CHAPTER I

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

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1.1. INTRODUCTION

India is an agricultural country. "More than 70% of the people depend upon agriculture, and about 80% live in villages". The total area of the country is 318.0 million hectares. Out of this, the area of land under cultivation is 173.3 million hectares. Agriculture is a major source of employment for a large number of people in India. The method of agriculture followed in India is too traditional and unscientific. Agriculture is a seasonal occupation and it depends to a large extent on monsoon rain. The monsoon rains are always uncertain and cannot be predicted accurately and hence agriculture is a gamble with monsoon rain. Agriculture continues to be a predominant occupation in India, since there is no proper substitute.

Too much dependance on agriculture makes large number of people of the country unemployed and underemployed in major part of the year. Unemployment and underemployment lead to low level of per capita income and poverty. The per capita income in 1985-1986 per day is Rs.7.11. A considerable portion of the people of the country are living below the poverty line.
"The productivity per hectare of land is very low in case of many crops". Productivity per worker in agriculture is lower than that in industry. "Although more than 72% of the working population is engaged in agricultural sector, its contribution to the national income is just 40%. As against this, 28% of the labour force engaged in the non-agricultural sector, contributes 60% of the national income".

Thus the overall economy of the country is shaken by agricultural predominance. The only way to overcome this problem is diverting large number of people from agriculture to industry. Thereby the underemployed in agriculture will become full employed. Consequently the per capita income, labour productivity, and overall growth of agriculture will improve.

The people who have been diverted from agriculture to industry will be able to fit into the industrial atmosphere and thereby they will contribute to the development of the economy.

Indian industries have been using both traditional and sophisticated technology. Accordingly India has Cottage
and village industries and small scale industries to accommodate people migrated from agriculture and large scale industries employing sophisticated technology developed in the country and acquired abroad.

The industrial structure of India today consists of village and cottage industries, tiny small scale industries, small scale industries of factory type, medium and large scale industries.

India is famous for her village and cottage industries from times immemorial. Many of our village and cottage industries have been promoted by artisans with varying artistic skills. Such entrepreneurs have started industries to display their skills and established many industrial units such as wood carving, ivory work, blacksmithy, gold ornament work, sculpture and the like.

The skill and infrastructure facilities for starting such industrial units are available locally and hence these type of industries have been carried on as a way of livelihood in rural and semi-urban areas.

But starting of small scale industry involves the use of non-traditional technology which has to be imparted
to the entrepreneurs through training and extension programmes. The Government of India and the state Governments have started certain programmes exclusively for imparting technology to the entrepreneurs of small scale industrial units. Mere training would not be sufficient to motivate the entrepreneurs to establish industrial units, since they cannot set up industrial-units of their own resources. They need infrastructural facilities such as water, electricity, workshed, postal and communication, marketing and banking facilities and the like. With a view to provide all these facilities at a particular locality, the Government of India has come forward to establish industrial estates in 1955.

After the establishment of industrial estates in each district many entrepreneurs were positively motivated to start industries utilising their technical skills. Their entry in the industrial arena enabled them to diversify in the various fields of industrial activity, and made them emerge as potential entrepreneurs. It has been observed that many entrepreneurs of small-scale industrial units have now established big industrial undertakings also.

The Government of India and various state Governments have been introducing various schemes for the promotion of
small scale industries especially those located in rural areas and other places. Some of such schemes are providing loans at liberal terms through various government agencies like Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC) and nationalised banks, introduction of differential interest rate scheme to different category of entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial development programme, starting of District Industries Centre in each district, introduction of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Training for Rural Youths for self-employment Programme (TRYSEM), technical training to the workers of small scale industrial units by various Government agencies, Rural Artisans Programme, Rural Industries Programme, Central and State Government's Capital investment subsidy scheme and Industrial Estates Programme.

