ABSTRACT

Introduction

21st century is the century of entrepreneurship and every individual can be an agent for innovation and change. The 1980s may be taken know as the decade in which entrepreneurship has emerged as an important element in the dynamics of modern economics. New small enterprises have become the major source of new job creation. Individual and small businesses have made major contribution to the discovery of new technologies and to their commercial application. The concept of entrepreneurship has assumed prime importance for accelerating economic growth both in developed and in developing countries. It is the basis of free enterprises. It creates wealth in the country. It has the thrill of risk change challenge and growth. It builds the nation. It is a path way to prosper. It reduces unemployment and poverty. In India a large number of people are seeking entrepreneurship as a career option. Increasing number of educated youth, are getting attracted towards entrepreneurship and are setting up their business ventures.

The strength of the nation is measured on the basis of it entrepreneurial success. In last hundred years the USA, Japan, Germany and many other countries have shown this to the world India and China, the oldest civilization in the world have lagged behind because they could not develop entrepreneurial society. All the resources available with them have not been put to use and these countries lagged behind in the global market shares. While countries like USA (12.3%), Japan (10.2%) and Germany (9.5%) have the global market. This picture can only change for them if they can systematically bring in the entrepreneurial cultures in their countries. This will require collective effort on the part of the individual, their families the educational institute, Government and the society at large. The opportunities are there in every country including India.

The entrepreneurial spirit is being revived in India. A search for better way of life for creating employment, for creating meaningful project is a strong motivational urge felt by many entrepreneurs. So during these times small enterprise must be given the opportunity, must be backed by guidance assistance and capital. Furthermore an entrepreneurial climate must be created to support the entrepreneurial growth strategy. The spirit of enterprises makes man an entrepreneur. Such a spirit transformed him from a nomad to cattle to an industrialist. Thus entrepreneurs are person who initiate,
organize, manage and control the affairs of a business unit who combine that factors of production to supply goods and services whether the business pertains to agriculture, industry, trade or profession. Entrepreneur is a central figure of economic activity and propeller of development is bought out by entrepreneurship. The development or undevelopment is the reflection of the development or undevelopment of entrepreneurship in the society.

The greater emphasis is still on the development of entrepreneurship in small manufacturing unit in the expectation that it will multiply employment opportunities, minimize inter sectoral and inter regional imbalance and had the human activity. Capital natural resources, foreign aid and international trade. Placing important role in economic growth but none is more important than manpower. The academicians economist, psychologist, anthropologist, politicians and historians alike and also the state, have gradually recognize the importance of entrepreneurship as a major determinant of the rate of economic growth are correlated and the activity of an entrepreneur is a necessary for launching an industrial enterprises has now become obvious to all. The finding of social science research should be of great significance in designing programme of action for developing entrepreneurship.

Statement of the Problem:

Aurangabad is an outshining city on the map of the world. As it is one of rapidly developing cities, the scope of economic activity is bound to be more in Aurangabad. Jalgaon district is known to the world, for its Gold market, Banana production, and Cotton cultivation and emerging industrial and educational hub for the region. Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra state. Ahmednagar district has a variety of large and small scale industries. But therefore, many problems faced by entrepreneurs in SSI unit. They do not run their business unit in smoothly.

As coverage of the subject study is limited to Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon district.

Significance and Importance of study:

In this study a modest attempt has been made to examine the Entrepreneurship development (SSI) in the state of Maharashtra. Maharashtra, which ranks as the premier industrial state in India, offers an entrepreneur a need-based mix of urban,
industrial and institutional infrastructure. Maharashtra provides an ideal atmosphere were industrial thrive. SSI has played an important role in the economic structure of the state. There is rapid growth of SSI because this is the breeding ground for new entrepreneurship. Hence this study basically aims at focusing on a few relevant has paid a supportive role and helped the growth of entrepreneurship. How far the entrepreneurs are successful? What is the reaction adopting entrepreneurship as a career option the research work would offer an exploration regarding the socio-economic background of the entrepreneurs. The researcher believes that this will definitely benefit the policy makers and new entrepreneurs and the government in the particular to understand the field of entrepreneurship development in the SSI in the state. The study of entrepreneurship is essential not only to solve the problem of industrial development but also to solve the problems of unemployment, unbalanced areas development, concentration of economic power and diversion of profits from traditional avenues of investment. The study of entrepreneurship in small unit of great significance to new entrepreneurs, investors, governmental programmed and to the state planner.

**Objectives of the study:**

1. To study Social, educational, occupational background of the small entrepreneur.
2. To study the impact of Government policies and facilities for promoting entrepreneurship development.
3. To study the entrepreneurship development (SSI unit) in the state of Maharashtra.
4. To study aims to assess the difficulties faced by the newly coming entrepreneurs in promoting their units.
5. To study the role of DIC in the development of SSI in Maharashtra State.

**Testing of Hypotheses:**

1. The technical knowledge is useful for development of small sized enterprises.
2. Entrepreneur can improve their performance by formal education of entrepreneurship.

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3. The caste and family occupation matter more effective than religion for one’s entry into manufacturing field.

