CHAPTER – 8
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

This chapter summarizes findings, suggestions and conclusion of the study. Findings, suggestions and conclusion are based on data analysis with respect to theoretical concepts based on the primary data collected from selected chemical units in Gujarat. After analyzing data with appropriate tools, inferences and observations were made which are incorporated in the above mentioned chapter.

7.1 FINDINGS:

1. Entrepreneurship is a very dynamic concept. Time and circumstances as well as society play very critical role to change the scope of entrepreneurship. Moreover entrepreneurship is related to everyone – who can start business even a very small unit vis-a-vis a multinational corporation can also be established.

2. No one can doubt the contribution made by entrepreneurship in economic development of any country. The role to be played in future by entrepreneurship is going to be increased due to globalization of business at world level. It provides ample opportunities for employment, raises standard of living of those who are engaged in it and becomes the instrument for developing infrastructural facilities for developing industry and business.

Even though in Gujarat, Government of Gujarat is playing a very positive role in developing Industrial Estates and SEZs and thereby industries, but it has been found that more and more intensive care is to be taken by GIDC, DIC, EDII and other institutions in providing different facilities on “as and when required on immediate basis”

3. There are number of institutions which are engaged in motivating and facilitating a person to become an entrepreneur. But it is found that number of persons in rural area and even in urban area did not know the existence and workings of such institutions.
4. GIDC, at present, has an annual outlay of Rs. 370/- crores catering to the infrastructure needs of about 25000 industrial units spread over 257 estates all over Gujarat.

5. Gujarat is home to over 800 large industries and 320000 micro, small and medium industries. Gujarat has demonstrated a high industrial growth rate of 12.5% from 2002-2007.

6. GIDC has planted more than one million trees in its various industrial estates and also encourage industrial units to plant trees and give cash incentives for the same.

7. In order to monitor effluent and ambient air quality, GIDC has joined hands with the Industrial Estates’ Association, to set up Joint Monitoring Committees. These committees manage Environment Laboratories to carry out the activities

8. As a step of rapid industrial growth GIDC has established three Mega Industrial estates – Jhagadia, Vilayat and Savli. GIDC has developed Jhagadia Estate and Vilayat Estate mainly for chemical and water intensive industries, while Savli Estate for non polluting, non water intensive industries.

9. With more than 50 SEZs spearheading Gujarat’s path to progress, more and more investors are looking towards Gujarat.

10. GIDC strives to maintain international standards and has imbibed TQM (Total Quality Management) awareness within itself. Now, it is working towards acquiring ISO-9002 certification.

11. The chemical industry in Gujarat is a significant component of the State’s economy, contributing to more than 51% of Indian production of major chemicals with revenues of approximately more than US$ 3 billion. Gujarat contributes 15% of the total national chemical exports.
12. All the selected chemical units are located in the industrial estates and all are involved in manufacturing sector. Among them 50 (25%) units are from Ahmedabad (Odhav, Vatva and Naroda), 35(17.5%) are from Nandesari, 45 (22.5%) are from Ankleshwar, 27 (13.5%) are from Sachin and the rest 43 (21.5%) are from Vapi.

13. The selected chemical units have different form of organization. Out of 200 chemical units, 99 (49.5%) are of Sole Proprietorship, 49(24.5%) are of Partnership Firm, 43(21.5%) are of Private Limited Company and the rest 9 (4.5%) are of Public Limited Company.

14. Majority (100=50%) of the chemical units fall under the SSI category, while the remaining 49 (24.5%) and 51 (25.5%) fall under medium scale and large scale industries category respectively.

15. Maximum 57(28.5%) units are established during the period of more than 20 years, while minimum 23 (11.5%) are established during the period of 1 to 5 years. In short, most of the units are old and very few are new.

16. Most of the respondents are male. Only 12 (6%) respondents are female.

17. Majority (192) of the respondents are of Hindu religion. Very few are of Muslim, Sikhs, Christian and Parsi religion.