The Industrial Estates Programme is the most important programme evolved so far by the Government of India for the promotion of small scale industries. The Industrial Estates have been developed as growth centres attracting large number of entrepreneurs who could not establish industrial units elsewhere. The development of industrial estates with large number of industrial units within their ambit have motivated many entrepreneurs to
establish industrial units voluntarily in various places.

Now, the country has small scale industrial units established within the premises of the industrial estates and outside. The industrial units lying within the premises of the industrial estates are able to avail of various infrastructural facilities, available in the industrial Estates. But the industrial units established by the entrepreneurs outside the industrial estates have to create their own infrastructural facilities. In this context, it is inevitable to study to what extent the industrial Estates are instrumental in developing entrepreneurship among the people who own industrial units within the industrial estates and also outside. Hence this study.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Industrial Estates Programme has been launched to encourage entrepreneurs to start large number of industries in different parts of the country. Industrial Estate imparts technology to the local entrepreneurs who are ignorant of it. It provides infrastructural facilities to the entrepreneurs at the cheapest possible price.

It is a centrally sponsored programme, controlled and managed by the state governments. In Tamilnadu the
Directorate of Industries and Commerce was carrying on this programme till 1971. Since the formation of the Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) to promote small scale industries in the state, the management of industrial Estates has been undertaken by it.

Now, even, to encourage medium and large scale industries Industrial Estates are established in Tamilnadu. These Industrial Estates are managed by the Small Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamilnadu (SIPCOT). A few industrial estates are maintained especially for electronic goods by the Directorate of Industries under its direct supervision.

Now with a view to encouraging technology upgradation in small scale sector, SIDCO has formulated a scheme to set up 12 high technology 'Functional Estates' in Tamilnadu. The Government of Japan has agreed to give financial assistance to the tune of Rs.27.57 crores through Overseas Economic Co-operation fund of Japan to set-up five functional estates. The total estimated cost of the above project is Rs.52 crores.7

There were nine industrial estates established in Tamilnadu for the first time in 1955. In 1966 another twelve industrial estates were established in different parts of different districts. Now there are 126 industrial estates existing in Tamilnadu. This includes tiny sector industrial
estates also. The distribution of industrial estates in different districts are shown in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Industrial Estates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chengalpattu</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thanjavur</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pudukottai</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tiruchirapalli</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Madurai</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kamarajar</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ramanathapuram</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pasumpon Muthuramalingam</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>North Arcot</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>South Arcot</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dharmapuri</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nilgiri</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Periar</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tirunelveli-Kattabomman</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>V.O. Chidambaranar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kanyakumari</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 126

As it could be seen from Table 1.1 a large number of industrial estates have been established in Dharmapuri District followed by such establishments in Salem and Chengalpattu. Ramanathapuram district has least number of industrial estates in the state.

Out of this 126 industrial estates, 105 are tiny industrial estates consisting of tiny worksheds only and the remaining 21 industrial estates consist of both worksheds and developed plots. Now SIDCO is planning to establish 12 more functional industrial estates, consisting of only developed plots in different parts of Tamilnadu. In these 126 industrial estates there are 2149 developed plots and 1844 worksheds available.

Besides these, there are many ancillary industrial estates existing under the umbrella of major industries. They supply materials to the major industries. They get infrastructural facilities and other benefits from the major industries. The major industries are the sponsors of these industrial estates.

In some parts of the state there are private industrial estates also. The private parties in group or
individually manage the industrial estate. There are also industrial estates in co-operative sector. They are managed by the co-operative societies formed by the entrepreneurs. One of them is going to be located at Vattakottai, near Kanyakumari in Kanyakumari District.

On the basis of the feasibility studies, the Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), selects suitable places to locate industrial estates. Then those places are acquired by paying a reasonable price. The place selected shall be located near the market, water, raw materials, banks and the like. The selected place is divided into many developed plots. Small worksheds are constructed if they are to be allotted to tiny industrial units. The Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) fix the price of the developed plot and workshed after considering the cost of the land used, cost of building and other incidental charges incurred in the formation of industrial estates. Then the Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) publishes advertisements inviting entrepreneurs to start industrial units. If the number of respondents are more than they expect, they follow the principle of 'first come first served'. Facilities are made available to the entrepreneurs to acquire the workshed or developed plot under either hire-purchase scheme or outright
purchase scheme or instalment scheme or on rental basis.

