

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	FDI TRENDS IN INDIA: A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS	1
	DR. K. R. PILLAI & DR. M. S. RAO	
2.	BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF THE FARMERS, AS END USERS, TOWARDS ORGANIC FERTILIZER: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN	6
	BANGLADESH MUJAHID MOHIUDDIN BABU	
	ECONOMIC GROWTH NEXUS TO PERFORMANCE OF BANKING SECTOR IN PAKISTAN	44
3.	SHAHZAD GHAFOOR & UZAIR FAROOQ KHAN	11
	BANK CONSOLIDATION AND CREDIT AVAILABILITY TO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA	10
4.	DR. AHMAD BELLO DOGARAWA	19
	STUDY OF LINKAGE OF DIVERSIFICATION STRATEGY AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF FIRMS: A SURVEY	26
5.	NEETA NAGAR	26
	A STUDY ON MONEY SUPPLY, INFLATION RATE AND GDP – AN EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM INDIA	22
<b>6</b> .	UMANATH KUMARASAMY	33
	MICROFINANCE FOR SMEs: PROSPECTS, CHALLENGES & IMPLICATION	27
<b>7</b> .	GAURAV SEHGAL & DR. ASHOK AIMA	37
	TRADE ORIENTATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES	44
8.	NAGENDRA KUMAR MAURYA & J. V. VAISHAMPAYAN	44
	GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN INSURANCE INDUSTRY	40
<b>9</b> .	S. H. ASHRAF & DHANRAJ SHARMA	49
10	FOOD INFLATION IN INDIA- WHERE ARE THE PRICES HEADING?	
<b>10</b> .	DR. YASMEEN K. AOWTE	57
44	SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP – STUDY OF KAUSHALYA FOUNDATION	64
<b>11</b> .	DR. SHILPA BENDALE & DR. ARVIND CHAUDHARI	61
4.2		6.4
<b>12</b> .	DYNAMISM OF INDIA'S FINANCIAL SECTOR DURING THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECESSION  DR. B. KUBERUDU & DR. T. V.RAMANA	64
4.0	MANAGING RELIGIOUS PHILANTHROPY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	67
<b>13</b> .	BEERAN MOIDIN B. M. & DR. FAISAL U.	67
4.4	INVESTMENT PROCESS OF VENTURE CAPITAL: AN EXPLANATORY STUDY OF ANDHRA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	72
<b>14</b> .	CORPORATION VENTURE CAPITAL LIMITED (APIDC-VCL)	72
	DR. A. AMRUTH PRASAD REDDY & DR. S. RAGHUNATHA REDDY	
15.	MICRO FINANCE LOANS – ENHANCING BUSINESS OR MEETING PERSONAL EXPENSES?	70
15.	ARADHANA CHOUKSEY & DR. YAMINI KARMARKAR	78
16	INTERNATIONALIZATION OF INDIAN BUSINESS: DRIVERS AND CHALLANGES	02
<b>16</b> .	DR. VILAS M. KADROLKAR & SHREESHAIL G. BIDARKUNDI	83
17	SMEs IN THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF AGRA: OPPORTUNTIES AND CHALLENGES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AGRA SHOE	00
<b>17</b> .	CLUSTER)	90
	SHAVETA SACHDEVA & LAXMI R.KULSHRESTHA	
10	SAFE MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH CARE WASTE	04
<b>18</b> .	DR. A. SHYAMALA	94
19.	POST MARITAL SEXUAL ANXIETY AMONG DOCTORS (A COMPARATIVE STUDY AMONG MALE AND FEMALE DOCTOTRS)	98
19.	VIJAYA U. PATIL, CHANDRAKANT JAMADAR & RUKMINI S.	30
20.	CLIENTS SATISFACTION TOWARDS PRIVATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES	101
20.	DR. M. DHANABHAKYAM & M. KAVITHA	101
21.	RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES	105
21.	DR. DARAKHSHAN ANJUM	103
22.	IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON PERFORMANCE OF ENTREPRENEURS IN KERALA	111
22.	DR. R. JUBI	111
22	MARKET ORIENTATION IN AGRICULTURE: CASE STUDIES OF DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS IN INDIA	110
<b>23</b> .	NISHA BHARTI	118
24	TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF FDI IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS	130
24.	PRADEEP	126
25	THE NEW CONSOLIDATED FDI POLICY 2011: WHETHER IGNORING SOMETHING IN ITS DRIVE TOWARDS BOOSTING	434
<b>25</b> .	INVESTOR CONFIDENCE?	131
	VAIBHAV CHOUDHARY & DEEKSHA CHAUDHARY	
		434
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK	134

