

CHAPTER - VII

C O N C L U S I O N S

1. INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

The historical background of Kolhapur district shows that, industries began to develop in the old Kolhapur state around 1925. The cotton textile, sugar, gur manufacture of small mechanical devices and production of vegetable oil were the important among them. Among the village industries, handloom- weaving, brike and tile making and pottary, leather-working and tanning were the important one.

The contribution of Chhatrapati Shahu in the overall development of Kolhapur state is praiseworthy. He introduced a number of reforms for social, economic and cultural upliftment of the people. These measures created an environment congenial for talented and skillful persons to develop their faculties. The state made amazing strides both as regards industrial progress and social reforms.

All these reforms culminated into a renaissance leading to building of a new economic and cultural society. The state acting as catalyser encouraged transformation of the society. The persons born during this period of transformation took to independent vocations. It established a firm relationship between the renaissance, emergence of a middle class and

development of an entrepreneurial class with a gap of about a quarter century.

When the comparison of industries before and after independence is made it is seen that, the nature of industries before independence was mainly traditional and they were dispersed through out the district in rural areas. After independence the traditional industries declined considerably. The modern industries have been developed and concentrated in urban centres. Today the district is known as one of the developed district of the state and is famous for the various products.

The industries like miscellaneous, brike and tile making, carpentary, handloom, fibre working, leather working have employed more than 3000 workers. The important centres for these industries are Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji, Vadgaon, Hupari, Rashiwade, Ajara, etc.

Kolhapur District has gained importance, with the development of oil engines, textiles and silver jewellery industries. The initiative and enterprise shown by the people with industrial mind have helped to build up successful industrial ventures mainly on co-operative lines. In sixties there was high degree of growth of small-scale industrial units. The medium and large scale industrial units were also developing fast.

The occupational patterns of workers shows, decreasing trend in the percentage of cultivators and workers in house-hold industries. On the basis of 1961, 1971, 1981 census, the percentage of other workers has increased which shows the development

of industries in Kolhapur District. The percentage of agricultural labourers has shown fluctuating trend.

In Kolhapur district, Karveer, Hatkanangle and Shirol talukas are centres of industries. On the basis of 1981 census Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji, Jaysingpur and Vadgaon are the four major industrial centres.

2. PERSONAL BACKGROUND OF THE ENTREPRENEURS

Nearly all the entrepreneurs were married and their age group is in between 31 to 50 years. The majority of the entrepreneurs have completed their education upto secondary stage and they started their units after taking experience in their respective industries.

The entrepreneurs who had born in Kolhapur and Kolhapur District have established their units at Udyamnagar, Kolhapur, M.I.D.C. Shirol and M.I.D.C. Gokul-Shirgaon. In Kolhapur District there are better facilities in Udyamnagar, Kolhapur and the adjoining industrial complexes, required for the smooth functioning of the industrial units. These include M.I.D.C. areas, with light and water facilities, availability of workers, market, transportation etc. Therefore the entrepreneurs not only from Kolhapur District but the entrepreneurs from other districts and even other states have established their units at these places. Entrepreneurs have selected the locations of their units mainly as it was their own land and availability of market.

Most of the entrepreneurs were employed in industry before starting their units or they had their own industry. Thus most of the entrepreneurs started their units after knowing the factors for the good functioning of units, market, availability and taking technical knowledge in the industry.

Majority of entrepreneurs were already employed in industry or the members of their families were having contacts with industrial field before establishing the units.

In traditional Indian Society the caste was associated with occupation, i.e. Devang Kosti and Swakul Sali : weaving, Kumbhar : brike, tile making and pottary, Sutar : carpentry, mochis or chambhar's : leather working, Mang : rope making Sonars : Silver and goldsmithy, Lohars : blacksmithy etc. But in this study people have changed their caste occupation because of education and experience in industry.

The majority of entrepreneurs were not having business partnership except the big (large) investment units of above Rs.5 lakhs. The partnership in family or own caste partnership was more pronounced because it has the psychological factor, as it may be that adjustment with family members or own caste members than others.

3. FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE ENTREPRENEURS

Most of entrepreneurs had previous occupation, employment in industry. In Kolhapur District there is a background for production of crushers, agricultural emplements, oil engines, etc. The people worked in these types of units and therefore, there

were number of engineering units.

In case of father's occupation, here we find, the differentiation between the father's occupation and sons occupation because by education, encouragement of family members, assistance in finance by family, entrepreneurs were self employed.

The financial help and family connections were useful for the entrepreneur coming from joint family than nuclear families. The nuclear families have comparatively more contributed for assistance in education or no help.

For most of the entrepreneurs family members have encouraged them and some of them gave the assistance of finance for the establishment of the units.

The majority of the entrepreneurs were not having entrepreneurial background. Every caste in India, to some extent is closely associated with certain occupation which is called as traditional occupation.

The majority of entrepreneurs reported that, they belong to middle class socio-economic status. Most of entrepreneurs expects that their son or daughter should become an entrepreneur . Most of the parents wants to continue the unit, by their children because they think that, their son or daughter should not face any problem. They will help children by information of market, ideas, advices, experiences, etc.

4. FUNCTIONING OF THE UNIT

The majority of entrepreneurs have started their units while they were in the age group 20 to 30. The large proportion of the entrepreneurs have entered into industry as their family was in industry or some individual from their family were in industry and they consider as industry were superior than other occupations. The dominant factor for selection small scale unit is that, the availability of market for the production. For majority of entrepreneurs psychological factor has been mainly responsible for encouraging the entrepreneurs to establish their industrial units. The larger proportion of entrepreneurs have received financial assistance from the banks and particularly from the State Bank of India.

Most of the entrepreneurs were having difficulties of financial, location, raw materials and others. Thus generally every entrepreneurs have faced more difficulties when they established their units.

Most of the entrepreneurs previous occupation was employment in industry. In Kolhapur district there is a background for production of crushers, agricultural implements, oil engines, etc. Thus people worked in these types of units and therefore there were more number of engineering units. The entrepreneurs in Kolhapur District were mainly having new and new + improved production.

The trend is to have the proprietary industrial units in Kolhapur District. As most of the units were small scale the

entrepreneurs were able to supervise production themselves or by their family members.

Most of the units were having capacity utilization of 76 to 100 percent or above 50 percent. The capacity utilization was having better proportion in the industries covered under the study. Most of the units were well established and therefore utilization of installed capacity was good. The majority of the entrepreneurs, units were earning good profits.

Nearly, one half of the entrepreneurs reported that, they were having success from the point of view production. Some entrepreneurs reported that, they were very successful from the point of view production.

The majority of entrepreneurs have been successful from the point of view investment. Some entrepreneurs were very successful from the point of view investment.

Most of entrepreneurs were having turnover upto Rs.2 lakhs. In case of engineering, plastic, chemical and printing industrial units were having turnover upto Rs.2 lakhs. Further the entrepreneurs who had investment upto Rs.2 lakhs, their turnover was also in the same range.

Once the units were established and started functioning in good capacity, then entrepreneurs have not faced difficulties. Thus it can be said that, the entrepreneurs faces more problems at the time of establishment of the units than in the running of the units.

The majority of the entrepreneurs have not thought about the developmental future plans. Some entrepreneurs have thought of developing new production in their units.

5. DATA REGARDING HYPOTHESIS

The data indicates that, the entrepreneurs have different caste backgrounds and therefore it is not only castes having industrial background who have become entrepreneurs. There were many entrepreneurs having secondary level of education, and therefore it is not that, only highly educated or technically trained individual enter in establishing industrial units. The government has introduced many schemes for educated youths to establish their own small scale industrial units. In the present study, only one entrepreneur got benefit of the government scheme. So, the government assistance was not seen prominently in the present study.

The parental occupation in connection with industries have helped the entrepreneurs to establish their industrial units. The parents also have supported to the entrepreneurs in establishing the industries. Thus parental occupation and parental support have been the most important factors for the entrepreneurs to establish industries than caste, education and government assistance.