18. Maximum 76 (38%) respondents are of Patidar caste, followed by Others, Brahmin, Vaishnav, Jain, Rajput and Muslim caste.

19. Maximum 76 (38%) respondents are graduate, while 50 (25%) and 38 (19%) have post graduate and professional degree respectively. Very few (5) respondents have passed only S.S.C.

20. Maximum 109 (54.5%) and minimum 20 (10%) entrepreneurs of this industry were involved in Business/Trade and Agriculture respectively. The previous occupation of 71 (35.5%) entrepreneurs of this industry was service and they had launched chemical units to make use of service experience.
21. 129 (64.5%) respondents do not have any previous service experience. Only 71 (35.5%) have previous service experience, of which only 3 (1.5%) have previous experience of more than 20 years.

22. 66% (14.5 + 51.5) respondents are at the age of 35 or less than 35 years, while only 5.5% are at the age of 46 years and above. In short, most of the respondents are young.

23. Maximum 41% respondents’ parents are graduate and only 14.5% are uneducated. Only 61 (30.5%) respondents had got knowledge of business line from their parents and then they had started chemical units. Means most of the entrepreneurs are new entrepreneurs who independently start their business.

24. 128 (64%) respondents say that they become entrepreneur because they want to accept challenges of which maximum 27 are from Nandesari. Second motivator is self employment. It is agreed by 110 (55%) respondents, of which maximum 26 are from Ankleshwar. Majority 173 (86.5%) respondents are not inspired by advice from business friends.

25. 75 (37.5%) respondents are motivated to start the chemical unit because they have got education in this field. Among them maximum 20 are from Vapi.

26. Motivating factor inspired by the success of friends / relatives is agreed by 43 (21.5%) respondents, of which maximum 12 are from Ankleshwar.

27. 42 (21%) respondents are inspired to start the chemical unit because it was the family business for years. Among them 13 are from Vapi.

28. Partnership as a motivating factor in starting the chemical unit with which 41(20.5%) respondents agreed. Among them maximum 12 are from Ankleshwar.

29. 156 (78%) respondents have not taken any type of training before starting the chemical unit. Only 44 (22%) respondents have taken training, of which 33
have taken training from EDII. Maximum 13 respondents of Ahmedabad are trained.

30. Entrepreneurs in the chemical field believe that one must have self confidence, goal orientation and risk taking ability compared to other qualities. However, they also believe that qualities of creativity, need of achievement and quick action are less important to be an entrepreneur.

31. 81 (40.5%) respondents rate 1st rank for self confidence, of which maximum 29 are from Ahmedabad.

32. 52 (26%) and 47 (23.5%) respondents rate 2nd rank for goal orientation and risk taking ability respectively.

33. 95 (47.5%) and 68 (34%) respondents rate 7th rank for need of achievement and creativity respectively.

34. For starting chemical unit finance and gestation period are critical problems. 97 (48.5%) respondents say that financing the unit is a critical problem, of which maximum 32 are from Ankleshwar. Other 85 (42.5%) believe gestation period as a critical problem, of which maximum 24 are from Vapi. But 141 (70.5%) respondents think that there is no problem of construction, among them all the 35 respondents are from Nandesari.

35. Lack of knowledge and product selection are considered as an average basic problem by 130 (65%) and 114 (57%) respondents respectively.

36. Supply of raw material and selection of the industry are regarded as a normal basic problem by 145 (72.5%) and 142 (71%) respondents respectively.

37. 81 (40.5%) respondents say that pollution control is a critical problem and 33 (16.5%) say that it is the most critical problem compared to other legal problems. 18 (41.9%) and 25 (58.1%) respondents of Vapi estate consider it as a critical and most critical problem respectively.
38. VAT as a legal problem is regarded as an average problem by 122 (61%) respondents, of which maximum 31 are from Vapi.

