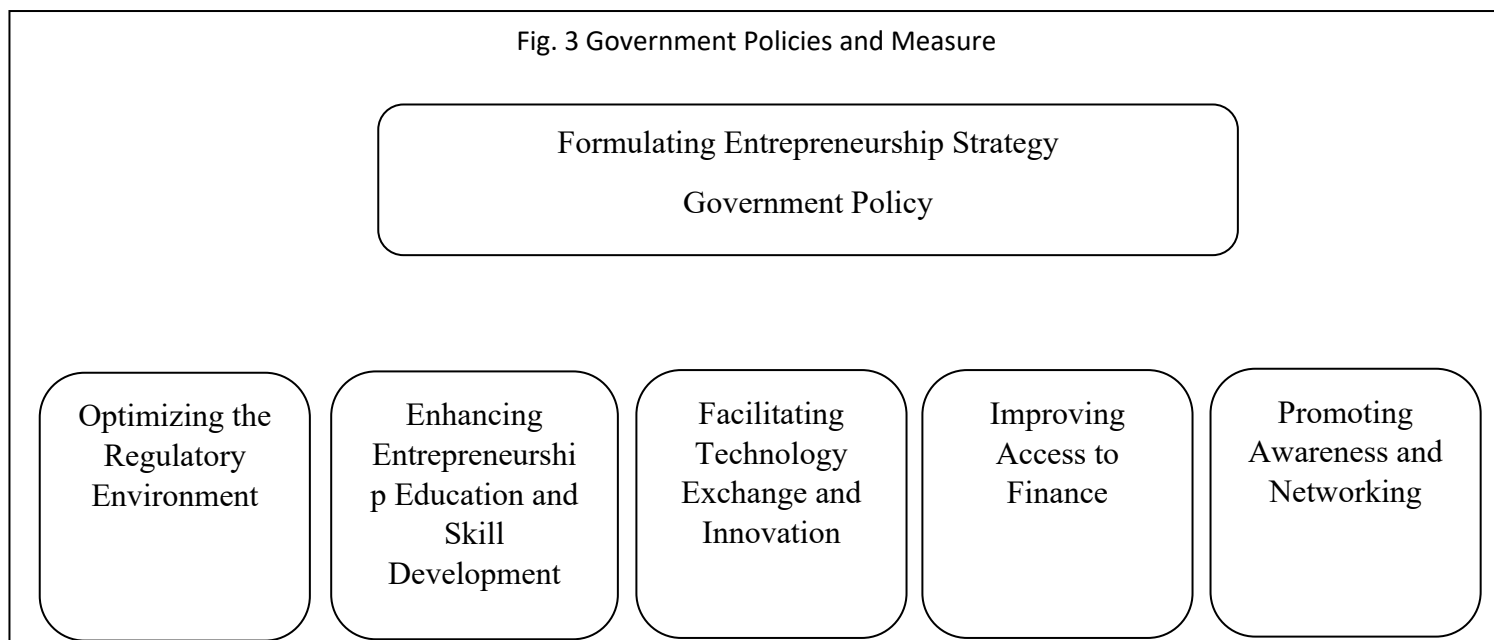
Isenberg (2014) called this ecosystem as an economic growth strategy. Also, noted that nurturing entrepreneurship has become a central part of economic progress in communities worldwide.

Government Policies on Entrepreneurship

Olagi and Olugu (2015) state that government policy is any course of action which purposes at regulating and cultivating the conditions of SMEs in terms of supportive, implementation and funding policies by the government. Since government is responsible in creating an entrepreneurial environment that is friendly to the enterprises, leaders in the developing countries as invested heavily on the efforts to attract individuals to venture into entrepreneurship because entrepreneurship is the bedrock to the country's aiming for development and growth. In The Netherlands, strengthen their position as top 5 most competitive economies worldwide, government supports entrepreneurial activities because according to them, these activities are good in their country and in economy. They provide a business friendly policy for the entrepreneurs and provide trade missions abroad to open and widen the horizon for them. The government also organizes enterprise forum a program that delivers one stop shop for them where entrepreneurs can access services of government e.g. their Chamber of Commerce, Tax and Customs Administration, the Road Transport Agency and the Statistics Netherlands (Netherlands, 2017). People who lead the government have a critical role in fostering enterprises and innovation. The role is to instruct agencies to focus in the problem to find a perfect solution. A government leader must be knowledgeable on how the entrepreneurial ecosystems work, should be a member of the policy making body for them to identify the limitations and have a well-paced laws and policies to have a more effective outcome and create an environment that is conducive to enterprises

(Abhyankar, 2014). Guidelines, standard and policies need to configure to enable the ecosystem to allow entrepreneurs to bloom. But imposing a weighty regulatory encumber daunt entrepreneurship development. Decreasing the cost and raising the benefits of the policy and regulations may let the business grow and nourish. Rule and regulation should be transparent and predictable (Development, 2017).

