

CHAPTER - V

FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE ENTREPRENEURS

1. INTRODUCTION

The present chapter deals with the family background of the entrepreneurs with reference to father's occupation, help of family, type of family, caste entrepreneurial background, socio-economic status, son or daughter becoming entrepreneur, etc.

2. FATHER'S OCCUPATION

The data indicates that, entrepreneurs father's had different occupations. In case of some entrepreneurs 12 (27.90%) father's occupation was industry itself and some entrepreneurs 3 (6.97%) father's were employed in industry. Thus these entrepreneurs were having industrial background in their earlier generation.

In case of 6 (13.95%) entrepreneurs, their father's occupation was owner cultivator. Here we find mobility from agriculture to industrial work. 11 (25.47%) entrepreneurs father's were serving in government sector and private sector and remaining entrepreneurs father's 11 (25.47%) occupation was commercial. Thus the occupation background of the entrepreneurs is from different fields.

Here we find the differentiation between the father's occupations and sons occupations because by education, encouragement of family members, assistance in finance by family, persons were self employed.

3. FAMILY AND HELP OF FAMILY

The entrepreneurs were asked about the details of the members of their families. On the basis of these details the families were classified into nuclear and joint. The entrepreneurs were asked about the help from their families and the data on these aspects are presented in Table 5.1.

TABLE - 5.1

FAMILY AND HELP OF FAMILY

Family	Financial	Assistance in Education	Family Connection	No Help	Total
Nuclear	3 (18.75 %)	3 (18.75 %)	2 (12.50 %)	8 (50.0%)	16
Joint	7 (25.92 %)	3 (11.11 %)	5 (18.51 %)	12 (44.44 %)	27
Total	10 (23.25 %)	6 (13.95 %)	7 (16.28 %)	20 (46.50 %)	43

The data indicates that, majority of entrepreneurs were having joint family background. Some entrepreneurs were from the nuclear families.

The table also indicates that, the financial help and family connection were useful for the entrepreneurs coming from joint family than nuclear families. The nuclear families have

comparatively more contributed for assistance in education or no help.

4. REACTIONS OF FAMILY MEMBERS

The role of family members is crucial one in the establishment of industrial units. The encouragement and assistance are helpful for the entrepreneurs. The reactions of family members are presented in the Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2

REACTIONS OF FAMILY MEMBERS

Reactions	No. and Percentage of entrepreneurs
No Reaction	7 (16.28 %)
Encouragement	18 (41.85 %)
Encouragement + Assistance in Finance.	13 (30.22 %)
Encouragement + Assistance in Finance + Assistance in Planning	5 (11.63 %)
Total	43 (99.98 %)

The table indicates that, for most of the entrepreneurs family members have encouraged them. Some family members encouraged and gave the help of finance for establishment of units. Some family members have encouraged, gave financial assistance and also assisted in planning.

5. CASTE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL BACKGROUND IN THE FAMILY

In the traditional Indian Society, the caste was associated with the occupations. Therefore we find the system of Bara-Balutedars. Now the question arises that what is the relation between caste and industrial activities ? The data on this aspect are presented in Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2

CASTE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL BACKGROUND IN FAMILY

Caste	Entrepreneurial Background	No Entrepreneurial Background	Total
Hindu - Maratha	4 (23.52 %)	13 (76.47 %)	17
" - Brahman	-	3 (100.0%)	3
" - Sutar	1 (100.0 %)	-	1
" - Lingayat	2 (100.0 %)	-	2
" - Dhangar	-	1 (100.0 %)	1
" - Sali	-	1 (100.0 %)	1
" - Kostl	1 (50.0 %)	1 (50.0 %)	2
" - Shimpi	-	1 (100.0 %)	1
" - Bhangi	-	1 (100.0 %)	1
" - Patel	2 (100.0 %)	-	2
" - Kachhilohana	-	2 (100.0 %)	2
Muslim- Siya	1 (100.0 %)	-	1
" - Sunni	-	1 (100.0 %)	1
Jain- Chaturth	3 (100.0 %)	-	3
" - Pancham	2 (50.0 %)	2 (50.0 %)	4
" - Gujarathi	-	1 (100.0 %)	1
Total	16 (37.20 %)	27 (62.79 %)	43

The data indicates that, majority of the entrepreneurs were not having entrepreneurial background. Further when the data were analyzed on the basis of caste and entrepreneurial background, it showed that, in the case of Hindu- Sutar, Lingayat, Patel, Muslim- Siya, and Jain- Chaturth entrepreneurs, all had entrepreneurial background. In case of Hindu- Brahman, Dhangar, Sali, Shimpi, Bhangi, Kachhilohana, Muslim- Sunni, Jain- Gujarathi, entrepreneurs, there was no entrepreneurial background. This shows that, they have shifted from their traditional or other occupations and entered into entrepreneurship. Besides these two, in case of Hindu- Maratha, Kosti, Jain- Pancham, some entrepreneurs had entrepreneurial background whereas some had no entrepreneurial background.

