

CHAPTER - 4.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRO – INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENEURS

AGE OF ENTREPRENEURS :

The sample entrepreneurs of the agro- industrial units are categorized into three age groups viz.,

- (1.) Young (below 35 years)
- (2.) Middle aged (35 years to 50 years)
- (3.) Old (Above 50 years)

Table no- 4.1 give the distribution on the basis of their age. It is observed from the table that a majority of the entrepreneurs i.e., 62.0 percent were middle aged. It was followed by the young age group constituting about 22.0 percent of the total on the other hand entrepreneurs belonging to the age group of 50 years and above constituted nearly 16.0 percent of the total. It is observed from the table that there was dominance of middle aged , entrepreneurs in almost all categorized of agro –industries

Table No- 4.1

CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL AGE OF ENTREPRENEURS :

<u>S.no.</u>	<u>Categories</u>	<u>Age of the entrepreneurs</u>			<u>Average</u>	<u>Total</u>
		below 35 year	35 to 50 year	Above 50 year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Category - I	5 25.00	10 50.00	5 25.00	44.65	20
2.	Category -II	---- 0.00	1 (7.14)	13 (92.86)	43.35	14
3.	Category -III	4 (40.00)	1 (10.00)	5 (50.00)	38.60	10
4.	Category -IV	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	3 (50.00)	42.50	6
5.	Total	11 (22.00)	8 (16.00)	31 (62.00)	42.85	50

SOURCE : COMPILED FROM FILED DATA

Particularly in category -II about 92.86% entrepreneur were middle aged and the rest belonged to old age grope not a single young entrepreneur was found in this category. The average age of the entrepreneurs work out to be about 43 years.

It is clear from the foregoing table that most of the agro-industries in the district were manned by middle aged entrepreneurs followed by young entrepreneurs, The involvement of young entrepreneurs in agro- industries, as witnessed from the filed study , indicates that absence of any alternative occupation has compelled them to venture in to agro- industrial sector. The importance attached to these industries by government in the recent years also encouraged a number of entrepreneurs to adopt this type of industry.

SEX – MALE / FEMALE

Table no – 4.2 shows about the distribution of sex in different categories of agro – industries. It is observed from the table that out of the total 88 percent were males and only 12 percent were females. Besides, in all the categories also the percentage of male were much larger than the female. The main reason for females not accepting agro-industries as a viable profession is that they lack awareness and motivation, besides lack of education and ignorance about opportunities available outside the home in rural areas also prevented them to start agro-industries . However

now a days females are found to be taking more adventurous work in various fields hence they need be motivated through appropriate means to participate in industrial activities including agro- industries.

Table No- 4.2CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL SEX –MALE / FEMALE

S.No.	Characteristics of	Category				Category
		Entrepreneurs	I	II	III	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	SEX	20	9	9	6	44
	MALE	(100.00)	(64.20)	(90.00)	(100.00)	(88.00)
	FEMALE	-----	5	1	-----	6
			(35.92)	(10.00)		(12.00)

SOURCE : COMPILED FROM FIELD DATA

CASTE OF ENTREPRENEURS AND THEIR SOCIO – ECONOMIC LEVEL :

The distribution of entrepreneurs by caste in different categories of agro-industries can also be seen from the table 4.3

Table No -4.3

CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGO –INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENEURS
BY CASTE

S.No.	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV	Total
1.	SC	1 (50.00)	----- (10.00)	1	----- (4.00)	2
2.	OBC/SEBC	7 (35.00)	3 (21.43)	4 (40.00)	3 (50.00)	17 (34.00)
3.	GENERAL	12 (60.00)	11 (78.00)	5 (50.00)	3 (50.00)	31 (62.00)

SOURCE : COMPILED FORM FIELD DATA

The table reveals that agro- industrial units were mostly dominated by the general cast which constituted about 62.0 percent of the total. It was followed by the S.E.B.C entrepreneurs constituting about 34.00 percent and the rest were S.C entrepreneurs who accounted only for about 4.0 percent of the total. There were no scheduled tribes amongst the small entrepreneurs. It is observed from the table that the scheduled caste and

scheduled tribe people in the district have not yet come to the main stream of industrial activity. The region might be due the poor socio economic conditions of these entrepreneurs which governmental policies so far have not been able to take care of. So measures need be taken to protect the interest of these poorest sections of the society in order to bring them in to the main stream of industrial activity.

LITERACY OF ENTREPRENEURS

In comparison to the literacy of the entire district (40.2 %) the literacy of the rural areas is much lower (22.6 %). About 18.32 % people have qualification of high school and above. About 17.4 percent people have passed junior high school exam. And roughly about 31.81 percent of people have passed primary school exams. 33.1 percent of people are literate only and they have passed no examination.

FAMILY SIZE OF ENTREPRENEURS

Table no- 4.3 shows about the distribution of entrepreneurs by size of mainly in different categories of agro-industries . It can be seen from table from the table that the average mainly size of the entrepreneurs was about 8. It is grater then the family size norm of India which is now 5. further more, out of the total family members, nearly 44.0 percent belonged to the category of children and old persons, which are considered as dependants, as against this nearly 56.0 percent of the total belonged to the category of able -bodies members. They are the earners and they shouldered the burden of maintaining 44.0 percent of the dependents.

It is further observed that in almost all categories more then 40.0 percent of the family members were dependants. The onus of responsibility for maintaining those dependents ultimately remained with 60.0 percent of the family members who were really the earning members.

