

# A Study of Tiny and Small Entrepreneurs at Pawana Industrial Complex in Bhosari MIDC, Pune District of Maharashtra

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## INTRODUCTION

An entrepreneurship is one of the important segments of economic growth. Basically an entrepreneur is a person who is responsible for setting up a business or enterprises. The growth of any economy in the world depends upon the entrepreneurial skills the people the economy has. Without entrepreneurship growth the society cannot progress. Therefore, entrepreneurial development has become a global phenomenon. Entrepreneurs establishes strong link between various sectors of the economy.

Just like the factors i.e. technology, natural resources, labor and capital are the positive tools, each person's, psychology and demographic characteristics contribute to or detract from his or her abilities to be an entrepreneur

“Economic development originates and fosters in relation to the strength and health of the local entrepreneurship and depends on the rate of its generation and equality to the intensity of its sense of social responsibility, its index of managerial capabilities”. This is one such law of dynamics of economic development and “Entrepreneur” is the driving force. The growth of an economy depends upon the strength of entrepreneurs who work for the growth.

“The higher the birth rate of genuine industrial and innovative entrepreneurship, the faster is the rate of economic growth. Entrepreneurship must also acquire new management skills. Entrepreneurial density, innovative propensity and management capability in the society in a particular period determine the character and future of economic development.” From this statement it is clear that individual human beings play a vital role in the economic development of any nation. Industrial history reveals that in almost all nations, the

industrial development has started with individual enterprises. Therefore entrepreneurial study has become vital concern for the researchers and its study is inter-disciplinary. Some of the empirical studies have also supported that the entrepreneurial career is based on family back ground, experiences and other attitudes. Among the three factors, the studies liar e described that previous Work entrepreneurs predominate over the other variables as far as pursuing their career is concerned.

The previous studies conducted by Mr. Cooper on previous work experience; Secrets, on age; Schrier on entrepreneurial parents; Collins and Moore, Howall on education are some of the individual characteristics that may be of value in describing entrepreneurs. Apart from these, McClelland and Winter's work on achievement motivation urged the scholars to involve psychological factors in entrepreneurial research. Miner pointed out that in entrepreneurial career psychological rewards matter more than economic performance. Sharer and Scoot (2001) said that researches in entrepreneurship continue to incorporate psychological characteristics in empirical models of occupational choice. Chehelo and Reyminiers (2004), and Fobers (2005), revealed that psychological contributions focus on entrepreneurial cognition. Mr. Miner resorted to this approach early on and has found that it is important in defining the value of the psychological factor. The idea of studying cognition in everyday context has aimed at redirecting the field of psychology toward more realistic cognitive phenomena. In this context this research article to evaluate the: demographic characteristics of established Tiny and Small entrepreneurs at Pawana Industrial Complex in Bhosari MIDC, Pune District.

METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in nature so the research was carried with the help of primary data collected on the demographic profile on the entrepreneurs. The primary data was collected from 50 established Tiny and Small entrepreneurs situated at Pawana Industrial Complex in Bhosari MIDC, Pune District. The reason for the selection of the study area sample units was that the Pawana Industrial Complex is one of the largest Co-operative Industrial complex with around 900 Tiny and Small Enterprises under one roof which acts as an ancillary for the Medium and Large Scale Industries situated in Bhosari and its nearby areas. To investigate the demographic characteristics of the sampling technique was adopted.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The research paper intends to evaluate the demographic characteristics of established entrepreneurs based on their family background, sex, age, religion, community, education and work experiences. The findings have been made to unify the samples as much as possible so that findings are generalized rather than particularized because entrepreneurship development research at present is mainly focused on cognition.

Table: 1 Family background and the type of industries of entrepreneurs:

Sr. No	Family background	Type of Industry			
		Owned	Acquired	Inherited	Total
1	First Generation Entrepreneur	27	1	Nil	28
2	Second Generation Entrepreneur	Nil	13	9	22
	Total	27	14	9	50

The above table deals with the family background and the types of industries among the samples. The entrepreneurs have been classified into two types i.e. First generation entrepreneur and Second generation entrepreneurs. The first generation entrepreneurs have had no moral support from their families as their families does not belongs to the industrialist or entrepreneur families. They started there enterprises on there own. But in the case of second generation entrepreneurs they were supported by their families and they have not taken any risk in establishment of

their units. So these entrepreneurs were born and not made. Based on the above concept, the data collected from 50 units in Pawana Industrial Complex. Out of 50 units, 28 were established by the first generation entrepreneurs on their own risk, 22 units were established by the second generation entrepreneurs out of whom 13 units were acquired and 9 units were inherited ownership.