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• Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

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• Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

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• Garg Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

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#### IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON PERFORMANCE OF ENTREPRENEURS IN KERALA

#### DR. R. JUBI ACADEMIC HEAD REACH

# (AN INITIATIVE OF KERALA STATE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION) THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

#### **ABSTRACT**

The Indian employment market is uncertain. The number of unemployed youth is ever increasing. In this context, both the Central and State governments are working on to develop entrepreneurship as a recourse to employment problems. Innovative marketing is a requirement for any business. This paper throws light towards the concepts and practice of awareness creation on entrepreneurial ventures and to analyse the influence of demographical variables on the performance of entrepreneurs in Kerala. In order to do so, there needs to be specific skill and knowledge set needed from the individual irrespective of the sex or creed who is looking for entrepreneurship. In western countries, they have tried the concept of Entrepreneurships who by virtue of his skill and knowledge set will be able to run an organization on his own by working inside the confines of a parent organization. This has taken empirical study in arriving at the conclusions. The main intention behind this paper is to enhance the entrepreneurship concepts to Indian society.

#### **KEYWORDS**

Entrepreneurship, Innovative marketing, skill and knowledge.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

ntrepreneur is a person who innovates, allocates and manages the factors of production. An Entrepreneur is the one who plays a significant role in the economic development of the country. This person can be regarded as the one who has initiative skill and motivation to set up a business or an enterprise of his own and who always envisions high achievements and success. He is a catalyst of social change and he works for common good.

According to Mary Kay Ash (2002), "When you reach an obstacle, turn it into an opportunity. You have the choice. You can overcome and be a winner, or you can allow it to overcome you and be a loser. The choice is yours and yours alone. Refuse to throw in the towel. Go that extra mile that failures refuse to travel. It is far better to be exhausted from success than to be rested from failure." This particular person has the ability to perceive latest economic opportunities and to device their exploitation. This particular person is the supplier of resources, supervisor, and coordinator and ultimate decision maker. According to Abhimanyu (2001), "An entrepreneur tends to bite off a little more than he can chew hoping he'll quickly learn how to chew it". An entrepreneur is a person who is able to express and execute the urge, skill; motivation and innovative ability to establish a business or industry of his own either alone or in collaboration with his friends.

#### **ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Entrepreneurs are not just born, they can be developed and trained to undertake and trained to undertake ventures and be creative. Every body doesn't have the potential to become an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurship development programme means "a carefully designed programme, intended to help an entrepreneurial aspirant to acquire entrepreneurial qualities such as motivation for accomplishments, and skills and competencies necessary for playing his entrepreneurial roll efficiently." Entrepreneurial development is essentially an educational process and endeavor in human resource development. Development of entrepreneurship incorporates four basic issues as...

- Availability of material resources
- The selection of real entrepreneurs
- The formation of industrial units
- Policy formulation for the development of the region.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The main objective behind this study is to analyze the impact of entrepreneurship ventures on society. Especially the impact of demographic variables on the performance of entrepreneurs in Kerala.

#### SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY

Kerala,"God's own country ", is blessed with lot of resources. Unfortunately people are not utilizing the potential to its maximum.15 entrepreneurs were selected from each district on the basis of probability sampling methodology.

#### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

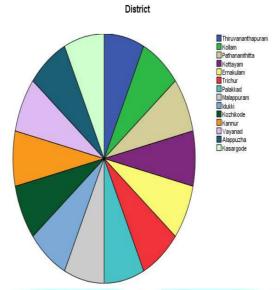
Based on the survey a sample size of N=210 was collected and the demographic variables were taken into consideration for descriptive. The demographic variables used for descriptive are as under:

- District
- Gender
- Age
- Qualification
- Type of Family

DECCRIPTIVE OF	FENITDEDDENIELIDG	IN FACH DISTRICT

District	Frequency	Percent	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	15	7.1	7.1	7.1
Kollam	15	7.1	7.1	14.3
Pathanamthitta	15	7.1	7.1	21.4
Kottayam	15	7.1	7.1	28.6
Ernakulam	15	7.1	7.1	35.7
Trichur	15	7.1	7.1	42.9
Palakkad	15	7.1	7.1	50.0
Malappuram	15	7.1	7.1	57.1
Idukki	15	7.1	7.1	64.3
Kozhikode	15	7.1	7.1	71.4
Kannur	15	7.1	7.1	78.6
Vayanad	15	7.1	7.1	85.7
Alappuzha	15	7.1	7.1	92.9
Kasargode	15	7.1	7.1	100.0
Total	210	100.0	100.0	

The above table indicates the district wise distribution of entrepreneurs in the state of Kerala. It can be seen that each district has a sample size of 15 which is based on the probability sampling.



#### DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ENTREPRENEURS

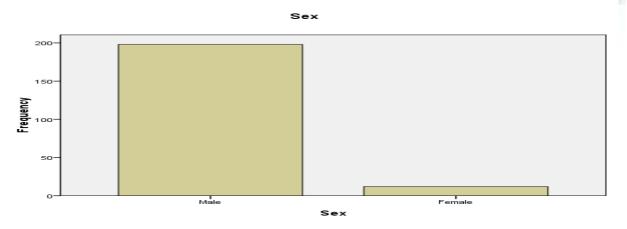
From the above figure, it can be seen that the distribution of entrepreneurs is equal across districts (N= 15 per district).

#### GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEURS

	Gender	Frequency	Percent	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Valid	Male	198	94.3	94.3	94.3
	Female	12	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	210	100.0	100.0	

From the above table it is clear that among the 210 samples, 94.3% of the population is male entrepreneurs and the remaining are female entrepreneurs. This shows that the majority of the entrepreneurs surveyed are male.

#### **GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ENTREPRENEURS**

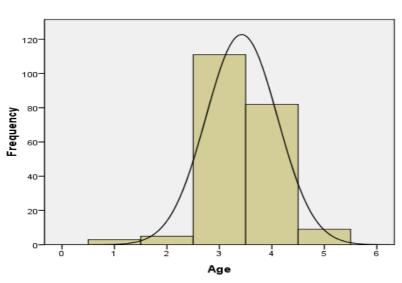


#### AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEURS

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Less than 25 years	3	1.4	1.4	1.4
26 years to 35 years	5	2.4	2.4	3.8
36 years to 45 years	111	52.9	52.9	56.7
46 years to 55 years	82	39.0	39.0	95.7
Above 55 years	9	4.3	4.3	100.0
Total	210	100.0	100.0	

The age wise distribution of entrepreneurs is given in the above table and it can be seen that the majority of the entrepreneurs belong to 36 to 45 ages

#### Histogram



Mean =3.42 Std. Dev. =0.683 N =210

#### AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEURS

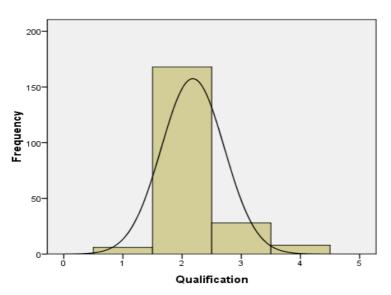
The above histogram provides a pictorial distribution of the entrepreneurs' age with normal curve fitted to it.