39. 105 (52.5%) respondents think that income tax is a normal problem, of which maximum 27 are from Ankleshwar.

40. Fire regulation is considered as a very normal problem by maximum 62 (31%) respondents and 44 (22%) believe that actually it is not a problem.

41. Majority 145 (72.5%) of the respondents say that they don’t have any problem with company law. Among them maximum 36 are from Ahmedabad.

42. Entrepreneurs of chemical field think that pollution control and registration of business are the most critical or critical legal problems, while income tax, fire regulation, national insurance and government hassle are normal or very normal legal problems.

43. Maximum 89 (44.5%) respondents say that inflation and recession are average problem and only 1 (2.2%) respondent of Ankleshwar thinks that they are actually not a problem.

44. Each 76 (38%) respondents feel that finding property at suitable places in the industrial estate is a critical and most critical problem. Among them 20 respondents of Vapi say it critical and 15 of Sachin believe it most critical. While 143 (71.5%) say that there is no problem of paying VAT on unpaid bills, of which all the 27 respondents are from Sachin.

45. Cash flow problem is considered as an average problem by maximum 105 (52.5%) respondents, of which majority (27) are from Ankleshwar.

46. Maximum 104 (52%) respondents regard late payment of bills by customers as normal problem. Among them 22 are from Sachin.

47. Majority 102 (51%) respondents say that power cut is a very normal problem, among them maximum 29 are from Nandesari.
Entrepreneurs in the chemical industry believe that finding property at suitable place and cash flow problems are critical or most critical for running the business, while late payment of bills by customers, power cut, VAT on unpaid bills, undercharging for product and book keeping are normal or very normal problems.

9 (4.5%) respondents feel that stress and counseling is the most critical problem, of which all are from Ahmedabad, while 42 (21%) think it is a critical problem.

Time management as an HR related problem is considered as a critical and average problem by 65 (32.5%) and 108 (54%) respondents respectively. Second critical problem is training and development.

122 (61%) respondents believe that balance between supply and demand of H.R. is a normal problem and only 1% believe that it is the most critical problem.

Problems related to wages and salary are regarded as a very normal problem by 117 (58.5%) entrepreneurs, of which maximum 33 are from Ahmedabad.

Maximum 126 (63%) respondents think that transfer, promotion and demotion is actually not a problem, among them 33 are from Ankleshwar.

Entrepreneurs of chemical field believe that time management, stress and counseling, training and development and absenteeism are the most critical or critical HR related problems, while wages and salary, bonus, balance between supply and demand of HR, recruitment selection and placement, employee working hours, performance appraisal and negative attitude of labour force are very normal or normal HR related problems.

Competition as a marketing problem is considered as the most critical problem by maximum 16 (8%) respondents, of which all are from Ahmedabad. Second most critical marketing problem is forced credit sales, which is considered by 12 (6%) respondents.
56. According to respondents’ views time management is a critical (53.5%) and most critical (6%) problem as compared to other marketing problems.

57. Maximum 108 (54%) respondents say that lack of market research and information is an average marketing problem, of which 26 are from Sachin.

58. Long time of collection of payment from customers is regarded as a normal problem by majority 118(59%) respondents. It shows that customers in the chemical industry pay their bills in time and regularly.

59. Loss of demand is considered as a very normal marketing problem by 110 (55%) respondents of which maximum 33 are from Vapi.

60. Majority 198 (99%) respondents say that there is no problem of stock limit policy and after sales services in the chemical industry.

61. Majority entrepreneurs of chemical industry are satisfied with the quality and price of raw material provided to them.

62. Unnecessary government interference is seen in rare cases in the chemical industry.

63. There is no publicity war between large and small scale industries in chemical industry. Both capture their market share as per their capacity.