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SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

**'A Sociological Study of Industrial Entrepreneurship in
Kolhapur District'**

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

I) PERSONAL BACKGROUND

- 1) Name of Entrepreneur :
- 2) Age of Entrepreneur :
- 3) Caste :
- 4) Religion :
- 5) Place of Birth :
- 6) Marrital status :
 - a) Married, b) Unmarried
 - c) Widower
- 7) Education Level
 - a) Primary b) Secondary :
 - c) Graduate d) Post-graduate
 - e) Technical f) Diploma
- 8) Have you received any technical training ?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 9) Entrepreneurs earlier jobs:

II) FAMILY BACKGROUND

10) Do you have entrepreneurial background in your family ?

a) Yes

b) No

If yes, give details :

11) Give the information about your family members ?

| Serial No. | Relationship | Occupation |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1) | | |
| 2) | | |
| 3) | | |
| 4) | | |
| 5) | | |

12) Help from family in carrier as entrepreneur ? Nature of help -

a) Financial

b) Assistance in Education

c) Inheritance property d) Family connection.

13) What is reaction of your family members when you wanted to start the enterprise ?

14) What is the nature of partnership in your unit ?

a) Partners from close relations like father and brother.

b) Partners from relations.

c) Partners from same caste.

d) Partners from other caste.

15) According to your opinion to which of the following socio-economic class your family belongs ?

a) Upper

b) Middle

c) Lower

16) Would you like your son or daughter to become an entrepreneur ?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Why ?

UNIT INFORMATION

17) Name of Enterprise :

18) No. and Date of Registration :

19) Type of Industry :

- a) Engineering b) Plastic
- c) Paper d) Wooden
- e) Chemical f) Printing
- g) Others

20) Type of Production :

- a) New b) Imitation
- c) Improvement

21) Ownership type of the Unit?

- a) Proprietary b) Partnership
- c) Family Partnership d) Private Limited.

22) What was your age when you started the unit ?

23) Methods of Production Supervision :

- a) Entrepreneur himself, b) Hired Manager,
- c) Family members

24) Investment of the Unit : Rs.

25) What was/is your father's occupation ?

- 26) Reasons for entering industry ?
- a) Family or individual in industry before.
 - b) Poor prospect for trade. c) Expected profits.
 - d) Industry superior. e) Government policy.
 - f) Accidental. g) Other
- 27) What was the entrepreneurs previous contact with business world before taking entrepreneurship ?
- a) No contacts, b) Family contacts, c) Friends contacts.
 - d) Employed in industry, e) Occupational status.
- 28) What was the important factor for selecting small scale Unit ?
- a) Government encouragement, b) Limited risk in industry,
 - c) Easy to start, d) Investment constraints,
 - e) Availability of market for production.
- 29) What was the important factor for selecting location of Unit ?
- a) Own land, b) Government incentives,
 - c) Labour availability, d) Market, e) Infrastructural facilities.
- 30) Is your unit in profit or loss ?
- 31) What is the average yearly turnover of your unit ?
- a) Rs.50,000, b) Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakhs,
 - c) Rs.2 lakhs to Rs.3 lakhs, d) Rs.3 lakhs to Rs.4 lakhs
 - e) Rs.4 lakhs to Rs.5 lakhs.
- 32) What is the utilization of installed capacity in your unit?
- a) 0 - 25 %, b) 26 % to 50 %, c) 51 % to 75 % ,
 - d) 76 % to 100 %.

- 33) What were the major difficulties at the time of establishment of unit ?
a) Financial, b) Location, c) Raw materials,
d) Market, e) Management, f) Planning, g) Workers.
- 34) What are the major difficulties of your unit at present ?
- 35) What are the future plans of your unit ?
- 36) Have you got help from Govt. or Private financial institution?
a) Yes b) No
If yes, give details.
- 37) Have you got any help from educational institution ?
a) Yes b) No
If yes, give details.
- 38) Have you got any help from Social institution ?
a) yes b) No
If yes, give details.
- 39) What were the factors which encouraged for your entrepreneurship ?
a) Social, b) Psychological,
c) Financial, d) Political
- 40) Is your unit successful from the point of view production?
a) Yes b) No
Give details.
- 41) Do you feel success from the point of view investment ?
a) Yes b) No
Give details.

Day and Date :
Time :

Entrepreneur.