



A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in Marathwada Division

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Introduction:

After independence Government has launched many developmental programmes for increasing entrepreneurship, the backward classes entrepreneurship has not been able to achieve much. Hence, there exists a gap between what they possibly can and actual performing with the existing facilities. It means that the backward class's entrepreneurs are not able to exploit the resources at a fullest level which might be due to knowledge, social, economical and psychological problems.

After having examined the different types of business organizations that the Backward Class entrepreneurs have set up and are managing, the socio-economic and motivational factors that have prompted them to become entrepreneurs, and also the benefits that are accrued to them and to the community, it is necessary to study their organizational performance against the background of the capital investment, turnover and manpower employed in the various enterprises.

It is also essential to access the philosophy of Backward Class entrepreneurship. This can be deducted from the line of activity being pursued by Backward Class entrepreneurs, locations of enterprises, forms of organization, year of establishment, the sources of finance and the male-female ratio of employees. The analysis of the various profiles are examined are described below.

The problems of Backward Class entrepreneurs Development can be studied under Individual Factors, Environmental Factors, and Organizational

Factors. Specific finance-environmental and organizational constraints for Backward Class entrepreneurship in new ventures include low permanent and temporary working capital, low seed capital. Backward Class entrepreneurs also face greater difficulties in obtaining credits, in finding business partners, in accessing new markets and in getting information on business opportunities.

Being out of touch with important business networks gives the impression of possessing rusty business skills. Lack of impetus from the lack of the 'positive pull' that generally get from mentors, Investors, Customers, and the lack of the 'positive push' given by Education, Industry, Personal savings, social assistance, Current income, Cash reserves Credit card capacity, and Mortgage able assets put backward class entrepreneurs at a distinct and serious disadvantage. However, the fundamental problems as also the solutions lie in the educational, social and employment infrastructures rather than in problems with backward class entrepreneurs capabilities and commitment.

Enterprises in Marathwada region (Year 2001 to 2015)

There is great variation regarding overall development of the districts in the Marathwada region. The same is applicable to number of enterprises. The statistics regarding number of enterprises is shown in table 4.1.

Table No.1

Number of Enterprises in Marathwada region (Year 2001 to 2015)

Year	No. of units	Investment (Lakh)	Employment
2001	12658	166545	128645
2005	14832	225984	140654
2010	16042	341511	174940
2015	19277	447280	203017

Source: District-wise MSME Reports, 2001 to 2015

Table 1 shows that, there are 19277 enterprises at the year 2015, Rs.447280 lakh investment and 203017 employment. In the year 2001 the number of units were 12658, investment was Rs.166545 lakh and employment

was 128645. These statistics clearly indicates that, there is 52.29% increase in figures of units whereas 57.81% increase in employment has been noted.

Status of Enterprises in Marathwada Region (Year 2015):

Marathwada region is backward region of the Maharashtra state in many ways. Day by day enterprises / industries are increasing in the Marathwada. The actual status of enterprises in the Marathwada region is given in table 2.

Table No. 2

Status of Enterprises in Marathwada Region (Year 2015)

Sr. No.	District	No. of Units	Investment (Lakh)	Employment
1	Aurangabad	7179	194715	74107
2	Jalna	3053	84026	35072
3	Latur	2171	47123	23186
4	Beed	2257	29126	21956
5	Parbhani	857	15665	10662
6	Osmanabad	1889	30139	20121
7	Hingoli	344	5310	2545
8	Nanded	1527	41176	15368
	TOTAL	19277	447280	203017

Source: Districtwise MSME Report, 2015.

Table 2 reveals that, there were total 7179 enterprises in the year 2015. Highest number of enterprises, i.e. 7179 has been observed from the district of Aurangabad whereas least number of enterprises, i.e. 344 has been observed from the Hingoli district. Followed by Aurangabad district Jalna ranks second in the number of enterprises. Total investment in various enterprises in Marathwada region is Rs. 447280 lakhs and the the employments is 203017. Unlike number of enterprises, investments and employments has been also found high in Aurangabad and lowest in Hingoli district.

There were 3214 backward class enterprises at the year 2015, Rs.48937 lakh investment and 35806 employment. In the year 2001 the numbers of unit



were 1869, investment was Rs.17554 lakh and employment was 16734. These statistics clearly indicates that, there is 71.96% increase in figures of units whereas 178.78% increase in investment and 62.62% increase in employment has been noted during the study period. Overall analysis reveals that, there is considerable increase in the number of entrepreneurs and their investment.

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