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ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF MSMEs IN NELLORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is not new to India. In fact, to quote from the Indian Industrial Commission Report (1916-1918) -"At a time when the West of Europe, the birth place of modern industrial system, was inhabited by uncivilized tribes, India was famous for the wealth of her rulers and for high artistic skill of her craftsmen. And even at a much later period, when the merchant adventures from the West made their first appearance in India, the industrial development of this country was, at any rate, not inferior to that of the more advanced European nations." In the development of industries in general and particularly the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, entrepreneurship is the engine of economic growth and development. In this chapter an antagonistic attempt has been made to analyze the socio-economic factors that influence the entrepreneurship development such as the age, gender, education, social status of the entrepreneurs and other motivational factors of the entrepreneurs.

KEYWORDS

entrepreneurship development, msme, nellore district.

INTRODUCTION

In the development of industries in general and particularly the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, entrepreneurship is the engine of economic growth and development. Youth entrepreneurship has a greater potential to aid the achievement of Millennium Development Goal and aims at providing decent and productive work for the youth. Provision of employment among the youth will save them from social exclusion. Entrepreneurship Development makes a powerful impact on the economic development of the country. The success of the entrepreneur depends on the environmental factors such as social, economic, legal, political and technological factors which influence their activities thus leading to successful entrepreneurship. The socio-economic factors are the major key factors influencing the entrepreneurial behavior and operation of the business and thus the need for the study and the due influence. In the development of industries in general and particularly the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, entrepreneurship is the engine of economic growth and development. This paper is sought to find out how to access the socio-economic factors that affect the development of entrepreneurship.

OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the socio-economic conditions of the selected MSMEs in Nellore district,
2. To motivate the entrepreneurial instinct in Nellore district and
3. To develop necessary knowledge and skills among the participants in Nellore district.

METHODOLOGY

SPSR Nellore District is purposively selected for the study because of the proximity and familiarity of the researcher. The study makes use of both the secondary and primary sources of data. The secondary data pertaining to a ten years period, from April 2003, was collected from the DIC Nellore, which includes internal records and annual reports. Besides secondary data has been collected from the journals, magazines, dissertations statistical hand book of government, publications from various institutions and also from different websites.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The main focus of the socio-economic conditions of the selected MSMEs in Nellore district. Due to the proximity and familiarity of the research, the study is confined to Nellore District only. Primary data is collected from the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Nellore district, by adopting stratified random sampling method. All the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in all three revenue Divisions of Nellore district belonging to different social groups (SC, ST, BC and Others) and different industrial categories are listed out. There were 5130 MSMEs in the district during 2005-2006. From this population, 256 MSME units (equal to 5 per cent) were selected and out of these, 6 were closed due to their sickness. Finally, 250 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are selected for this study covering all the three revenue Divisions, all social groups and all industrial categories.

ANALYSIS**CATEGORY-WISE MSMEs IN NELLORE DISTRICT**

Table 1 reveals category wise and sector wise MSME units in Nellore district. The total selected sample MSME units in Nellore district are 250. Out of 250, 123 (49.20 per cent) are in micro sector, 78 (31.20 per cent) in small sector and 49 (19.60 per cent) in medium sector. Out of the 123 micro enterprises 25 are in agro based, 11 each in textile based, mineral based, electronic based and plastic and rubber based, 7 in forest based, 6 in paper and printings based, 4 in chemical based, 20 in building materials and only 3 in miscellaneous. Out of 78 (31.20 per cent) small sector units, 11 are in agro based, 8 each in textile and forest based 6 in mineral based, 5 each in paper and printing and electronic based, 3 in chemical based 4 each in plastic and rubber and miscellaneous, 12 each in building and engineering based industries. Out of 49 medium enterprises 11 are in agro based 2 each in textile, paper and printing, chemical and miscellaneous units. 3 each in mineral based and forest based 6 in plastic and rubber based, 10 in building materials and 4 each in electronic based and engineering based. Out of 250 selected MSME units in Nellore district 47 have food and agro, 21 each textile and plastic based, 20 each mineral and electronics based, 18 have forest based, 13 have paper and printing based, 9 each in chemical and miscellaneous, 42 have building materials, 30 have engineering based industries.

