

CHAPTER - IV

PERSONAL BACKGROUND OF THE ENTREPRENEURS

1. INTRODUCTION

The present chapter deals with the personal background of the entrepreneurs with reference to age, marital status, caste, partnership, education, contact with industrial field, previous occupations, native place and location of the industry reasons for selecting location.

2. AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF ENTREPRENEURS

The data on aspects of age and marital status are presented in the Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF ENTREPRENEURS

Age Group	Married	Unmarried	Total
20 to 30	1 (50 %)	1 (50 %)	2
31 to 40	20 (100 %)	-	20
41 to 50	16 (100 %)	-	16
51 and above	5 (100 %)	-	5
Total	42 (97.67)	1 (2.32)	43

The table indicates that nearly all the entrepreneurs were married. Further when the data were analyzed on the basis of age and marital status, it showed that in case of age groups of 31 and above all the entrepreneurs were married. In case of age group of 20 to 30 one entrepreneur was married and one was not married.

3. EDUCATION

The data indicates that, the majority of entrepreneurs 24 (55.80 %) have completed education upto secondary stage. 1/4 of entrepreneurs 11 (25.58 %) were graduates and some entrepreneurs 3 (6.97 %) were post-graduates. There were some entrepreneurs, who were the Diploma-holders 5 (11.62 %). Thus the data shows, the entrepreneurs from all levels of education.

4. NATIVE PLACE AND LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

The data regarding the native place of entrepreneurs and its relation with location of industry is presented in Table 4.2.

TABLE 4.2

NATIVE PLACE OF ENTREPRENEURS AND LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

Native Place	Kolhapur : City	MIDC Shi- : roli and : Gokul : Shirgaon	Ichal- : karanji	Mun- : gur- : wadi	Uch- : gaon	Kab- : nur	Abdul : Lat	Total
Kolhapur	12 (75 %)	4 (25 %)	-	-	-	-	-	16
Kolhapur District	3 (23.07%)	3 (23.07%)	4 (30.76%)	-	1 (7.69%)	1 (7.69%)	1 (7.69%)	13
Other District	3 (50 %)	1 (16.66 %)	1 (16.66)	-	-	1 (16.66)	-	6
Other	1 (12.50)	3 (37.50)	3 (37.50)	1 (12.50)	-	-	-	8
	19 (44.18)	11 (25.57)	8 (18.60)	1 (2.32)	1 (2.32)	2 (4.65)	1 (2.32)	43

The data indicates that, most of the entrepreneurs were having industrial units in Kolhapur city and M.I.D.C. Shirolī and Gokul-Sirgaon. The entrepreneurs were having some industrial units in Ichalkaranji also. There were few units at Uchagaon, Kabnur, Abdul-Lat, Mungurwadi.

In Kolhapur District, the most industrialized centres are Kolhapur city, M.I.D.C. Shirolī- Gokul Shirgaon and Ichalkaranji. The data from the present study shows that, the entrepreneurs have established their units at these centres. The other places where entrepreneurs have established their units are villages.

When the data were seen with reference to the native place and location of industry it indicates that, the entrepreneurs born at Kolhapur have established their units in Kolhapur and M.I.D.C., Shirolī - Gokul Shirgaon. Six entrepreneurs born in Kolhapur District have established their^{units} at Kolhapur and M.I.D.C. Shirolī. The other entrepreneurs have started their units in their native places. The entrepreneurs from other District (Satara, Sangli, Poona and Bombay) and other states (Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamin Nadu and Kerala) have started their units mainly at Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji.

Thus both the trend of native place entrepreneur and migrated entrepreneur is found in the study.

Kolhapur District, particularly Kolhapur and the adjoining industrial complexes have provided various facilities

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 district and even from other states have established their units here.

5. REASONS FOR SELECTING LOCATION OF THE UNITS

The entrepreneurs have established their units in Kolhapur district. Now the question arises what were factors for selecting location of these units. The data on this aspect are presented in Table 4.3.