#### **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF ENTREPRENEURS**

Education	Frequency	Percent	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
School Level	6	2.9	2.9	2.9
College Level	168	80.0	80.0	82.9
<b>Professional Level</b>	28	13.3	13.3	96.2
Others	8	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	210	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows that the majority of the entrepreneurs are graduates which justify the high educational level in Kerala state. Also around 13% of the entrepreneurs surveyed are professionals.

#### Histogram



Mean =2.18 Std. Dev. =0.532 N =210

#### **EDUCATIONA QUALIFICATIONS OF ENTREPRENEURS**

The above histogram depicts the age wise distribution of the entrepreneurs with a normal curve fitted to it.

#### **FAMILY ORIENTATION OF ENTREPRENEURS**

Family type	Frequency	Percent	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Joint	112	53.3	53.3	53.3
Nuclear	98	46.7	46.7	100.0
Total	210	100.0	100.0	

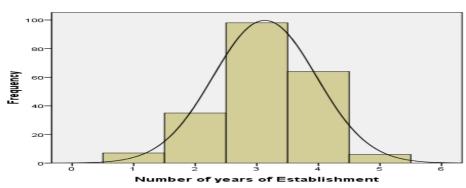
The above table indicates that out of the entrepreneurs surveyed, approximately half are from a joint family orientation and the other half are nuclear family oriented.

#### PERIOD OF EXISTENCE OF THE ENTERPRISE

Years	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Less than 5 years	7	3.3	3.3	3.3
5 years to 10 years	35	16.7	16.7	20.0
10 years to 15 years	98	46.7	46.7	66.7
15 years to 20 years	64	30.5	30.5	97.1
Above 20 years	6	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	210	100.0	100.0	

This above table shows the period of existence of the enterprise. From the above, it can be seen that 95% of the firms were in the business for a 5 to 20 year period. Around half of the business existence range is 10 to 15 years.

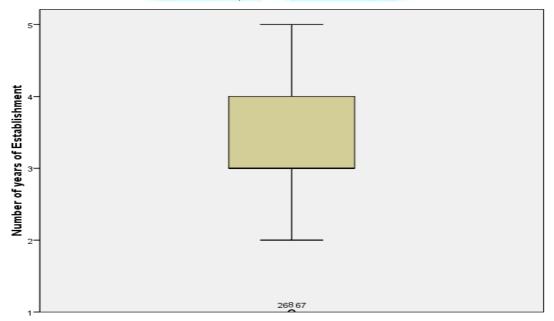
#### Histogram



Mean =3.13 Std. Dev. =0.84 N =210

#### PERIOD OF EXISTENCE OF THE ENTERPRISE

The above histogram shows the distribution of the existence of the enterprise with a normal curve fitted to it.



#### PERIOD OF EXISTENCE OF THE ENTERPRISE

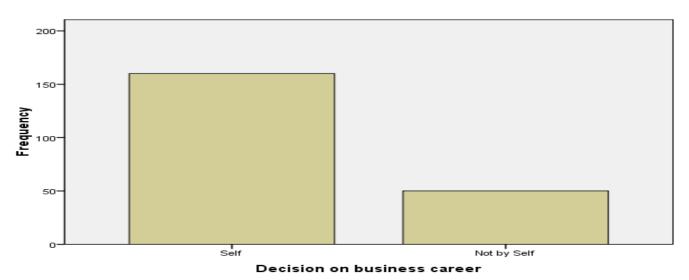
The box plot indicates that the majority of the data points lie between 3 and 4 (25<sup>th</sup> percentile to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile) with a few outliers.

#### **CAREER DECISION OF ENTREPRENEURS**

<b>Career Decision</b>	Frequency	Percent	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>			
Self	160	76.2	76.2	76.2			
Not by Self	50	23.8	23.8	100.0			
Total	210	100.0	100.0				

This above table shows the career decision of entrepreneurs. Three forth of the surveyed entrepreneurial decisions were self made than by others.