Fig. 3 Government Policies and Measure



Source: United Nation Conference on Trade and Development

Figure 3 shows the government's formulation of entrepreneurship strategy wherein the optimization of the regulatory environment such as the amelioration of burden of the policies that are involve in creating a conducive entrepreneurial environment. The enhancement of education and skills development are also important part of the formulation strategy. In the Philippines, entrepreneurialism is prevalent. Filipinos are not afraid to venture in an enterprise, but the only problem is, majority of the newly opened enterprise do not experience growth (Licaros-Velasco, et al., 2017). As the government regarded entrepreneurship has a huge contribution to economic and community development, they formulated and provided trainings workshop and counselling to individuals who wants to venture in entrepreneurship. In 2017, Department of Trade and Industry in the Philippines initiated programs for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises that aims

to have a more comprehensive and thriving country with employment and equal opportunities for all. The project was classified into three programs which are Brand Equity Development Program (BED), Industry Cluster Enhancement Program (ICE) and Kapatid Mentor Micro Entrepreneurs Program (KMME). BED program's objective was to develop and nourish a strong aboriginal brand in local and international market came from small and medium enterprises. The ICE programs goal is to cluster, develop, to be more profitable and sustainable different kinds of industries like; bamboo, coffee, cacao, coco coir, Fruits and Nuts, Gifts Decors and Wearables. KKME focused on the giving assistance the members of MSMEs by providing seminars and business coaching to level up their business. These programs were being conducted to Negosyo Centers nationwide (DTI, 2017).

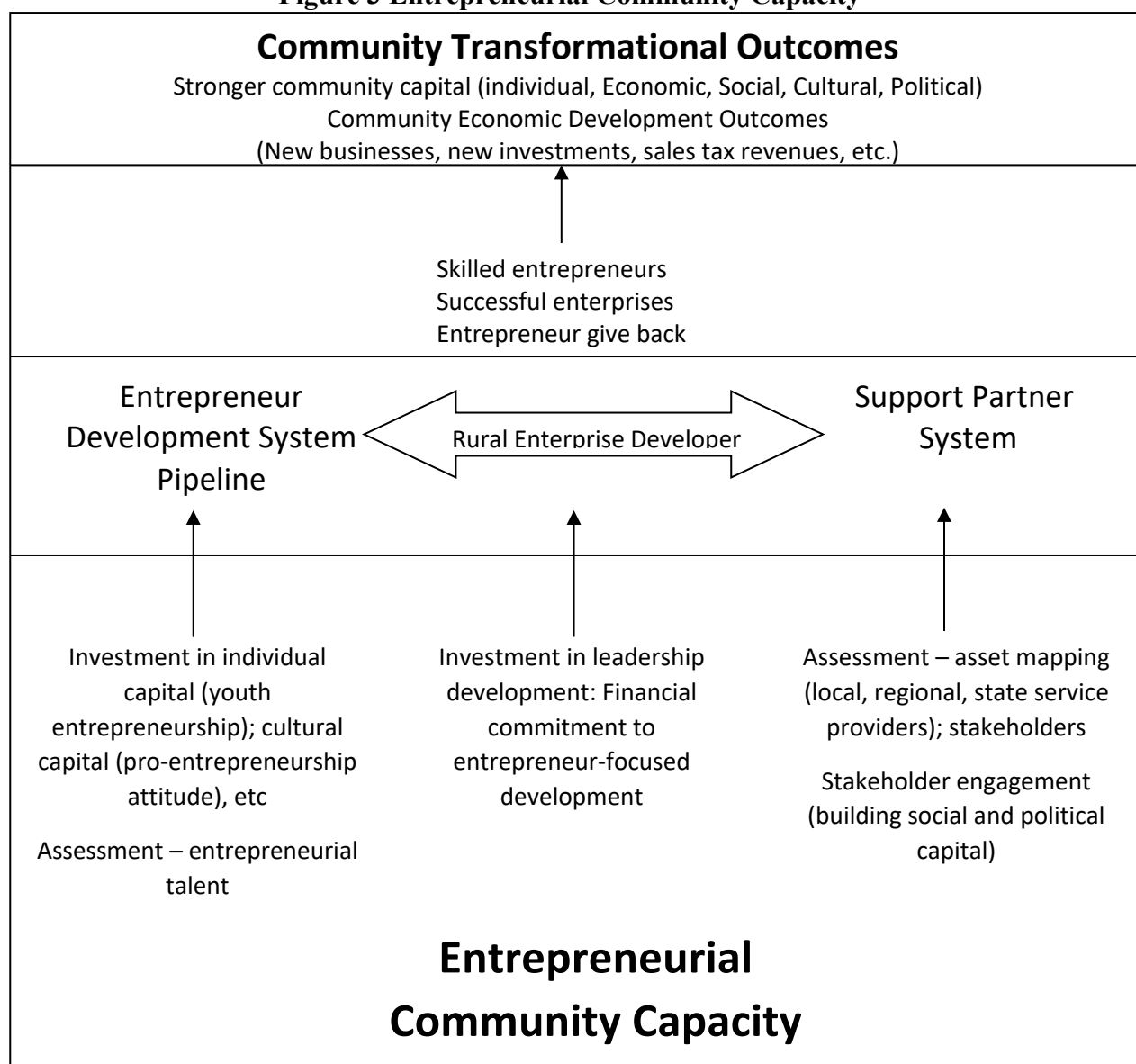
Facilitating Technology exchange and innovation is also part in the formulation, because technology advances and so as the products and the process to be at par with the competition in local and international level. Improving access to finance and other financial agencies will give the entrepreneur a change to fuel up his/her business and if the government will have a program in capital loans etc with a minimal interest will attract entrepreneurs and people who wants to engage in entrepreneurship. Lastly promoting awareness and networking is also necessary in building a healthy entrepreneurial ecosystem due to the fact that the promotion and networking will make a business succeed. In the Netherlands, government supports the organizing of trade events to cater and to network in neighboring rising economy such as brazil etc. (Netherlands, 2017).