TABLE - 4.3

REASONS FOR SELECTING LOCATION OF THE UNITS	
Reasons for Selecting Location	No. & Percentage of Entrepreneurs
Own Land	10 (23.25 %)
Government Incentives	3 (6.97 %)
Availability of Market	9 (20.93 %)
Infrastructural Facilities	2 (4.65 %)
Own Land + Availability of Market	3 (6.97 %)
Own Land + Infrastructural facilities	1 (2.32 %)
Government Incentives + Labour Availability	1 (2.32 %)
Own Land + Labour Availability	1 (2.32 %)
Government Incentives + Availability of Market	2 (4.65 %)
Labour Availability + Availability of Market	1 (2.32 %)
Government Incentives + Infrastructural facilities	4 (9.30 %)
Availability of Market + Infrastructural facilities	2 (4.65 %)
Government Incentives + Availability of Market & Labour	1 (2.32 %)
Govt. Incentives + Availability of Market + Infrastructural facilities	2 (4.65 %)
Availability of Market & Labour + Infra. faci.	1 (2.32 %)
Total	43 (99.96 %)

The data indicates that, the entrepreneurs have selected the location of their units mainly as it was their own land and the availability of market. Apart from these, the entrepreneurs have established their units due to the incentives, infrastructural facilities, availability of labour, etc.

6. ENTREPRENEURS PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS

The data about entrepreneurs previous occupations indicates that, more than 1/2 of the entrepreneurs 23 (53.48) were employed in industry before starting their unit. Some of the entrepreneurs 10 (23.25) were in industry itself. Some entrepreneurs 2 (4.65) were in service in government sector. Only 8 (18.60) entrepreneurs have started entrepreneurship after completing their education. Thus the proportion of those who have directly entered into entrepreneurship after completing education is less.

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.

7. CONTACT WITH INDUSTRIAL FIELD

The data were collected on the basis of the entrepreneurs contacts with the industrial field before establishing the unit. The data collected on this aspect are presented in the Table 4.4.

TABLE 4.4

CONTACT WITH INDUSTRIAL FIELD

Contact with industrial field	No. & Percentage of the entrepreneurs
No contacts	3 (8.97 %)
Family contacts	9 (20.93 %)
Friends contacts	3 (6.97 %)
Employment in industry	22 (51.16 %)
Occupation	1 (2.32 %)
Family to Friend contacts	3 (6.97 %)
Friends to Employment in industry	1 (2.32 %)
Friends contacts to Occupation	1 (2.32 %)
Total	43 (99.96 %)

The table indicates that, majority of the entrepreneurs were already employed in the industry before establishing their units. Thus employment in the industry was more seen in the case of entrepreneurs in Kolhapur District. It also showed that, the some entrepreneurs had family contacts with industrial field. The remaining entrepreneurs had no contacts, friends contacts, family + friend contacts with industrial field. There were very few entrepreneurs in other categories.

The experience with the industrial field, risks, other facilities, market places, etc., are the factors that should be thought for the better functioning of units. If the entrepreneurs do not know these factors or no contacts with industrial field

he is bound to face problems before and after establishment of the units.

8. CASTE AND ENTREPRENEURS PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

In the traditional Indian Society, the caste was associated with occupations. Iravati Karve, revealed association between "caste and occupational structure closed by identifying some of the groups of occupational specialists and some caste designations indicating their occupations."¹ G.S.Ghurye too discerned "lack of unrestricted choice of occupation as one of the fundamental characteristics of caste system. Generally a caste or a group of allied caste considered some of the callings as its hereditary occupation, to abandon which in pursuit of another thought it might be more lucrative, was thought to be right. It was not only the moral restraint and social check of one's occupation, but also the restriction put by other castes, which did not allow member other than those of their own castes to follow their callings."² Now the important question arises here about the relation between the caste and entrepreneurs previous occupation. The data on this aspect are presented in the Table 4.5.

The Table 4.5 indicates that, there were entrepreneurs from Hindu, Muslim and Jain religions. The details of the caste background of the entrepreneurs shows that, the number of Hindu-Maratha entrepreneurs was more than 1/3 of the sample. Apart from this there were 3 to 4 entrepreneurs from Jain-Chaturch, Pancham and Hindu-Brahman caste. There were 1 or 2 entrepreneurs

TABLE - 4.5

CASTE AND ENTREPRENEURS PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS

Caste	Industrial Itself	Education	Employed in Industry	Service in Govt. sector	Total
Hindu-Maratha	1 (5.88 %)	3 (17.64 %)	13 (76.47 %)	-	17
" - Brahman	-	1 (33.33 %)	2 (66.67 %)	-	3
" - Sutar	-	-	1 (100 %)	-	1
" - Lingayat	-	2 (100 %)	-	-	2
" - Dhangar	-	-	1 (100 %)	-	1
" - Sali	-	-	1 (100 %)	-	1
" - Kosti	1 (50 %)	-	1 (50 %)	-	2
" - Shimpi	-	-	1 (100 %)	-	1
" - Bhangl	-	-	1 (100 %)	-	1
" - Patel	2 (100 %)	-	-	-	2
" - Kachhilohara	1	-	1 (50 %)	1 (50 %)	2
Muslim-Siya	1 (100 %)	-	-	-	1
" - Sunni	-	-	-	1 (100 %)	1
Jain-Chaturth	1 (33.33 %)	1 (33.33 %)	1 (33.33 %)	-	3
" - Pancham	3 (75 %)	1 (25 %)	-	-	4
" - Gujarathi	1 (100 %)	-	-	-	1
	10 (23.25 %)	8 (18.60 %)	23 (53.48 %)	2 (4.65 %)	43