#### Decision on business career



#### **DECISION ON BUSINESS CAREER**

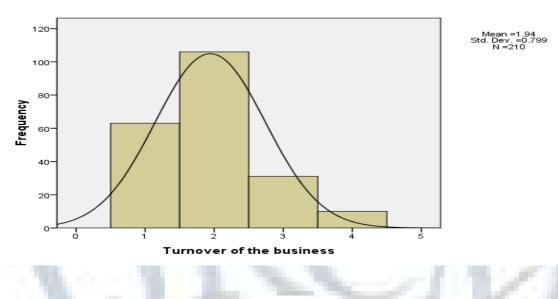
The figure shows the pictorial representation of the career decisions by the entrepreneurs. The self decision has the highest data points as compared to not by self decisions.

D	ETAILS	OF 1	<b>TURN</b>	OVER (	OF THE	BUSINES	٩

Turnover	Frequency	Percent	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Less than 1 crore	63	30.0	30.0	30.0
1 to 5 crores	106	50.5	50.5	80.5
5 to 10 crores	31	14.8	14.8	95.2
above 10 crores	10	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	210	100.0	100.0	

The table above gives the details regarding the details of turnover of the business. About half of the business has a turnover of 1 to 5 crores.

#### Histogram



#### **DETAILS OF TURNOVER OF THE BUSINESS**

#### DESCRIPTIVE OF AGE AGAINST THE NUMBER OF YEARS OF ESTABLISHMENT

Number of years of	Establishment		Statistic	Std. En
e Less than 5 years	Mean		3.86	.340
ge Less than 5 years	95% Confidence Interval for Mean   I	ower Bound		.5 40
		Upper Bound		-
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.84	
	Median		4.00	
	Variance		.810	
	Std. Deviation		.900	
	Minimum		3	
	Maximum		5	
			2	
	Range			-
	Interquartile Range		2	<u> </u>
	Skewness		.353	.794
	Kurtosis		-1.817	1.587
5 years to 10 years  10 years to 15 years	Mean		3.37	.124
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.12	
		Upper Bound		
	5% Trimmed Mean			
			3.41	
	Median		3.00	
	Variance		.534	
	Std. Deviation		.731	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		5	
	Range		4	-
	Interquartile Range		1	
	Skewness		722	.398
	Kurtosis		2.211	.778
	Mean		3.47	.065
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean   I	ower Bound		
		Upper Bound		
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.44	
	Median		3.00	
	Variance		.417	
	Std. Deviation		.645	
	Minimum			
	Maximum		5	
	Range		3	
	Interquartile Range		1	
	Skewness		.351	.244
	Kurtosis		125	.483
15 years to 20 years			3.30	.085
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean   I	Lower Bound		
	_	Upper Bound		
		opper bouild		
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.34	-
	Median		3.00	
	Variance		.466	
	Std. Deviation		.683	
	Minimum		1	
	Maximum		5	
	Range		4	
	Interquartile Range		1	
	Skewness		763	.299
	Kurtosis		2.687	.590
Above 20 years	Mean		3.83	.167
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	ower Bound	3.40	
		Upper Bound		
		opper bound		
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.87	
	Median		4.00	
	Variance		.167	
	Std. Deviation		.408	
	Minimum		3	
			4	
	Maximum			-
	Range		1	-
	Interquartile Range		0	
	Skewness		-2.449	.845
	2VCM11C22	Kurtosis		

The descriptives provides mean, standard deviation, range, skewness and kurtosis for each category of the score.

#### **FINDINGS**

It can be seen that each district has a sample size of 15 which is based on the probability sampling.94.3% of the population is male entrepreneurs and the remaining are female entrepreneurs. It can be seen that the majority of the entrepreneurs belong to 36 to 45 ages. The majority of the entrepreneurs are graduates which justify the high educational level in Kerala stateThat out of the entrepreneurs surveyed, approximately half are from a joint family orientation and the other half are nuclear family oriented.95% of the firms were in the business for a 5 to 20 year period. Around half of the business existence range is 10 to 15 years. Three forth of the surveyed entrepreneurial decisions were self made than by others. Half of the business has a turnover of 1 to 5 crores. These really show the impact of demographical variables on the performance of entrepreneurs in Kerala.

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