64. State Government’s policy regarding chemical industry is not restrictive, but liberal and promotional

65. Entrepreneurs of chemical industry face financial crisis in one or the other way.

66. Entrepreneurs of chemical industry believe that competition, time management and tight financial schedule are the most critical or critical problem, while quality and high price of raw material, lack of travelling
mobility, long time of collection of payment, unnecessary government interference and loss of demand are very normal or normal problems.

67. 22%, 22%, 25% and 31% respondents are familiar with GIDC for establishing chemical unit through advertisement, by friends’ recommendations, through industry outlet and by other sources respectively.

68. Majority respondents of all the industrial estates except Ahmedabad are satisfied with “Approach Road” facility.

69. Maximum 105 (52.5%) respondents consider “Electricity Supply” as an average facility provided in the industrial estate. Among them 26 are from Vapi.

70. Almost all the respondents of Ahmedabad, Nandesari, Ankleshwar and Vapi are satisfied with “Water Supply” facility, but all the respondents of Sachin estate are totally dissatisfied with it.

71. Maximum 92 (46%) respondents say that “Land and Building” is a poor facility and they are not satisfied with it.

72. All the respondents of Nandesari, Ankleshwar, Sachin and Vapi are fully satisfied with “Drainage” facility, but all the respondents of Ahmedabad either say it is not available or say it is available but poor or very poor.

73. 34 respondents of Ahmedabad say that “Housing” facility is not available, while the remaining 10 and 6 respondents think that it is available but very poor and poor respectively.

74. Maximum 110 (55%) respondents rate average for the facility of “Telecommunication,” of which majority (40) are from Ankleshwar.

75. Almost all the respondents of Ahmedabad say that the facility of “School / Library” is not available in Ahmedabad estate.
Almost all the respondents believe that they have no benefit of the facilities of “Cinema Hall, Ware House and Vegetable Market”

Most of the respondents of Vapi estate are satisfied with “Transport” and “Bank” facility as compared to others.

Majority 82.5% (47.5 + 35.0) respondents are satisfied more with “Insurance” facility as compared to other infrastructural facilities.

Majority respondents of all the estates are satisfied with the services provided by “Government Notified Area Office”.

Majority respondents believe that the facilities of internal road, water, drainage, post office, bank, insurance, hotel, government notified area office and hospital are good or very good, while the facilities of land and building, school and ware house are poor or very poor. They also think that the facilities of electricity supply, housing, telecommunication, transport, petrol pump and fire station are average.

Maximum numbers of respondents of Ahmedabad are not satisfied by “Common Canteen” facility as compared to other respondents.

Majority of the respondents say that GIDC does not play proper role regarding grievance handling.

The services of “Auditorium, Garden and Technological Support” provided by GIDC are not satisfactory. In short, almost all the value added services are either poor or average.

Majority respondents of Vapi are satisfied and majority of Ahmedabad are dissatisfied with “Shopping Center” facility.

Most of the respondents are not satisfied with the role of GIDC regarding financial assistance.
86. All the respondents say that the facilities of “Subsidy for Purchase and Relief, Rebate etc.” are not available in the industrial estates.

87. Maximum respondents of all the industrial estates are satisfied with CETPs (Common Effluent Treatment Plants) facility provided by GIDC or / and Industries’ Association.

88. Majority of the respondents are dissatisfied with “Tree Plantation” facility undertaken by GIDC and very few are dissatisfied with ‘Supply of Information of Environment Protection” facility.

89. Maximum 195 (97.5%) respondents say that “Labour Supply” facility is not provided by GIDC, among them all the respondents are from Ahmedabad.

90. Almost all the Developmental Activities (Training Assistance, Special Training Provision, Lectures regarding New and Innovative Methods and Lectures regarding Current Affairs) are either poor or average and, therefore, majority respondents are not satisfied with them.

91. Only 22% respondents believe that chemical unit can successfully started and run outside of GIDC area.

92. 95.5% respondents are agreed with the statement that GIDC develops industrial estates at strategic locations all over the Gujarat. It indicates that the role of GIDC for entrepreneurship development is appreciable.