Every caste in India, to some extent is closely associated with certain occupation which is called as "traditional occupation".

5.1 Sutars : The sutars i.e. Carpenters are affected due to new technology. The studies of rural development indicate such influence. In Rampur village, New Delhi, " the Jats (dominant caste) decided to reduce customary dues for Khatis (carpenters) due to famine, but the khatis did not agree. Some of the Jat families broken of Jajamani- relations while others get work done by cash payments. Even some of the Jat familier have taken up carpentry. Only two of four khati families now carry on traditional trade."¹

5.2 Dhangars : The Dhangars, i.e. the Shephards were having sheep-rearing occupation. To some extent their occupation is

still concerned with agriculture. The sheep- dung is considered as good manure even today. But again now their is spread of chemical fertilizers for land which is being utilized by villagers and it has influenced the occupation of shephards.

In this connection, the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics had carried a survey of Gulumb village in Satara District. The survey indicates that, there has been "decrease in the number of Dhangar families in Gulumb village i.e.1942- 33 families, 1958- 23 families and 1976- 9 families". Thus the Dhangar families have also migrated from village.²

5.3 Devang Kostı and Swakul Sali : The Devang Kostı and Swakul Sali; i.e. weavers,were having traditional occupation of weaving. Due to the technological development and the introduction of the factory system of productions, these castes were unable to complete with their own domestic system of production. As there was less demand in market for their products, they shifted from their traditional occupation of weaving.

Thus on the background of traditional occupations, sutars, Dhangars, Devang kostı and swakul sali have started their own industrial units in Kolhapur District.

6. CASTE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

In traditional Indian Society, the socio-economic status was measured by land-owning and caste. Now the question arises that, what is the relation between the caste and socio-economic status in the present society ?

The data indicates that, the majority of entrepreneurs 33 (88.37 %) reported middle class socio-economic status. It also indicates that, the very few entrepreneurs have reported upper 3 (6.97 %) and lower 2 (4.65 %) socio-economic status.

Further when the data were analyzed on the basis of caste and socio-economic status, it showed that, in caste of Hindu- Maratha, Brahman, Sutar, Lingayat, Sali, Shimpi, Patel, Kachhilohana, Muslim- Siya, Sunni, Jain- Chaturth, Pancham, Gujarathi have reported middle class socio-economic status. In case of Hindu-Dhangar and Bhangi reported lower socio-economic status and Hindu-Kosti, Jain- Chaturth, Pancham have reported upper socio-economic status. Therefore the data shows that, most of entrepreneurs have considered themselves from middle class socio-economic status.

7. CASTE AND SON OR DAUGHTER BECOMING ENTREPRENEUR

Most of the heads of family desire that, their son or daughter should have a good carrier in their lines. Now the question arises whether there is the relation between caste and son or daughter becoming entrepreneurs ?

The data indicates that, majority of entrepreneurs feel that, their son or daughter should become an entrepreneur. Further when the data were analyzed on the basis of caste and son or daughter becoming entrepreneur, it showed that, except Hindu- Shimpi, Kachhilohana all the entrepreneurs thought that, their son or daughter should become entrepreneur. Some of the Jain- Pancham entrepreneurs though that, their son or daughter

should become an entrepreneur and some of them thought that, they should do what they desire. In case of some Hindu-Maratha entrepreneurs they did not thought about the future occupation of son or daughter.

Most of parents wants to continue the unit by their childrens because they thinks that, their son or daughter should not face any problem, they will help children by information of market, ideas, advices and experiences, etc.

REFERENCES

- 1 Oscar Lewis : Village Life in Northern India.
p.63.
- 2 Brahme Sulabha; Economic Transition in Satara
District, Account of Villages.
(in Marathi), p.8.