Table No- 4.4

CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL FAMILY SIZE OF ENTREPRENEURS

S.No.	Category	AGE GROUES (Years)										Average mainly size
		0 – 15		15 – 30		30 – 60		60 and above		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1.	Category I	30 33.33	29 36.36	30 33.33	19 23.75	26 32.50	26 28.88	4 4.44	6 7.50	90 52.94	80 47.06	8.5
2.	Category II	16 31.31	13 29.55	13 25.50	11 25.50	18 40.91	19 37.25	3 5.88	2 4.54	51 53.68	44 46.32	6.79
3.	Category III	19 50.00	18 43.90	3 7.89	7 17.07	11 26.83	11 28.95	5 13.16	5 12.20	38 48.10	41 51.90	7.90
4.	Category IV	9 40.91	5 31.25	5 22.73	4 25.00	5 31.25	6 27.27	2 9.97	2 12.50	22 57.89	16 42.11	6.33
5.	Total	74 35.92	65 31.25	51 24.76	41 26.14	60 34.09	62 32.52	14 6.80	15 8.52	201 53.93	181 46.07	7.64

SOURCE : COMPLETED FROM FIELD DATA

LAND HOLDINGS OF ENTREPRENEURS

The land holdings pattern of the entrepreneurs can be seen from the table 4.3 , the table shows that out of the total entrepreneurs, a majority of them (i.e., 36.0 percent) had land holding up to acres. The proportion of entrepreneurs having land holding between 2 acres and 5 acres was about 26.0 percent and an equal percentage of entrepreneurs (i.e. 8.0 percent) hand land holding between 5-10 acres and above 10 acres respectively. Further it is also observed that 22.0 percent of the entrepreneurs hand no land holding at all. Particularly in category – III,

40.0 percent of the entrepreneurs also were land less. So from the table, it is noticed that the entrepreneurs having no land or less a amount of land are the owners of the agro- industrial units in the district. This is due to the fact that the entrepreneurs possessing no land or possessing small quantity of land (i.e. 02 acres) have found it extremely difficult to sustain them selves with meager land holdings. On account of this, They have preferred to find employment in agro-industries in order to sustain them selves and their families. On the other land, entrepreneurs, who have very large holding have found it easy to maintain themselves out of the produce of their land . since their difficulties are not large, They may be encouraged to start agro-industries.

Table No – 4.5**DISTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEURS BY LAND HOLDING**

CATEGORIES	LANDLESS UNITS	0-2 ACRE	2-5 ACRE	5-10 ACRE	10 ACRE And above	Total
Category -I	2 (100.00)	4 (20.00)	6 (30.00)	5 (25.00)	3 (15.00)	20 (100.00)
Category -II	3 (21.42)	7 (50.00)	2 (14.29)	----- -----	2 (14.29)	14 (100.00)
Category-III (100.00)	4 (40.00)	4 (40.00)	1 (10.00)	1	----- (10.000)	10 -----
Category-IV (100.00)	2 (33.33)	3 (50.00)	----- -----	-----	1 -----	6 (16.67)
Total	11 (22.00)	18 (36.00)	9 (18.00)	6	6 (18.0)	50 (12.00)

SOURCE : COMPILED FROM FIELD DATA.

MANAGEMENT OF ENTREPRENEURS (I.E. PARTNERSHIPS CO-OPERATIVE UNITS)

Most of the agro- industrial units are run on the basis of individual proprietorship and partnership basis. The scope of the joint stock form of organization was rural invoked in the case agro –industrial entrepreneurs. Hence management of enterprise was not a serious problem with many of the agro – industrial units it is seen from table 4.6 that 45 out of 50 units i.e, 90.0 percent of the total did not consider management as a

problem. On the other hand, Only 5 units i.e. 10.0 percent of the total admitted about the presence of this problem in their units.

Among the problems of management 6.0 % of the units confessed that the profit and loss account of these units had not been scrutinized either by the government or by the bank for the last several years although they themselves were ready with the accounts prepared by local auditors. Even in the case of 2.0 percent out of units there was no statement of accounts nor audited documents.

On close scrutiny, it was found from the field survey that those who considered management as not a problem were also found to be guilty of not engaging professional managers in the units, nor maintaining proper accounts and records for audit and inspection and not preparing balance sheet accounts showing profit and loss of the enterprise etc.

Since the units were running on the basis of individual proprietorship and partnerships was considerable suppressions of facts by them occasionally there was little bit of window dressing activities undertaken by the units, as a result, the true picture of the enterprise was not revealed for close assessment, As for instance it was difficult to get the exact amount of profit earned by a unit during a given year for proper evaluation.

Category wise, those units that accepted management as a problem mostly belonged to category I and II, In category -III only 10.0 percent of the units complained about seriousness of the problem.

TABLE - 4.6

**CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRO INDUSTRIES FACING MANAGEMENT
PROBLEM**

Category	No. of Units Selected				Management Problem				
		No. of units considering it as a problem	No. of units not considering it as a problem	Scope of professional management	Absence of a/c and records	No Balance sheet	No evaluation of profit and loss	No Audit and Inspection	OTHER
Category-I	20	2 10.00	18 90.00	—	—	1 5.00	— -	— -	—
Category-II	14	2 14.28	12 85.72	1 7.14	—	1 7.14	— -	— -	—
Category-III	10	1 10.00	9 90.00	—	—	1 10.00	—	— -	—
Category-IV	6	—	6 100.00	—	—	—	— -	— -	—
TOTAL	50	5 10.00	45 90.00	1 2.00	—	3 6.00	— -	— -	—

SOURCE : COMPILED FROM FIELD DATA

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