93. Almost all the respondents want more and more support from GIDC.

94. Majority (62.5%) respondents agree that they are satisfied with GIDC. It shows that GIDC is providing better facilities to the respondents. But they are not fully satisfied.

95. 120 (60%) respondents are facing different types of problems from GIDC, among them maximum 38 are from Ahmedabad. It reveals that GIDC is failed in getting proper solution of the problems of respondents.
96. 115 (57.5%) entrepreneurs believe that the today’s situation of entrepreneurs in chemical industry is good, of which maximum 29 are from Ankleshwar.

97. All the respondents require more support from GIDC for better future.

98. Most of the respondents want government support and financial support for their better future.

99. Majority respondents do not want market support as they have regular customers and they are satisfied with them.

7.2 SUGGESTIONS:

1. It has been strongly suggested that entrepreneurship as a subject should be introduced at school, colleges and universities in various disciplines. This step will create interest in the subject of entrepreneurship and thereby motivate more and more students to choose entrepreneurship as a career.

2. Central Government, State Government and their associated agencies cater different requirements of entrepreneurs at different stages of their enterprise development. But during this study it has been felt that most of the entrepreneurs are not aware of these organizations or the facilities provided by them. It is, therefore, strongly suggested that there must be a proper environment to make them familiar even to a grass root level.

3. Entrepreneurship is a new subject and therefore, it will take time to absorb in our mind and heart, which is traditionally prepared to take a job / service. In India majority of the people are actually job seekers rather than job creators. This is a traditional perception. The real motivation should be given at a very initial stage and creating awareness about the past successful entrepreneurs’ performance to overcome this hurdle in the pace of growth and development of entrepreneurship even at rural areas.

4. During the research study, the Researcher came to know that majority of the entrepreneurs were not aware about all the schemes of financial institutions.
The Researcher, therefore, strongly recommends that these institutions should do continuous efforts in making entrepreneurs aware about their financial schemes from time to time.

5. It was observed by the Researcher that lack of professional ability, no work culture and negative attitude are the features of Government Organizations and Financial Institutions. The same were also reported by the entrepreneurs. The Researcher, therefore, strongly recommends for building a work culture and positive attitude.

6. Most of the respondents are male and very few are female. So, the Government and GIDC should provide motivation and training to female for entrepreneurship development in the chemical field. They should be given tax benefits, subsidy, etc. also. Besides this, the Government should promote financial institutions to render special financial assistance to them.

7. Majority of the respondents fall under the General category. Very few fall under the S.C., S.T. and O.B.C. category. The Government and GIDC should, therefore, offer special benefits for these categories and thereby inspire them to launch chemical units.

8. It was observed by the Researcher that very few entrepreneurs have taken training before starting their chemical unit. The Researcher, therefore, strongly suggests that GIDC should frame better training programmes for new and potential entrepreneurs to develop managerial, conceptual and technical skills and implement them by the help of EDII, CED and other institutions.

9. During the research study, the Researcher has observed that “Accept Challenges” and “Self Employment” are the most important motivating factors for starting chemical unit. The young generation and potential entrepreneurs who want to launch chemical unit should aware of these motivating factors and accept them heartly.
10. After research study the Researcher strongly recommends that those who want to accept chemical field as a profession must have the qualities of self confidence and risk taking ability.

11. During the research study, the researcher has found that “Finance” and “Gestation Period” are critical basic problems encountered by entrepreneurs since business started. The Researcher, therefore, suggests that the Government and GIDC should motivate different financial institutions to finance them since business started. The Researcher further suggests that the government should also provide special benefits such as soft loan, tax exemption, subsidy in special cases during gestation period.

12. As majority of the respondents rated “Pollution Control” as the most critical or critical legal problem, GIDC should have comprehensive policy for pollution control like Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), Effluent Disposal Schemes, Pollution Zones, Tree Plantation, Establishment of Regional Cleaner Production Centre for SSIs, etc.