Table: 2 Age and sex-wise distribution of entrepreneurs:

Table 2 defines age and sex compositions of the

Sr.No	Age	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
1	<30	6	Nil	6
2	31-40	8	1	9
3	41-50	15	1	16
4	51-60	10	2	12
5	60 & Above	7	Nil	7
	Total	46	4	50

studies entrepreneurs out of which 46 are males and there are only 4 females most of the entrepreneurs were in the 41-50 age groups and followed by 51-60 age groups. It is evident that age played an important role in obtaining the continues orders and sustaining the business in long run.

Table: 3 Religious and community-avise distribution of entrepreneurs:

Sr.No	Religion	Community					TOTAL
		OC	OBC	MB	SC/ST	NT-1	
1	Hindu	11	03	NIL	02	01	17
2	Islam	05	01	NIL	NIL	NI	06
3	Christianity	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NI	01
	Total	17	04	00	02	01	24

The above table considers religion and community classification of the entrepreneurs. Only 24 out of 50 entrepreneurs have mentioned their religion and community while collecting the data. Based on the given information, it can be stated that majority of the entrepreneurs belongs to the Hindu religion, 6 belongs to the Islam religion and 1 belongs to the Christianity. With regard to the community classification and Hindu religion most of them belongs to OC, 3 from OBC, 2 from SC/ST and 1 from NT-1. Thus, it is clear that majority of the respondents belonged to the Hindu religions and economically forward communities. Hence the Hindu religion dominated the entrepreneurship scenario in the study.

Table: 4 Education and organization-wise distribution of entrepreneurs:

Sr.No.	Education	Organization			
		Sole-Page.	Partner-Ship	Pvt. Ltd	Total
1	ITI	13	01	NIL	14
2	DIPLOMA	05	12	NIL	17
3	B.A	NIL	01	NIL	01
4	B.COM	NIL	02	01	03
5	B.E	05	09	NIL	14
6	M.B.A	NIL	01	NIL	01
	Total	23	26	01	50

Tabled represents the educational qualification and types of organizations established by the entrepreneurs in the study area. Majority of the respondents were ITI, Diploma and B.E degree holders in engineering and most of the establishments were partnership firms. This qualification satisfies the basic requirement since the Medium and large scale industries in Bhosari MIDC are Auto Sector and Engineering based Which helps the Tiny and Small Scale entrepreneurs to sit the order, get done the orders as per the requirement of the Medium and Large scale industries and adds them in the supply chain.

Table: 5 Age and Experience wise distribution of entrepreneurs:

Sr. No	Age	Experience				Total
		0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	
1	0-30	06	Nil	Nil	Nil	06
2	31-40	02	05	Nil	Nil	09
3	41-50	01	09	05	01	16
4	51-60	01	02	09	Nil	12
5	60 & Above	Nil	01	02	04	07
	Total	10	17	16	05	50

Table-5 shows age and experience of the respondents. Majority of the studied entrepreneurs were in the age of 41-50 years & 51-60 age groups. It means that the chronological age of the rest of the entrepreneurs was less than 30 to 40 years and only 7 of them belongs to 60 and above age group. It is evident that as the age of the entrepreneurs increased, they had gained the required experience to run their firms effectively. The age of the entrepreneurs as an individual attribute propels them to continue their establishments in a prudent manner. Hence it is concluded that age as a contributor makes the subjects gain experience, and experience in turn facilitates them to acquire self-confidence.

Hypothesis:

The following hypothesis has been formulated to assess the role of the entrepreneurs with a view to ascertaining which factor among mostly influences the entrepreneurs to pursue their activity

There is a significant difference between the age, sex, religion, community, education, organizational pattern and experience of the entrepreneurs.

Statistical tools:

Analysis of variances has been used for analyzing the collected data.

Table: 6 Analysis of Variances

Sources of variances	Calculated Value	Significance at 5% Level
Industries	1.512	18.902
Entrepreneurs	0.400	20.000
Sex of Entrepreneurs	0.450	6.8984
Age of the entrepreneurs	5.920	5.5069
Community of the Entrepreneurs	0.550	7.845
Religion of the Entrepreneurs	0.417	7.984
Organizations	0.210	5.26
Education of the Entrepreneurs	4.740	5.220*
Experiences of the Entrepreneurs	0.320	3.550
Age of the entrepreneurs	0.810	3.960

Table -6 shows that at 5 % level, there is a significance difference between educational status of the entrepreneurs. This indicates that educational status of the entrepreneurs helps them to run their business in an effectively manner. But the other demographic factors like family background, age, sex, religion, community, experience and organizational pattern of entrepreneurs indicate no significant difference at 5% level. This is due to the nature of their establishment.

## CONCLUSION

In general, the study of entrepreneurs concludes that at 5% level, educational status of the entrepreneurs is more significant than the other factors taken for study. The outcome of this study reveals that entrepreneurship in developing nations is distinct from that of the developed nations. Hence in the study It can be said that demographic characteristics of the entrepreneurs are critical to private sectors development in developing nations.

## REFERENCE

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