4. DIC is playing an active role in entrepreneurship development.

Scope and Limitations:

In this research researcher explain Entrepreneurship Development of the SSI in the state of Maharashtra. Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon districts are selected for study from Maharashtra state. For these purpose problems, development and challenges are studied and observation is made of small entrepreneurs in the state of Maharashtra. The study though limited to selected small entrepreneurs in Maharashtra state that’s why choose 3 district from Maharashtra which is Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon for study. The efforts are made to universalize the finding applicable to the entire state.

a) Limitations of Study:

Despite the researcher best effort various limitation as discussed below-

i) Sample of small entrepreneur selected from Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon districts and sample data collected from the period 1st April 2003 to 31st March 2013.

ii) The study has not covered the entire population of entrepreneurs Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, and Jalgaon district due to limitation of both resources and time. It has covered 376 which are mainly small industries.

iii) Questionnaire which was collected from the entrepreneurs but with incomplete information was not taken into account for the purpose of sample study. All attempts have been made to extract the correct informal interview with the entrepreneurs. The result of the study should therefore be viewed in the background of the limitation and short coming describe in the foregoing paragraphs.

Reference period:

The reference period for collecting the secondary data is not restricted to particular number of years. The reference period of collecting registered SSI unit for primary data collection is 1st April 2003 to 31st March 2013 for the field investigation.
and interviews of small entrepreneur conducted in the year 2013-2014 in selected 3 district of Maharashtra state.

**Research Methodology:**

To complete this study following research methodology adopted. The study pertains to Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon district covers a period of 10 years from 2003-2013. The present study is based on primary and secondary data.

**a) Primary Data:**

Keeping the objectives of the study in view an exhaustive study of entrepreneurship in small-scale industries has been undertaken. The sample respondents have been selected on the basis of information provided by District Industry Center (DIC) Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon districts and field survey regarding small scale industrial units, to investigate into the origin, performance and problems of the entrepreneurs in small scale industry.

Primary data has collected through a sample survey of small-scale industries. For this purpose a structured questionnaire has used to collect data at enterprise level. Apart from exhaustive reference to available literature in the district, it included information and data collected from experts, small scale industrialists, Government department, traders etc. in these lines through extensive field visit.

**b) Secondary Data:**

Secondary data is collected from the following source:

1. District Industrial Center.
2. Financial Institutions.
3. SSI Corporation.
4. Statistical Reports.
5. Development Industries of Maharashtra.
6. Annual report of MSME and Economic survey of Maharashtra
7. Books as per reference list.

Secondary data collection e-media also helped like internet, website, e-mail etc. These are facility the secondary data.

**c) Sample selected for study:**
A perusal of the list of enterprises that there are total 3,762 small scale unit from 1st April 2003 to exiting at the end of March 2013 in 3 district. (SSI unit in Aurangabad district 1,493; in Ahmednagar district 1,330; in Jalgaon district 939)

In view of large number of these units in the district, it has been decided to carry out sample study. Out of the total small units in Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon district 10% entrepreneur’s means 376 entrepreneurs have been selected on the basis of simple stratifying sampling method for sample study.

9 taluka’s in Aurangabad, 14 taluka’s in Ahmednagar, 15 taluka’s in Jalgaon district. 376 respondent’s/entrepreneurs are to be taken as a sample.

**Tools and Techniques to be used:**

The data collected from above source are scrutinized, tabulated, analyzed and finally used, for the study purpose, data so collection and analysis by using simple tool and techniques i.e. Ratio, Average, and Percentage.

**Presentation of the Study:**

The thesis is organized in to 6 chapter, a bibliography and appendices.

1. **Introduction**

The chapter first deals with the introduction. This chapter is divided into two sections. First section deals with introduction of entrepreneurship development, second sections deals with introduction of small-scale industries.

2. **Research Methodology**

The chapter second gives the detailed information about the significance of the study, objectives of the study, hypotheses tested, research methodology with collection of data and the presentation of the study.

3. **Review of Literature**

This chapter deals with the overall review of the literature available on the particular topic. Literature is the most important part of any research. In this topic, the review is taken of articles and books regarding the research topic. This chapter shows
Review of Research Articles, Review of Books, thesis and other related published or unpublished literature on this particular topic.

4. Profile of Maharashtra State and Government Policies for Entrepreneurship Development in SSI

This chapter is divided into three sections. First section deals with industrial profile of Maharashtra state and Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon district, second section deals with Pre and post independence industrial policy, Small-Scale Industry in Five Year Plans, Highligths of Industrial Policy 2013, role of government, various agencies and organization towards the development of entrepreneurship in general and all small-scale industries in particular, and third section deals with performance and growth of small-scale industries in India and Maharashtra.

5. Analysis of Survey Work

In this chapter an attempt has made to appraise the Analysis of the Social, Educational, Occupational background of the small-scale entrepreneur. This chapter has divided into two sections. First section deals with analysis of survey work of data collection, second section deals with problem faced by small entrepreneur, methods of solving problem of entrepreneur and prospects of small-scale entrepreneurs.

6. Conclusions and Suggestion’s

This Chapter highlights on the overall summary of the present study, Major conclusions drawn by the researcher and important suggestions made by the researcher to overcome the Entrepreneurshiep development (SSI) in the state of Maharashtra (Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon districts). Also tested Hypotheses and suggest further scope of study.