13. During the research study, The Researcher has observed that “pollution” is the most critical problem for Vapi Estate in comparison to other estates. The Researcher, therefore, strongly recommends that the Government must take quick actions for pollution control in Vapi estate.

14. Majority of the respondents say that “Finding Property” at suitable places in the industrial estate is a critical and most critical problem. GIDC should, therefore, provide different type and size of sheds to entrepreneurs. Besides this, GIDC should design these sheds in manner that allows further expansion in the future.

15. Most of the entrepreneurs believe that “Time Management”, “Stress and Counseling”, Training and Development” and “Absenteeism” are the most critical or critical H.R. related problems. The entrepreneurs of chemical industry should, therefore, undertake proper time management regarding different HR related matters. They should implement comprehensive strategies to remove or reduce employee stress and arrange proper counseling for the
same. Employees should be given different type of training like role playing, lectures, conference, job rotation, case study, etc. and development programmes should be planned for executives. Employees should be motivated through career planning, recognition, reasonable wages and better facilities for reducing absenteeism.

16. During the research study, the Researcher has found that “Competition”, “Time Management” and “Tight Financial Schedule” are the most critical or critical marketing problems encountered by the entrepreneurs. The Researcher, therefore, strongly suggests that the entrepreneurs in the chemical field should accept healthy competition with each other and undertake proper time management regarding different marketing matters. They should undertake proper financial schedule through cash budget and cash flow statement and arrange for required money through short term and long term financial sources.

17. Government as well as GIDC should promote more and more potential entrepreneurs to launch chemical unit in industrial estates through various sources like advertisement, industry outlet etc.

18. During the research study, the Researcher has found that most of the entrepreneurs of Naroda Industrial Estate in Ahmedabad are satisfied with “Approach Road” facility provided by GIDC, but majority entrepreneurs of Vatva and Odhav Industrial estate in Ahmedabad are not satisfied with this facility. The Researcher, therefore, strongly suggests that GIDC and Industries’ Association should join hands with each other for providing asphalted roads that link each plot within both the estates in Ahmedabad.

19. Majority of the entrepreneur of all the estates except Sachin are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with “Electricity Supply” facility. So, GIDC, in collaboration with Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) and other utility companies should arrange for adequate and dependable power supply in these industrial estates.
20. All the respondents of Sachin estate are totally dissatisfied with “Water Supply” facility. GIDC should, therefore, provide large quantity of water in Sachin Estate through bores, canals and small dam.

21. Most of the entrepreneurs are not satisfied with “Land and Building” facility provided by GIDC. Entrepreneurs of chemical industry should, therefore, be given proper land and building facility by GIDC.

22. All the respondents of Ahmedabad gave the opinion that the “Drainage” facility is not available in the estate and if it is available, it is in poor or very poor condition. GIDC should, therefore, provide a well planned drainage system to chemical industrial units and encourage them to set up “Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) within the estate.

23. Most of the respondents of Ahmedabad say that “Housing” facility is not available in the industrial estate. So, GIDC should either provide a variety of readymade houses to meet their housing needs or offer them plots where in industrial units can build their own housing colonies or individual residences.

24. GIDC should provide “Warehouse”, “Cinema Hall” and “VegeTable Market” facilities, which are not available at present in the industrial estates.

25. During the research study, the Researcher has observed that GIDC does not play proper role regarding “Grievance Handling”. The Researcher, therefore, strongly recommends that GIDC should try to understand the causes of dissatisfaction of respondents and solve them immediately where and when needed.

26. Almost all the “Value Added Services” provided by GIDC in the industrial estate are poor or average. GIDC should, therefore, improve quality of “Value Added Services” like Common Canteen, Auditorium, Shopping Centre, Garden and Technological Support and make them attractive and useful for entrepreneurs, employees and all the persons of industrial estate.
27. GIDC should plant more and more trees and provide green belt facility in almost all the industrial estates for pollution control and environment protection and this will be helpful to the whole mankind in solving the universal problem of recent time – Global Warming.