Now, there are two industrial estates in Kanyakumari District. One is at Konam near Nagercoil and another at Kappikadu near Marthandam. In Konam industrial Estate there are 8 worksheds and 27 developed plots existing. In Kappikadu Industrial Estate there are only 5 worksheds. There is no developed plot. All developed plots and worksheds have been already allotted to entrepreneurs in both Konam and Kappikadu Industrial Estates. But in Konam industrial estate there are 10 developed plots and 1 workshed kept closed without production. In Kappikadu Industrial Estate 4 worksheds have been closed.

For the first time in 1955 one industrial estate was established at Kappikadu (Marthandam). This could be stated as a significant land mark in industrial development in Kanyakumari District. Konam Industrial Estate was established in the year 1966.

Before 1955, there was no industrial unit in Kanyakumari District. It was very much industrially backward. There was no industrial atmosphere in the district. There were only very limited skilled labourers who too had their education in other districts. Many prospective entrepreneurs hesitated to start industries, because they did not
have technical education. The need for setting up industrial estate then was keenly felt.

About 50% of the people lived in poverty and they did not have money to start industry. Many families were depending purely on agriculture. There were no technical Training institutes like ITI, junior polytechnical schools and Polytechnics. But after starting technical institutes many persons acquired, technical education and came forward to start industries. This was the beginning of the industrial development in the district. But they had the problem of obtaining infrastructural facilities. In 1955 and after when industrial estates were set up in the district many entrepreneurs boldly started industrial units. They got all assistance from industrial estates. This prompted many entrepreneurs to start industrial units either in the industrial estates or in other places. Now there are many industrial units spread over the district. This would not have happened but for the industrial estates programme started in 1955.

So far many macro level studies have been conducted to examine the effectiveness of the industrial estates programme in different states of the country. But there is
no micro level study at the district level. A micro level study is essential because only it enables to identify the benefits of industrial estates and its impact on the growth of entrepreneurship.

1.3 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

This study is first of its kind. It is an experimental study based on empirical data in a backward district. A number of studies have been conducted in many parts of the country regarding industrial estates. Most of the studies have either generally evaluated the performance of each industrial unit located in different industrial estates. A few studies have compared the performance of the industrial units of the industrial estates with that of the industrial units located in other places. The findings of the previous studies were very much useful in designing this study.

R.K. Bharti has conducted a study on the topic 'Industrial Estates in developing economies'. It was a study conducted in Madya Pradesh. The findings of the study are the following.

1.3.1. Industrial Estates Programme is a failure in Madya Pradesh, because of the faulty application of the technique.
1.3.2 Industrial Estates were not properly located in Madya Pradesh.

1.3.2 Infrastructural facilities were not properly provided in industrial estates.

1.3.4 Most of the industrial units operating in industrial estates were working with a production below the optimum level.\textsuperscript{12}

Dr. Gopinath Pradhan has undertaken a study titled "Industrial Estates and State Development" with reference to Orissa. He concluded that "in Orissa Industrial Estates attracted educated and qualified entrepreneurs and had a higher proportion of firms with partnership form of organisation. They had a product-mix dominated by investment goods producing activities".\textsuperscript{13} He also identified that "the programme of industrial estates appears to be succeeding in registering an impressive performance in relatively economically backward state like Orissa".\textsuperscript{14}

A study on "Industrial Estates Programme - the Indian Experience", has been done by D. Nagaiya. He has analysed from the point of view of expenditure which the Government has spent for this Programme through various five year plans. From the analytical study at 19 industrial
estates throughout India, representing nine types of industrial estates (vide Page ..47.), he has stated that the success of industrial estates depends upon the factors like existence of class of entrepreneurs, presence of large scale industries, availability of technical guidance, availability of material, power, road, transportation, availability of personnel and the like." 15

