



DO THE ENTREPRENEURES AT THANE MIDC SATISFIED WITH THE SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE GOVT AND ITS AGENIES?

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship has gained greater importance and significance at both micro and macro level under the present changing economic scenario. Global economies in general and Indian economy in particular are poised for accelerated growth driven by entrepreneurship. There are plenty of scopes for entrepreneurship in many of the various sectors.

Thane MIDC plays very significant role in the Maharashtra's Economic Development. It is one of the major and important Industrial zone, that contributes a significant growth in the overall country's economic development.

Through this Article we will take an attempt to discuss and explain whether the Entrepreneurs at Thane MIDC are satisfied with the support provided by the Govt and its various agencies,

INTRODUCTION

Who is an Entrepreneur?

Peter Drucker has described Entrepreneur as, "An entrepreneur is one who always searches for change, responds to it and exploits it as an opportunity. Innovation is the basic tool of entrepreneurs, the means by which they exploit change as an opportunity for different business of service."

What is Entrepreneurship?

Entrepreneurship is the process of starting a business or other organization. The entrepreneur develops a business model, acquires the human and other required resources, and is fully responsible for its success or failure. Entrepreneurship operates within an entrepreneurship ecosystem. A person who undertakes the Entrepreneurial Activities is known as an Entrepreneur. Entrepreneurship is the practice of starting new organizations or revitalizing mature organizations, particularly new businesses generally in response to identified opportunities. Entrepreneurship is a creative human act involving the mobilization of resources from one level of productive use to a higher level of use. "It is the process by which the individual pursue opportunities without regard to resources currently controlled. Entrepreneurship involves a willingness to take responsibility and ability to put mind to a task and see it through from inception to completion. Another ingredient of entrepreneurship is sensing opportunities, while others see chaos, contradiction, and confusion. Essence of Entrepreneurship is going against time with maturity and serving as a change agent.

Introduction to Maharashtra

Maharashtra is a state in the western region of India and is the nation's second-most populous. It is also the second-most populous sub-national entity in the world, with over 110 million inhabitants. With a population of approximately 15.2 million people Mumbai is the state capital. It is also the financial capital of the nation and houses the headquarters of all major banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies in India.

Spread over 118,809 sq mi (307,710 km²), it is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west and the Indian states of Karnataka, Telangana, Goa, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Maharashtra is the wealthiest and most developed state in India, contributing 25% of the country's industrial output and 23.2% of its GDP (2010–11). As of 2011, Maharashtra had a Per capita income of ₹1.0035 lakh (US\$1,700), more than national average of ₹0.73 lakh (US\$1,200). State's GDP per capita crossed the ₹1.20 lakh (US\$2,000) threshold for the first time in 2013 making it one of the richest states in India. Agriculture and industries are the largest parts of the state's economy. Major industries in Maharashtra include Chemical products, Electrical and non-electrical machinery, Textiles, Petroleum and allied products.

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)

The MIDC or the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation was established in the year 1962 in the Wagle estate of Thane, under the Maharashtra Industrial Act (M.I.D Act), 1961. The MIDC is the sole industrial development agency of the State Government of Maharashtra and is considered to be one of the leading development corporations of the state. The purpose of the corporation is to provide infrastructural facilities for upcoming or developing projects and businesses, such as

land (open plots or developed spaces), roads, water supply, drainage facilities and street lights. With crucial historical decisions pertaining to economic policies for the development of the state, the socioeconomic scenario has received a boost (Lederle M, 1976).

The MIDC has been acknowledged as the State Government Agent for delivering the developmental works and activities of the state of Maharashtra, but within the limits of the MID Act and its laid down rules and regulations. The activities are specifically demarcated under three major categories namely:

- The Acquirement of Land and subsequent disposal to Entrepreneurs for infrastructural base.
- The provision of infrastructural facilities.
- Providing Services based on development of infrastructure for new businesses to flourish.

Introduction to Thane

Thane is a city in Maharashtra, India, at the head of the Thane Creek. The name comes from corruption of its ancient name Shri Sthanak in Maharashtri Prakrit language, its earlier name based on a temple of Ganesha. Thane also known as 'the city of lakes' is the administrative headquarters of Thane district. On 16 April 1854, the G.I.P. Railway's first train ever to run in India rolled out from "BoreeBunder" (now the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus) to "Thane" (previously pronounced and written as "Thana"), 34 kilometers away. This marked the dawn of the Railway Age in Asia. Thane covers an area of 147 km² and has a population of more than 1.8 million within its municipal limits, according to the 2011 census. Thane comes under Mumbai Metropolitan Region and also the proximity to Mumbai has made it culturally a part of it.