28. Most of the entrepreneurs say that GIDC does not undertake “Developmental Activities”. The Researcher, therefore, strongly suggests that GIDC should implement “Developmental Activities” like Labour Supply, Training Assistance, Special Training Provision and Lectures regarding New and Innovative Methods / Techniques directly by itself or indirectly by the help of other institutions.

29. All the respondents want more and more support from GIDC. No one is fully satisfied with GIDC. The Researcher, therefore, strongly recommends that GIDC should play better role in future. It should plan for different types of support in future.

30. Majority of the respondents / entrepreneurs are facing different types of problems from GIDC like lack of information, no better responses from the officers, delay in problem solution etc. GIDC should, therefore, improve its organizational structure for solving such types of problems in future and it should be co-operate to entrepreneurs.

31. Most of the entrepreneurs want “Government Support” and “Financial Support” also. Government should, therefore, frame liberal industrial policy, provide tax benefits and subsidy to industrial units established in the backward area. Government should also promote financial institutions to render different types of financial assistance to the entrepreneurs. Government should provide long term loan with subsidy to the educated unemployed persons through DIC.
7.3 CONCLUSION:

The present study is a trio of entrepreneurship as an engine of economic development of nation, GIDC as a motivating institution for entrepreneurship development and chemical industry as the fastest growing sector in Gujarat.

In the present study, an attempt has been made to evaluate the role of GIDC in entrepreneurship development with special reference to 200 selected chemical industrial units of Ahmedabad, Nandesari, Ankleshwar, Sachin and Vapi Industrial estate of Gujarat State. For this purpose, different infrastructural facilities, value added services, financial facilities, environment protection services, developmental activities and different basic problems, legal problems, economic problems, problems for running the business, human resources related problems and marketing problems are analyzed. Along with this, comparison of sample units of industrial estates was also made to determine the position of facilities and problems.

After study, it can be concluded that entrepreneurship is one of the important segments of economic growth. He is catalytic agent of change and work for the welfare of the people. He provides a clear blue print for stimulating research, innovation, technology and finance to promote matured enterprise. GIDC provides different types of facilities. But the satisfaction of entrepreneurs regarding facilities provided by GIDC is vary for entrepreneur to entrepreneur, facility to facility and estate to estate.

Majority respondents believe that the infrastructural facilities like internal road, water supply, drainage, post office, bank, insurance, hotel, government notified area office and hospital are satisfied but land and building, school and warehouse are not satisfied.

GIDC does not play proper role regarding grievance handling. The services of auditorium, garden and technological support provide by GIDC are not satisfied. In short, almost all the value added services are not fully satisfied.
Most of the respondents are not satisfied with the role of GIDC regarding financial assistance.

Majority of the respondents of all the industrial estates are satisfied with CETPs facility but they are not satisfied with tree plantation facility.

Almost all the developmental activities are either poor or average and therefore, majority of the respondents are not fully satisfied with it.

However, majority of the respondents agree GIDC is providing better facilities, but they want more and more support from GIDC.

Accept challenges, self employment, goal orientation and risk taking ability are the major motivating factors that motivate entrepreneurs to establish chemical units.

Finance and gestation period are major problems for starting chemical unit, but there is no problem of construction.

Pollution control and licensing are major legal problems in chemical industry. Pollution is the most critical problem for Vapi estate in comparison to other estates.

Inflation and recession are average economic problem generally encountered by the entrepreneurs.

Finding property at suitable place and cash flow problem are critical problems encountered in running the business, while power cut, VAT on unpaid bills, undercharging for product and book keeping are normal problems.

Time management, stress and counseling, training and development and absenteeism are the major H.R. related problems in chemical industry. Competition, time management, forced credit sales and tight financial schedule are major marketing problems encountered by the entrepreneurs of chemical industry.