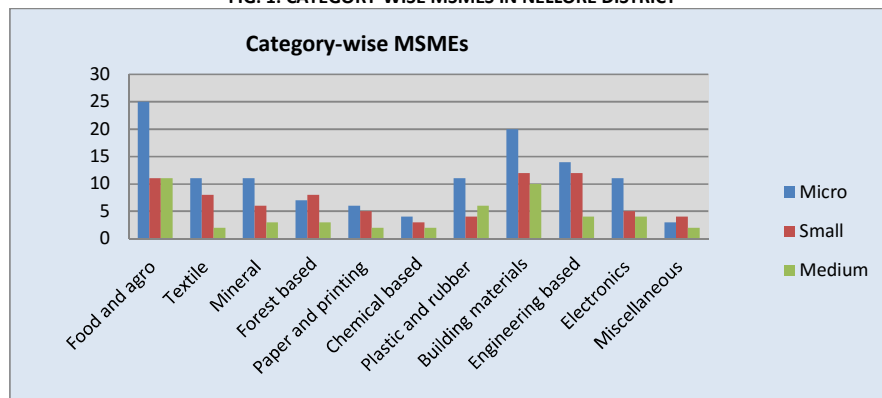
TABLE 1: CATEGORY-WISE MSMES IN NELLORE DISTRICT

S. No.	Industrial Category	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	Food and agro based	25 (53.19)	11 (23.40)	11 (23.40)	47 (100)
2	Textile based	11 (52.38)	08 (38.10)	02 (9.52)	21 (100)
3	Mineral based	11 (55.00)	06 (30.00)	03 (15.00)	20 (100)
4	Forest based	07 (38.89)	08 (44.44)	03 (16.67)	18 (100)
5	Paper and printing based	06 (46.15)	05 (38.46)	02 (15.38)	13 (100)
6	Chemical based	04 (44.44)	03 (33.33)	02 (22.22)	09 (100)
7	Plastic and rubber based	11 (52.38)	04 (19.05)	06 (28.57)	21 (100)
8	Building materials	20 (47.62)	12 (28.57)	10 (23.81)	42 (100)
9	Engineering based	14 (46.67)	12 (40.00)	04 (13.33)	30 (100)
10	Electronics based	11 (55.00)	05 (25.00)	04 (20.00)	20 (100)
11	Miscellaneous units	03 (33.33)	04 (44.44)	02 (22.22)	09 (100)
	Total	123 (49.20)	78 (31.20)	49 (19.60)	250 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent the percentages

FIG. 1: CATEGORY-WISE MSMES IN NELLORE DISTRICT



CATEGORY-WISE FORM OF ORGANIZATION OF MSMES

Table 2 presents the classification of the MSME units under different types of organizations. It shows that 70 of the units (28 per cent) are classified as under sole-proprietorship, followed by 84 (33.60 per cent) under partnership units, 38 (15.20 per cent) by private limited, 33 (13.20 per cent) under public limited, co-operative societies own 6 (2.40 per cent) and 19 units (7.60 per cent) are in the other organizations. Therefore, it is clear that the partnership form of organizations dominates among the units selected. Out of 47 food and agro based industries 19 (20.43 per cent) have sole proprietorship, 23 (48.95 per cent) have partnership, 3 (6.8 per cent) have private limited, 1 each (2.13 per cent) have public and other forms of business organization. Out of 21 textile based industries 2 have sole-proprietary, 8 have partnership, 3 under private limited, and 8 under public limited. Out of 20 mineral based industries 8 (40.00 per cent) have sole-proprietorship, 7 (35.00 per cent) have partnership, 4 (20.00 per cent) have public limited and only 1 (5.00 per cent) have co-operative organization, out of 18 forest based industries 7 (38.89 per cent) have partnership, 01 (5.56 per cent) has private limited, 4 (22.22 per cent) in public limited and 6 (33.33 per cent) have other forms of organization. Out of 13 paper and printing based industries, 2 each (15.38 per cent) have sole-proprietorship and co-operative and 03 each (23.08 per cent) have partnership, private limited and public limited companies.