Impact and Role of SMEs & SSIs in Thane

Thane has many SMIs & SMEs and those industries have a great impact on the local economy in the following manner:

1. High contribution to domestic production
2. Significant export earnings
3. Low investment requirements
4. Operational flexibility
5. Low intensive imports
6. Capacity to develop appropriate indigenous technology
7. Import substitution
8. Technology-oriented industries
9. Competitiveness in domestic and export markets

Role of Govt. in development for Entrepreneurs: The Role of States

Regulations play a crucial role in nurturing entrepreneurship, but regulation requires a fine balancing act on the part of the regulating authority. Unregulated entrepreneurship may lead to unwanted social outcomes including unfair market practices, pervasive corruption, financial crisis and even criminal activity.

Paradoxically, a significantly high number of entrepreneurs may lead to fierce competition and loss of career choices for individuals. With too many entrepreneurs, levels of aspirations usually rise. Owing to the variability of success in entrepreneurial ventures, the scenario of having too many entrepreneurs may also lead to income inequalities, making citizens more – not less – unhappy.

The Bottom Line: Policy Makers & Development

The interesting interaction of entrepreneurship and economic development has vital inputs and inferences for policy makers, development institutes, business owners, change agents and charitable donors. If we understand the benefits and drawbacks, a balanced approach to nurturing entrepreneurship will definitely result in a positive impact on economy and society.

The following are some of the strategies that government could act on for the development of entrepreneurs in India:

- Education, Awareness and Encouragement
- Organize Workshops And Seminars
- Easy Finance
- Group Entrepreneurship
- Promoting young entrepreneurs in micro enterprises
- Institutional and policy based support
- Directing aspiring entrepreneurs into high growth areas



REVIEW OF LITERATURES

The Motivations And Problems faced by Entrepreneurs: A Comparative Study of Entrepreneurs By Monica A. Zimmerma and Hung M. Chu.

One frequently studied dimension of entrepreneurship research is the motivation of entrepreneurs, i.e., what motivates individuals to engage in entrepreneurship (Yalcin&Kapu, 2008). A number of factors have been found to motivate entrepreneurs including factors internal and external to the entrepreneur (e.g., Delmar &Wiklund, 2008; Hornsby &Nafziger, 1997; Kuratko et al., 2007; Robichaud, McGraw, & Roger, 2001). In addition to the factors that motivate entrepreneurs, another frequently studied dimension of entrepreneurship research is the problems faced by entrepreneurs (Chu, Benzing, & McGee, 2007). While many of the motivations of and problems faced by entrepreneurs are common across countries and regions, there are some differences (e.g., McMullen, Bagby, &Palich, 2008), which may be related to the political and economic factors of the country (Yalcin&Kapu, 2008). *Journal Of Management Policy And Practice*, Vol. 14, Iss. 2, pp. 76 – 90

Problems Faced by Small Scale Entrepreneurs of the Industrial Estate of Madurai by P.R.BrindaKalyani, This paper deals with the problems faced by the entrepreneurs of the SIDCO Industrial Estates of Madurai region. Problems of these entrepreneurs are analyzed from various angles—production, marketing, finance, labor, and infrastructural. While the challenges are effectively tackled by the entrepreneurs, the results, in terms of profits, need to be more rewarding. While absenteeism of the lower level employees is a unique feature in the industrial estates of Madurai, other problems are industry-specific.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is purposely and methodically searches for new knowledge and practical solutions in the form of answers to questions formulated beforehand.

Research Problem

The justification for selecting the case of the MIDC are of Thane, Maharashtra can be safely attributed to the fact that the Mumbai city is the commercial capital of India and the Thane district of Maharashtra is an important hub of the entrepreneurial development in the country (Bandyopadhyay, 2013). The discussion of the following components of the case subject would provide concrete support for the selection of the mentioned case:

The problems that the entrepreneurs face in all most everywhere in India, as well as in Thane, at large, can be attributed as follows:

- Lack of financial resources
- Lack of proper infrastructural facilities
- Lack of skilled entrepreneurs
- The bureaucratic red-tapism that result in the lack of proper distribution channels for the ventures of the entrepreneurs (Hiam, *et al.*, 1996).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

For the successful pursuit of any research endeavor it is vital that the aims and objectives are defined so as to decide upon the research design and methodology and meet the goals of the research endeavor in the desired manner.

The objectives of the research endeavor can be laid down as under:

1. To identify the problems faced by the entrepreneurs in the Thane MIDC project,
2. To identify if the Entrepreneurs of Thane MIDC are satisfied with the Govt and its agencies.

Collections of Data

Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrain Thornhill (2000) *Research methods for Business Student*, fifth edition explains that when gathering data and information to meet the objectives of the research questions, there are two options to face, primary and secondary data.

Collections of Primary Data

In primary data collection, we collect the data using qualitative and quantitative methods. The key point here is that the data we collect is unique to us and our research and, until we publish, no one else has access to it.

There are many methods of collecting primary data. The main methods include:

Collections of Secondary Data

There are many sources of secondary data and most people tend to underestimate the number of sources and the amount of data within each of these sources.