Entrepreneurship in Community Development

Industry experts proved that entrepreneurs have a greater role in community, nation and economic growth and development (Gruidl, Stout, & Markley, 2015). But it is sometimes underestimated as a development strategy of a community. If local experts regard its contributions, (e.g. support and value entrepreneurship), notable and astounding things to the community are possible to happen (Gruidl, Stout, & Markley, 2015). It is also impacted the social structure and the value of the place itself. They can develop generosity and help other entrepreneurs to cope up in the business. This kind of behaviour may define and absorb by the future generation of the

members of that community. Entrepreneurial community frameworks goal is the capacity of the communities involved in systemize and build their economy in connection with their goal which is to become entrepreneur-focused development. On the other hand, Entrepreneurial Development system is programmed to maximize the potential of the individuals to start and nourish their businesses. Combined the above mentioned structure offers more holistic approach in long term basis; it will creates an affluence community through these development (Gruidl, Stout, & Markley, 2015).

Figure 3 Entrepreneurial Community Capacity



Source: *Creating Entrepreneurial Communities: Building Community Capacity for Ecosystem Development*

Figure 3 shows the model for entrepreneurial capacity. This model an integrated system with the following foundation; preparedness, investment and assessment approach programmed to create the community's capitals. If the community is already prepared, critical investments can be made for its strategy for rural enterprise development via Entrepreneurial Development System's pipeline and support. The outcome is a renewed community – economically, socially, culturally and politically (Gruidl, Stout, & Markley, 2015).

Barriers to Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurs prohibit plunging into entrepreneurship due to several factors. One is the corrupt and the unsupportive business environment (**11 Barriers to Entrepreneurship, 2016**). Government in progressing countries use barriers to entry of small entrepreneurs in formal sectors to create power for these business and profits are confiscated by fees and taxes. We should monitor a positive connection between the barriers to entry and government revenue by means of tax. Corruption in the government is another factor why some people fears entrepreneurship. Higher barriers to entry imply higher fiscal revenue for the government and all are equal. On other view, corruption indexes are not positively related to any sunk cost. The tedious process of registering a business and applying for necessary permits to be able to operate is also a factor (**Licaros-Velasco, et al., 2017**). In the Philippines the tedious process of applying for permits and licenses are very complicated. That is why, most of the Filipino do not venture to entrepreneurship because of this kind of government policies. Fear of Failure (**11 Barriers to Entrepreneurship, 2016**) is one of the barriers to entrepreneurship mainly because people are afraid to fail because to some people failure is the end of everything. They don't believe that in failure you will learn and grow to be a better entrepreneur. One of the biggest factors also is the entrepreneur's shortage of resources and capital (**11 Barriers to Entrepreneurship, 2016**). Funds for capitalization for these aspiring entrepreneurs are limited and they don't usually have connections to build and to connect. Training and education in entrepreneurs is also an hindrance to people who wants to be an entrepreneur, lack of knowledge and technical skills that an entrepreneur needs for him to establish and manage his own enterprise. Some people has the capacity to finance their business but without enough understanding to the industry and the market will make the business fail and die. This is what we

are avoiding. In the Philippines, Higher education commission opened a program in Entrepreneurship to develop and ameliorate unemployment and for them to be knowledgeable in all facets of managing and creating new business. Another barrier is the lacking of market experience (**11 Barriers to Entrepreneurship, 2016**). Market exposure is necessary for us to assess its condition whether there are more rooms for new entrants; the market is already in its maturity and going to decline. Analysis of market is very important to determine if the products or service we will offer has a chance to be accepted in the market. Lastly, the avoidance of taking risk (**11 Barriers to Entrepreneurship, 2016**). Taking risk is a unique trait for entrepreneurs, some people with capacity to finance and equipped with enough knowledge but afraid of taking risk will avoid to be an entrepreneur.