TABLE 2: CATEGORY-WISE FORM OF ORGANIZATION OF MSMEs IN NELLORE DISTRICT

S. No	Industrial Category	Form of organization						Total
		Sole proprietor ship	partnership	Private limited	Public limited	Co-operative	Any others	
1	Food and agro based	19 (40.43)	23 (48.94)	03 (6.38)	01 (2.13)	00 (0.00)	01 (2.13)	47 (100)
2	Textile based	02 (9.52)	08 (38.10)	03 (14.29)	08 (38.10)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	21 (100)
3	Mineral based	08 (40.00)	07 (35.00)	00 (0.00)	04 (20.00)	01 (5.00)	00 (0.00)	20 (100)
4	Forest based	00 (0.00)	07 (38.89)	01 (5.56)	04 (22.22)	00 (0.00)	06 (33.33)	18 (100)
5	Paper and printing based	02 (15.38)	03 (23.08)	03 (23.08)	03 (23.08)	02 (15.38)	00 (0.00)	13 (100)
6	Chemical based	02 (22.22)	05 (55.56)	00 (0.00)	02 (22.22)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	09 (100)
7	Plastic and rubber based	10 (47.62)	04 (19.05)	05 (23.81)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	02 (9.52)	21 (100)
8	Building materials	18 (42.86)	03 (7.14)	08 (19.05)	03 (7.14)	03 (7.14)	07 (16.67)	42 (100)
9	Engineering based	05 (16.67)	15 (50.00)	09 (30.00)	01 (3.33)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	30 (100)
10	Electronics based	02 (10.00)	07 (35.00)	06 (30.00)	03 (15.00)	00 (0.00)	02 (10.00)	20 (100)
11	Miscellaneous units	02 (22.22)	02 (22.22)	00 (0.00)	04 (44.44)	00 (0.00)	01 (11.11)	09 (100)
	Total	70 (28.00)	84 (33.60)	38 (15.20)	33 (13.20)	06 (2.40)	19 (7.60)	250 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent the percentages

CATEGORY-WISE AGE GROUP OF ENTREPRENEURS OF MSMEs

Table 3 reveals the age of entrepreneurs of MSME units at the time of inception of the unit. This distribution shows that out of 250 MSME units, majority of the entrepreneurs i.e., aged 64 (25.60 per cent) were between 21-25 years, about 54 (21.60 per cent) in the age group of 26-30 years, about 56 (22.40 per cent) were in the group of 36-40 years and 33 (13.20 per cent) were in the age group of above 40 years. Thus, more than 86 per cent of the entrepreneurs were below 40 years.

In agro based industries out of 47, 11(23.40 per cent) entrepreneurs were found in the age group of 21-25 years, 3 (6.38 per cent) in the age group of 26-30 years, 12 (25.53 per cent) in the age group of 31 -35 years, 10 (21.28 per cent) in the age group of 36-40 years and 11 (23.40 per cent) entrepreneurs in the age group of 41 and above.

Thus, Majority 12 (25.53 per cent) of the entrepreneurs in this category established their units when they were in the age group of 31-35 years. In textile based industry, 11 entrepreneurs were found in the age group of 21-25 years, 4 each in the group of 26-30 and 31-35 years and only 2 entrepreneurs were in the age group of above 41 years. In the case of mineral based industry 6 entrepreneurs were in the age group of 26-30 years, and 5 entrepreneurs were in the age group of 31-35 years and 3 entrepreneurs were in the age group of above 40 years.

In the case of forest based industry 5 each were in the age group of 21-25 years and 36-40, 6 were in the age group of 31-35 years and only 2 entrepreneurs found in the age group of 26-30 years of the 21 paper and printing based industries 2 each were in the age group of 21-25 years and 36-40 years respectively, 6 were in the age group of 31-35 years and 2 were in the age group of 26-30 years. In the case of chemical based industries 4 entrepreneurs were in the age of 31-35 years, 3 entrepreneurs were in the age of 36-40 years and only 2 were in the age group 40 and above. In plastic and rubber based industries 6 entrepreneurs were found in the age group 21-25 years, 4 entrepreneurs in the age group of 26-30 years, 3 each were in the age group of 31-35 and 41 and above years, 5 were in the age group of 36-40 years of the 42 entrepreneurs in building and materials units, 12 each in the age group of 21-25, 26 -3 0 years, 7 were in the age group of 31-35 years, 8 were in the age group of 36-40, only 03 were in the age group of 41 and above. Of the 30 engineering based units 13 were in the age group of 21-25 years, 8 were in the age group of 26-30 years 3 were in the age group of 31-35 years and 6 were in the age group of above 41 years.