The study "The Efficacy of Industrial Estates in India - With reference to Mysore" undertaken by N. Somasekhara of Indian Institute of Science has evaluated 20 selected industrial estates. With the help of various ratios like benefit cost ratio, he has identified the reasons for the failure of the industrial estates Programme in Mysore. He has suggested various measures to overcome these deficiencies." 16

Central Small Industries Organisation has undertaken a study on "Planning of Rural Industrial Estates,." In this study, the way of selecting a location for industrial estate, the normal sizes of the sub-divided portion of industrial estates and the like have been suggested. 17
1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is made to analyse the impact of industrial estates on the growth of entrepreneurship. The study can be carried out from the angle of entrepreneurs and from the point of view of Government who sponsors this program. But the approach of this study is only from the angle of entrepreneurs of industrial estates.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objectives of this study are the following.

1.5.1 To study the working of industrial estates in Tamilnadu and in Kanyakumari District.
1.5.2 To study the extent of economic and social impact of industrial estates on the growth of entrepreneurship.
1.5.3 To study the factors influencing the impact.
1.5.4 To study the operational problems of industrial estates and offer suggestions.

1.6 HYPOTHESES

The study aims at testing the following hypotheses which have been framed in keeping the above objectives in mind.
1.6.1 Educational Qualifications of the entrepreneurs enable the entrepreneurs to utilise the industrial estates and influencing the growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.2 Previous industrial experience of the entrepreneurs promotes the utilisation of industrial estates and influence the growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.3 Industrial experience of the family members of the entrepreneurs promote the utilisation of industrial estates and influence the growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.4 Entrepreneurs from marginal farmer category are able to utilise industrial estate more than others and have high influence on the growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.5 Experience of the entrepreneurs in political life of the country promotes the utilisation of industrial estates and growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.6 Entrepreneurs from the vicinity of the industrial unit utilise industrial estate more than others and influence of the growth of entrepreneurship.
1.6.7 Marital status of the entrepreneur influences the utilisation of industrial estates and growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.8 Entrepreneurs with income from secondary sources are able to utilise industrial estates more and influence the growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.9 Entrepreneurs with own ideas utilise the industrial estates more than the others, and influence the growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.10 Entrepreneurs who start industrial units for self-employment utilise the industrial estates more than the others and influence the growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.11 Entrepreneurs with social status utilise the industrial estates more than the others and influence the growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.12 Age of the entrepreneurs influences the utilisation of industrial estates and growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.13 Membership in trade association influences the level of utilisation of industrial estates and growth of entrepreneurship.
1.6.14 Form of organisation of the industrial unit influences the level of utilisation of industrial estates and growth of entrepreneurship.

1.6.15 Income of the entrepreneurs influences the utilisation of industrial estates and growth of entrepreneurship.

1.7. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

1.7.1 Entrepreneur

One who organises, manages and assumes the risks of a business enterprise for profit is called entrepreneur.

1.7.2 Industrial Estate

An industrial estate is a group of factories established on an economic scale in suitable sites with facilities of water, transport, electricity, steam, bank, post office, canteen, watch and ward, first aid, technical guidance and common services.

1.7.3 Small scale industry

It means small scale industrial units producing engineering goods, rubber products, tiles, oil, weights
and measures and pharmaceuticals and printing units with investment in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs.5,00,000 and located either in industrial estates or other places.

1.7.4 Growth

Development or increase in individual and industrial benefits measured by the increase in individual and industrial assets and in employment generated.

1.7.5 Impact

Identification of marginal changes on entrepreneurship in the realisation of the objectives of industrial estates.

1.7.6 Developed Plot

Sub-divided portion of the industrial estate allotted to the entrepreneur for production. A small building shall be made available in that plot. Normally it is smaller in area than a developed plot.