from the remaining castes. Further when the data were analysed on the basis of caste and entrepreneurs previous occupation, it shows that, the most of the entrepreneurs were either already employed in industry or had industrial background. Only some of them had entered into entrepreneurship after completing education and from service in government sector. It also showed that, in case of Hindu-Maratha, Brahman, Sutar, Dhangar, Sali, Shimpi, Bhanghi entrepreneurs, all were employed in industry before establishing their units. In case of Hindu-Patel, Muslim-Siya, Jain-Gujarathi entrepreneurs had industrial background. In case of Hindu-Lingayat, the entrepreneurs had come in industry after completing their education. Besides these entrepreneurs, Muslim-Sanni and Hindu-Kachhilohana entrepreneurs were in the service of government sector.

Besides these, in case of Hindu-Maratha, Brahman, Kosti, Jain- Chaturth, Pancham some entrepreneurs were already industrialists, some come after completing education, while some others were already employed in industry.

In traditional Indian society, the caste was associated with occupation. But in this study we see that, people have changed their caste occupation because of education and experience in industry. Therefore, in the present study the different castes were doing occupations which were not their traditional occupations.

9. CASTE AND PARTNERSHIP

In the traditional Indian Society, business partnership

was associated with either own caste partners or relatives. Now the question arises that, what is the relation between the caste and business partnership ? The data on this aspect are presented in the Table 4.6.

TABLE 4.6
CASTE AND PARTNERSHIP

Caste	No Partner-ship	Family Partner-ship	Own Caste Part-nership	Other Caste Partner-ship	Total
Hindu-Maratha	15 (88.23%)	1 (5.88%)	-	1 (5.88%)	17
" - Brahman	3 (100 %)	-	-	-	3
" - Sutar	1 (100 %)	-	-	-	1
" - Lingayat	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	-	-	2
" - Dhangar	-	-	-	1 (100 %)	1
" - Sali	-	-	-	1 (100 %)	1
" - Kostli	1 (50%)	-	-	1 (50%)	2
" - Shimpi	-	-	-	1 (100 %)	1
" - Bhangli	1 (100 %)	-	-	-	1
" - Patel	-	2 (100 %)	-	-	2
" - Kacchilohana	2 (100 %)	-	-	-	2
Muslim-Siya	1 (100 %)	-	-	-	1
" - Sunni	-	1 (100 %)	-	-	1
Jain-Chaturth	3 (100 %)	-	-	-	3
" - Pancham	2 (50 %)	1 (25 %)	1 (25 %)	-	4
" - Gujarathi	-	1 (100 %)	-	-	1
Total	30 (67.76 %)	7 (16.27 %)	1 (2.32 %)	5 (11.62 %)	43

The data shows that the majority of entrepreneurs were not having business partnership. It also indicates that, there were more family partnerships than other caste and own caste partnership. Further when the data were analyzed on the basis of caste and partnership, it showed that, in case of Hindu- Maratha, Brahman, Sutar, Bhangi, Kachhilohana, Muslim- Siya, Jain- Chaturth entrepreneurs have no partnership. In case of Hindu- Patel, Muslim- Sunni, and Jain- Gujarathi have family partnership. Besides these Hindu- Dhangar, Sali, Shimpi have other caste partnership.

Besides this, in case of the Hindu- Lingayat, Kost, Jain- Pancham have partnership as well as no partnership. In case of partnership Hindu- Lingayat and Jain- Pancham have family partnership and own caste partnership, but in case of Hindu- Kost have other caste partnership.

Most of units were not having partnership except the big investment units. The partnership in family or own caste partnership was the psychological factor as it may be that adjustment with family members or own caste members than others.

REFERENCES

- 1 Karve Iravati : What is Caste ? Caste and Occupation. The Economic Weekly, Vol.X, No-12, 1958, pp.401-407.
- 2 Ghury, G.S. : Caste and Race in India. p.15.