In electronic based industries 12 entrepreneurs were found in the age group of 26-30 years, 5 entrepreneurs were in the age group of 31-35 years and only 3 members were in the age group of 36-40 years. Of the 09 entrepreneurs in miscellaneous units 4 entrepreneurs were in the age group of 21-25 years, 3 entrepreneurs were in the age group of 41 and above years and 1 each in the age groups of 31-35 and 36-40 years.

TABLE 3: CATEGORY-WISE AGE GROUP OF ENTREPRENEURS OF MSMEs IN NELLORE DISTRICT

S. No	Industrial Category	Age groups					Total
		21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 and Above	
1	Food and agro based	11 (23.40)	03 (6.38)	12 (25.53)	10 (21.28)	11 (23.40)	47 (100)
2	Textile based	11 (52.38)	04 (19.05)	04 (19.05)	00 (0.00)	02 (9.52)	21 (100)
3	Mineral based	00 (0.00)	06 (30.00)	05 (25.00)	06 (30.00)	03 (15.00)	20 (100)
4	Forest based	05 (27.78)	02 (11.11)	06 (33.33)	05 (27.78)	00 (0.00)	18 (100)
5	Paper and printing based	02 (15.38)	03 (23.08)	06 (46.15)	02 (15.38)	00 (0.00)	13 (100)
6	Chemical based	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	04 (44.44)	03 (33.33)	02 (22.22)	09 (100)
7	Plastic and rubber based	06 (28.57)	04 (19.05)	03 (14.29)	05 (23.81)	03 (14.29)	21 (100)
8	Building materials	12 (28.57)	12 (28.57)	07 (16.67)	08 (19.05)	03 (7.14)	42 (100)
9	Engineering based	13 (43.33)	08 (26.67)	03 (10.00)	00 (0.00)	06 (20.00)	30 (100)
10	Electronics based	00 (0.00)	12 (60.00)	05 (25.00)	03 (15.00)	00 (0.00)	20 (100)
11	Miscellaneous units	04 (44.44)	00 (0.00)	01 (11.11)	01 (11.11)	03 (33.33)	09 (100)
Total		64 (26.60)	54 (21.60)	56 (22.40)	43 (17.20)	33 (13.20)	250 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent the percentages

CATEGORY-WISE MALE AND FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS OF THE SAMPLE ENTERPRISES

Distribution of sample units in the three revenue divisions of Nellore district is presented in the table 4. It could be observed from the table 4 that out of 250 entrepreneurs, an overwhelming proportion of 184 members were male and that female entrepreneurs accounted for only 66 members. Among different categories of MSME units, it could be seen from the table that the number of women entrepreneurs seemed to be very high at 12 members in each food and agro based and engineering based units. Next to this category building materials based units has largest number of female entrepreneurs that is 8 members, as against 34 male entrepreneurs. Next to this category textile based and forest based units had largest number of female entrepreneurs that is, 06 each as against 15, and 12 male entrepreneurs respectively. Next to this category plastic and rubber and electronic based units has largest number of female entrepreneurs that is 5 in each, as against 16&15 respectively. It could also be seen from the table that there are 3 female entrepreneurs each in mineral and miscellaneous units. Next to this category paper and printing units have 4 female entrepreneurs against 9 male entrepreneurs, and chemical based industries have only 02 female entrepreneurs against 07 male entrepreneurs. In short, the proportion of female entrepreneurs seemed to be very high in food and agro based, engineering based units probably because these male entrepreneurs were experienced and technically qualified in the relevant traders.

TABLE 4: CATEGORY-WISE MALE AND FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS OF THE SAMPLE ENTERPRISES

S. No	Industrial Category	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Food and agro based	35 (74.47)	12 (25.53)	47 (100)
2	Textile based	15 (71.43)	6 (28.57)	21 (100)
3	Mineral based	17 (85.00)	3 (15.00)	20 (100)
4	Forest based	12 (66.67)	6 (33.33)	18 (100)
5	Paper and printing based	9 (69.23)	4 (30.77)	13 (100)
6	Chemical based	7 (77.78)	2 (22.22)	09 (100)
7	Plastic and rubber based	16 (76.19)	5 (23.81)	21 (100)
8	Building materials	34 (80.95)	8 (19.05)	42 (100)
9	Engineering based	18 (60.00)	12 (40.00)	30 (100)
10	Electronics based	15 (75.00)	5 (25.00)	20 (100)
11	Miscellaneous units	6 (66.67)	3 (33.33)	09 (100)
Total		184 (73.60)	66 (26.40)	250 (100.00)

$\chi^2=6.400357$; Degrees of Freedom = 10; TV = 18.307; Not Sig at 5% Level

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent the percentages

Category-wise Male and Female entrepreneurs of the sample MSMEs have been computed with Chi-Square analysis. The results show that the Chi-square value is less than the table value we accept the null hypothesis and hence it can be inferred that the male and female entrepreneurs is not significant.