Research Question

Entrepreneurialism in an individual can be an influence of many factors and by developing entrepreneurialism to the members of the society, the development of the community will take place. It will also create a healthy entrepreneurial ecosystem that is harmoniously working together to have a stronger economy and a healthy ecosystem. Thus, this research want to answer the following;

1. What is entrepreneurial Ecosystem and its domain?
2. What are the perspective of community, policy makers and stakeholders in entrepreneurship?
3. What is the role of entrepreneurship in community development?
4. What are the problems encountered in practicing entrepreneurialism?

Objectives

The following are the journal's objectives;

- ✓ Identify and define entrepreneurial ecosystem and its domain;
- ✓ To know the perspective of policy makers and its stakeholder in entrepreneurship;
- ✓ To determine the role of entrepreneurship in community development and;
- ✓ To analyze the problems encountered in practicing entrepreneurialism

II. METHODOLOGY

The researcher used qualitative approach to answer the statement of the problem and used thematic analysis for qualified resources and literature review to determine the undermining concepts and results that has contribution to the development of this journal. Qualitative methodology reconnoitres different facets that focus on the distinct experience rather than drawn conclusion from huge groups (Nicholls, 2017). Thematic analysis enables significant reflection and time on each sources and literature with the more latent level of analysis to uncover the underlying ideas (Walton & French, 2016).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Entrepreneurialism can be created to an individual to with the influence of the society. Economic experts have agreed that entrepreneurship contributed to the economic development of a community and plays a pivotal role in developing society. Communities create strategies to entice and attract people to venture into entrepreneurialism because of its potential and its possible contribution to their economic development. Entrepreneurship was also regarded as economic ornament and gardening instead of hunting due to underestimated potential of this kind of discipline. Networks and connections are very important to every entrepreneur than simply

programs. It is important to have and make a relationship with other entrepreneurs to add more complexity and service that will be resulted to having a vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem. The ecosystem for entrepreneurs are arguably varies on the community, culture, the environment, market, human capital, political condition and the prevailing laws and policies of the government. These contributors help in creating healthy ecosystem to entrepreneurs for the benefit of the community. But community must develop its own domain that is really intended to the conditions of the community according to the needs of its stakeholders. Effective entrepreneurial ecosystem's domain has many contributors and such as investors, governments, university and other services providers. They play different role within the system (e.g. financial institution provides financial needs and other financial products that an entrepreneur needs to finance the business or the innovation; Universities developed new technologies that an entrepreneur might need to lessen the burden of many processes; business coaches and businesses consultancy delivers business training, seminar and workshop that is relevant to the need of the entrepreneur and schools offers entrepreneurial trainings and formal education to have deeper knowledge about entrepreneurship, its theories, cases and applications for a better understanding of the course and discipline. Having this contributors and deeper knowledge about the community and the prevailing policies including financial literacy, market familiarization, human resource advantage and culturally diverse that is customized for the community development. The community will have a healthy and balance ecosystem for the all.

IV. CONCLUSION

After the deep analysis of the available sources, presented different concepts and considered review of literature the following conclusion were drawn;

1. Entrepreneurial ecosystem is an environment that was created to support entrepreneurs in a community that contributes to their economic growth and development. However this ecosystem will not work without the contemplating with its variables which are; Culture, Government policy, Human Resources, finance, market and support from the community. Culture plays a vital role in creating the ecosystem. Whether an individual will plunge into entrepreneurship or look for a job and receive a monthly salary. These

are classified into to influencers the “social influence” and “family influence”. These influences lead to the future of the individual whether they will choose the High Risk entrepreneurship path of stay in a Low Risk entrepreneurship.

2. Entrepreneurship is a vital contributor in economic development and growth. Most local and national governments are creating an environment that is conducive to aspiring entrepreneurs. They provide assistance and welfare to attract individuals to venture to this kind of system. Entrepreneurs need to feel that the community is supporting them. Aggressive entrepreneurs may need less support than most of starting entrepreneurs but if the objective is to attract more number of individual who tries out their business ideas, government support is beneficial. Business synergy and openness will help potential entrepreneurs to venture into entrepreneurialism.
3. Entrepreneurialism influences the culture, behaviour and attitude of the community by being an entrepreneurial in mind and developing the sense of responsibility to the society and to the people that surrounds their business. It also nurtures an intelligent evolution wherein people determine how to have a grip and cultivate opportunities to ensure sustainability and growth.

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