Collections of Data for this particular Research

Researcher prepared a Questionnaire and distributed it to the Respondents. The Researchers also visited the Industries and met with the concern person(s) to getting the Questionnaires filled by them. This face to face interaction and interviews helped the Researcher to get a detail and clear idea on the topic. The Researcher has sent questionnaire to following persons:

Classification of Questionnaire

SN	Person	No of questionnaire
1	Entrepreneurs at Thane MIDC	100
2	Managers	100
3	MIDC Officers	26

Secondary Data

Researcher has collected Secondary data through published books, Govt's reports, Internet, Literatures, information available in periodicals, journals or any other published matter related to the subject.

Methods use in Research

Researcher conducted a few rounds of interviews. The questionnaire was kept simple for easy understanding and extracting the desired results.

Sample Size

The Research Scholar has collected Data from 226 different industries out of 700 industries at Thane MIDC.

Hypothesis of the Study

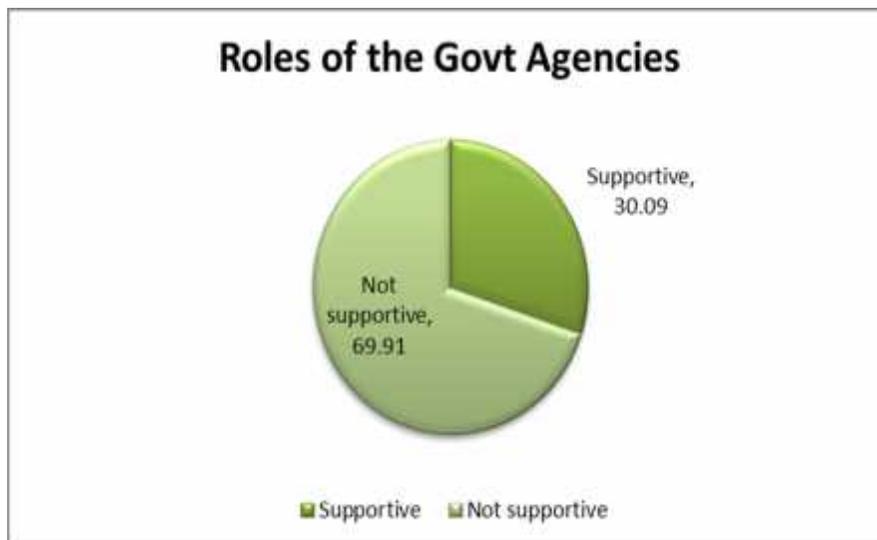
Keeping the objectives of the Research Study in mind, the following hypotheses were formulated:

- Role of MIDC and Government who are not supportive.

In order to test the hypothesis, researcher asked following aspects.

I. How was the Roles of the Govt Agencies ?

Roles of the Govt Agencies	Frequency	Cum. Freq	% Frequency	% Cum. Frequency
Not supportive	158	158	69.91	69.91
Supportive	68	226	30.09	100.00
Grand Total	226			



H_0 : The percentage of respondents whose perception towards government agencies were non supportive is 50%

H_1 : The percentage of respondents whose perception towards government agencies were non supportive is more than 50%

Mathematically

$$H_0 : p=0.5$$

vs

$$H_1 : p>0.5$$

Was there any techno-economic and marketing feasibility study done	P	S.D.	Z_cal	L.O.S.	Z_table	p_value
YES	0.94	0.02	28.57	5%	1.64	0.0000

Decision : Reject H_0 at 5% level of significance i.e. Accept H_1

Conclusion : The percentage of respondents who had done any study for techno-economic and marketing feasibility is more than 50%

Thus, our null hypothesis *The percentage of respondents whose perception towards government agencies were non supportive is 50%* is rejected. Alternatively we accept our alternative hypothesis *The percentage of respondents whose perception towards government agencies were non supportive is more than 50%*.

Data Analysis Tools

For complete data entry and recording of questionnaire, MS Excel 2007 has been exhaustively used. Complete execution, data recording, analysis, report development, representation and for the generation of results and report used different resources like MS Excel 2007, IBM SPSS statistics 20, MS Word 2007, MS PowerPoint, online calculators etc.

The researcher has used the Z test to determine tests on the hypothesis. Hence the researcher has used the standard statistical tools for data evaluation and representation.

Scope of the study

- This study will be conducted within a specific time frame. Thus the scope of the study is limited to the Wagle estate at Thane district of Maharashtra State.
- The present study will highlight only 25 percent researcher try to cover all type of industries of Thane MIDC. Results conclusions will be applicable to all industries.

Limitation of the study

- The study will be done within a specific time frame. Hence it might not be possible to cover up all the minor and small details of the area.
- It will be done only on entrepreneurs of Thane MIDC area.

CONCLUSION

From the data collected, it is clearly shown that, the Entrepreneurs at Thane MIDC are not satisfied with the Govt and its agencies. Hurdles, hindrances, challenges and difficulties will be there, but that is not going to stop young mind and energetic Entrepreneurs to stop from starting their own ventures. Govt should definitely consider the factors of the dissatisfaction and attempt to minimize it. Proper Entrepreneurship Development is highly needed for the development of Country's overall economic conditions.

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