1.7.8 Educational Qualification

This includes studies in schools, degree in arts and science, Industrial Training Institute Certificates, diploma and degree or master degree in engineering.
1.7.9 Previous industrial experience

The early experience of the entrepreneur in a trade or industry as worker or as manager or as partner or as entrepreneur in other organisations.

1.7.10 Marginal Farmer

An individual who has cultivable land upto two and a half acres in wet land or dry land.

1.7.11 Small Farmer

An individual having a cultivable land with an extent from two and a half acres to five acres in wet land or dry land.

1.7.12 Big Farmer

An individual having a cultivable land measuring above five acres in dry land or wet land.

1.7.13 Current Year

This means the averages of the current five years from 1983 to 1988.

1.7.14 Base Year

This represents the year of starting the industrial Units.
1.7.15 Other Places

This means that industrial units located in places other than the Konam and Kappikadu industrial estates in Kanyakumari District.

1.7.16 Social status

This term means possessing a recognisable social position in the society, like M.L.A., M.P., Chairman of a Union, President of a Panchayat, member of a Union and Panchayat, membership or office bearership in voluntary service organisations and charities.

1.7.17 Political life

Having a membership in any recognised political party.

1.7.18 Investment

In this study investment means investment made by the entrepreneur in his industrial unit in fixed assets and current assets.

1.7.19 Income from Secondary Source

This includes income from agriculture, trade industry and other subsidiary occupations.

1.8 METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS

The present study is an experimental study based on empirical data. First hand data is collected from all entre-
preneurs of both Konam and Kappikadu industrial estates and 25 sample entrepreneurs of small scale units established in other places of Kanyakumari District.

For this purpose an interview schedule was constructed and it was used to collect information from the entrepreneurs. Data regarding the amount of money spent in the development and maintenance of industrial estates, concessions given to the entrepreneurs and the like have been collected from the reports and records kept in the Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation's (SIDCO) Nagercoil branch and District Industries Centre, Nagercoil.

A number of discussions have been held with many knowledgeable persons.

1.9 CONSTRUCTION OF TOOLS

The interview schedule used in this study had been structured by the researcher himself with the help of the supervisor.
The variables to be studied have been identified by the researcher with the help of trial interviews with the entrepreneurs and officials of the Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation. The available literature also had been consulted. Preliminary interviews were conducted with 5 entrepreneurs of Konam industrial estate, 2 entrepreneurs of Kappikadu industrial estate, 5 entrepreneurs of other small scale industries located in and around Konam and Kappikadu and with the Assistant Branch Manager of SIDCO, Nagercoil.

The variables thus identified by the researcher through interviews and literature had been used to construct the interview schedule. The drafted interview schedule was circulated among a few research workers, to seek their suggestions. The interview schedule was redrafted incorporating their suggestions. Then, the interview schedule was pre-tested with 5 entrepreneurs. In the light of their comments the schedule was modified and the final draft was prepared for the final study.
1.10 SAMPLING DESIGN

Kanyakumari District was selected since it is an industrially backward district. Measuring the impact of industrial estates in an industrially backward district is an useful one. As the period of study was very short the researcher had chosen only Kanyakumari District. The study covered both the two industrial estates located in Kanyakumari District.

There are 35 worksheds and developed plots allotted to different entrepreneurs in both Konam and Kappikadu industrial estates. But only 25 entrepreneurs are carrying on the production now. So the entire entrepreneurs were selected for the study and census method was applied.

To measure the comparative effects of industrial estates on entrepreneurs, a similar number of 25 entrepreneurs were taken from the industrial units located in other places of Kanyakumari District. Altogether the study covered a sample of 50 entrepreneurs.
1.11 GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

This study covered all industrial estates now functioning in Kanyakumari District. At present there are two industrial estates existing in Kanyakumari District, one at Konam and another at Kappikadu. All industrial units located in both of the two industrial estates were studied by the researcher. Also 25 units functioning in and around Konam and Kappikadu were included in the study.