CATEGORY-WISE EDUCATION OF ENTREPRENEURS OF MSMEs

Table 5 gives the information relating to the level of education attainments of the MSME entrepreneurs and their belongingness to different industry groups. As is evident from the Table the entrepreneurs in the study group are generally well educated. Out of 250 entrepreneurs, 65 (26 per cent) were graduates, 58 (23.20 per cent) were post graduates, 53 (21.20 per cent) were with secondary level education, 39 (15.60 per cent) were undergraduates, 25 (10 per cent) were at primary level and 5 (2 per cent) each were at technical and other levels. Thus, in the study group, 240 (96 per cent) have non technical qualifications and the remaining 10 (4 per cent) were technically qualified.

Among the highest 65 graduates, 6 entrepreneurs established Agro based units, 4 entrepreneurs established Textile based units, 3 entrepreneurs established Mineral based units and 5 each established Forest and Chemical based units, 8 entrepreneurs established Paper and Printing based units, 7 entrepreneurs established Plastic and Rubber based industries, 17 entrepreneurs established Building Materials, 8 from Engineering and 2 from Electronic based industries.

Among 58 who studied post graduation the highest 11 each established Food and Agro and Building Materials, and the lowest 2 each established Textile and Miscellaneous based units.

TABLE 5: CATEGORY-WISE EDUCATION OF ENTREPRENEURS OF MSMEs IN NELLORE DISTRICT

S. No	Industrial Category	Education levels							Total
		Primary	Secondary	Under Graduation	Graduation	Post Graduation	Technical Courses	Others	
1	Food and agro based	00 (0.00)	20 (42.55)	09 (19.15)	06 (12.77)	11 (23.40)	00 (0.00)	01 ()	47 (100)
2	Textile based	04 (19.05)	03 (14.29)	07 (33.33)	04 (19.05)	02 (9.52)	01 (4.76)	00 (0.00)	21 (100)
3	Mineral based	03 (15.00)	08 (40.00)	00 (0.00)	03 (15.00)	05 (25.00)	00 (0.00)	01 (5.00)	20 (100)
4	Forest based	00 (0.00)	04 (22.22)	03 (16.67)	05 (27.78)	06 (33.33)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	18 (100)
5	Paper and printing based	00 (0.00)	03 (23.08)	02 (15.38)	08 (61.54)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	13 (100)
6	Chemical based	02 (22.22)	00 (0.00)	02 (22.22)	05 (55.56)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	09 (100)
7	Plastic and rubber based	06 (28.57)	02 (9.52)	03 (14.29)	07 (33.33)	03 (14.29)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	21 (100)
8	Building materials	02 (4.76)	06 (14.29)	03 (7.14)	17 (40.48)	11 (26.19)	02 (4.76)	01 (2.38)	42 (100)
9	Engineering based	03 (10.00)	06 (20.00)	02 (6.67)	08 (26.67)	09 (30.00)	00 (0.00)	02 (6.67)	30 (100)
10	Electronics based	04 (20.00)	00 (0.00)	05 (25.00)	02 (10.00)	09 (45.00)	00 (0.00)	00 (0.00)	20 (100)
11	Miscellaneous units	01 (11.11)	01 (11.11)	03 (33.33)	00 (0.00)	02 (22.22)	02 (22.22)	00 (0.00)	09 (100)
Total		25 (10.00)	53 (21.20)	39 (15.60)	65 (26.00)	58 (23.20)	05 (2.00)	05 (2.00)	250 (100)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent the percentages

CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship Development makes a powerful impact on the economic development of the country. The success of the entrepreneur depends on the environmental factors such as social, economic, legal, political and technological factors which influence their activities thus leading to successful entrepreneurship. The socio-economic factors are the major key factors influencing the entrepreneurial behavior and operation of the business and thus the need for the study and the due influence. In the development of industries in general and particularly the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, entrepreneurship is the engine of economic growth and development.

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