1.12 FIELD WORK AND COLLECTION OF DATA

Field work for this study was carried out by the researcher himself. The researcher has spent three months from May 1988 to July 1988 for field work.

The researcher has used the same interview schedule for collecting data from entrepreneurs of industrial estates and other entrepreneurs. The completed schedules were checked and edited. The omissions and commissions in the schedule have been rectified by the researcher by revisits.

1.14 DATA PROCESSING

After completing the schedules, a thorough check-up of the data was made. The missing data was incorporated by
revisits and then editing of data was done. A master table had been prepared to sum up all the details contained in the interview schedule. For further processing the data have been transcribed on transcription cards. Classification tables were prepared from the transcription card and which was used for analysis.

1.15 MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES

The main theme of the study is to analyse the extent of the impact of industrial estates programme and the factors affecting the impact. There are two types of variables in the study—dependent and independent variables. The dependent variable is entrepreneurship. The identified independent variables of the study are: educational qualification, previous industrial experience of the entrepreneurs, industrial experience of the family members of the entrepreneurs, category of farming, experience in political life, rural area, marital status, income, own idea to start the industrial unit, starting the industrial unit for self employment, social status, age, membership in trade association, form of organisation and income from subsidiary sources.
The above variables have been categorised and statistical test has been applied.

1.16 FRAME WORK OF ANALYSIS

The analysis of the study is as follows.

The analysis of growth and origin of the industrial estates programme in Tamilnadu and Kanayakumari district have been made primarily with the help of secondary data.

The economic impact of industrial estates on entrepreneurs have been analysed with the help of the following components.

1.16.1.1 Changes in the value of land of entrepreneurs.
1.16.1.2 Changes in the value of household properties of entrepreneurs.
1.16.1.3 Changes in the value of jewels of entrepreneurs.
1.16.1.4 Changes in the value of investment in the business unit by the entrepreneurs.
1.16.1.5 Changes in the number of employment generated by the entrepreneur.
These components have been quantified by using scaling method.

The factors having relationship with the growth of entrepreneurship have been analysed with the help of Chi-square test. There are 15 factors identified for the study. They are

1.16.2.1 Educational qualifications of the entrepreneurs.
1.16.2.2 Previous industrial experience of the entrepreneurs.
1.16.2.3 Industrial experience of the family members of the entrepreneurs.
1.16.2.4 Marginal farmer
1.16.2.5 Experience in Political life of the entrepreneurs.
1.16.2.6 Vicinity of the entrepreneurs
1.16.2.7 Marital status.
1.16.2.8 Income from secondary sources.
1.16.2.9 Own idea to start the industrial unit.
1.16.2.10 Starting the industrial unit for self employment.
1.16.2.11 Social status of the entrepreneurs.
1.16.2.12 Age of the entrepreneurs
1.16.2.13 Membership in trade associations
1.16.2.14 Form of organisation of the industrial unit, and
1.16.2.15 Income of the entrepreneurs.

1.17 ORGANISATION OF THESIS

The thesis has been organised into five chapters. The first chapter deals with the design of the study. It covers introduction, statement of the problem, review of previous studies, scope of the study, objectives of the study, hypotheses, operational definition of concepts, methodology and tools, construction of tools, geographical coverage, coverage of period, fieldwork and collection of data, data processing, framework of analysis and scheme of the report.

The second chapter deals with the historical perspective and present position of industrial estates in Tamilnadu and in Kanyakumari District.

The third chapter presents the extent of impact of industrial estates on entrepreneurship.
The fourth chapter analyses the factors influencing the growth of entrepreneurship. For each factor a theoretical background, averages, classification tables, and Chi-square Test have been presented in this chapter.

The final chapter highlights the various operational problems of industrial estates from the point of view of entrepreneurs. It also presents suggestions for better working of industrial estates.
FOOTNOTES


3  ibid., p. 92.

4  ibid., p. 23.


9 ibid., p.2.

10 ibid., p.2.

11 ibid., p.3.


14 ibid., p.265.

