EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Industrial Estates in India have been established with the main objective of assisting the development of Small Scale Industries. Industrial Estates are a means of promoting Small Scale Industries and they are especially a device for expanding, strengthening and locating Small Scale Industries to bring about the rapid, balanced and decentralized industrialization in the country. So, Industrial Estates play an important role in the development of Small Scale Industries and entrepreneurship in India. Hence, properly planned and managed Industrial Estates can serve as an effective instrument for bringing the entrepreneurship for industrial development. The present study has been undertaken with the main objective of analyzing the various Industrial Estate Programmes and finding their implications on development of entrepreneurship in Karnataka. The study is confined to the entrepreneurs of Peenya Industrial Estate of Bangalore, Karnataka. The study is limited to entrepreneurs of Small Scale Industries. The study is confined to the fact finding of the role played by Industrial Estate Programmes in Karnataka State. Hence, this is descriptive in nature. In Peenya Industrial Estate, around 5,000 Small Scale Units are functioning. Out of 5,000 units, 200 industrial units have been selected as sample units on simple random basis. These 200 industries comprise both production or service oriented units. The review of literature focuses and recognizes the importance of entrepreneurship development in promoting and operationalizing number of industries. The importance of the developing entrepreneurship through the promotion of the Industrial Estate schemes has been very significant. Hence, the focus of the study is directed towards finding suitable answers to the questions viz., 1. Which Industrial Estate Programmes have contributed in development of entrepreneurship in Karnataka? 2. Which are the assistance and welfare programs of the Peenya Industrial Estate for the development of entrepreneurship? 3. Is there any relationship between the type of the unit and the perception of the entrepreneurs towards the assistance availed under
IEP? 4. What could be the effective proposal and solution to improve the performance of Industrial Estate Programmes in entrepreneurial growth and industrialization? In an attempt to find suitable answers these questions, the following hypotheses were set viz., 1. HA: Personal traits and socio-financial factors have different influence on the entrepreneurial origin. H0: Personal traits and socio-financial factors do not differ in influencing the entrepreneur.
2. HA: The Satisfaction on follow up assistance and financial assistance from IEP is perceived to differ among the entrepreneurs of various types of organization. H0: The Satisfaction on follow up assistance and financial assistance from IEP is perceived to be similar among the entrepreneurs of various types of organization.
3. HA: The Satisfaction on experience of assistance and financial assistance from IEP is perceived to differ among the entrepreneurs of various types of organization. H0: The Satisfaction on experience of assistance and financial assistance from IEP is perceived to be similar among the entrepreneurs of various types of organization.
4. HA: Perceived assistance and Satisfaction level is related each other. H0: Perceived assistance and Satisfaction unrelated.
5. HA: Varied problems for under-utilization of capacity by the entrepreneur are related to each other. H0: Varied problems for under-utilization of capacity by the entrepreneur are unrelated.
In order to prove or nullify the hypotheses, certain objectives were set viz., 1. To study the industrial profile of Karnataka State with special focus on Small Scale Industries and Entrepreneurship Development. 2. To build a profile of entrepreneurs and their small industrial units in Peenya Industrial Estate. 3. To study various Industrial Estate Programmes implemented in Karnataka. 4. To study the beneficial role of Industrial Estate Programmes on small enterprises in the Peenya Industrial Estate. 5. To study the problems faced by the entrepreneurs under the Industrial Estate programme and 6. To suggest the appropriate measures to restructure Industrial Estate programme for their effective utilization and there by achieving the objectives of entrepreneurial growth. However, the study has certain limitations viz., 1.
The study is confined only to various entrepreneurs of small industries located at Peenya Industrial Estate, Bangalore in Karnataka. 2. The sample selected is not a true representation of the entrepreneurial population of the Peenya Industrial Area. 3. The study focuses only on the IEP and their assistances and not any other financial assistance extended by the financial agencies. 4. The proposed study is confined to evaluate the Industrial Estate Programme initiated by Government of Karnataka. And no comparison is made with the similar studies being conducted in other states.

In order to analyze the data, various statistical operations were done through SPSS for windows (Version 19.0) software, which included descriptive statistics, frequencies and percentages, weighted averages, chi-square test, correlation, ANOVA etc.

The research analysis with the help of the statistical tools shows that, the satisfaction on experience of overall assistance and financial assistance from IEP is perceived to be similar among the entrepreneurs of production and service oriented units and the satisfaction on follow up assistance and financial assistance from IEP is perceived to differ among the entrepreneurs of sole trading and other form of organization. In addition, various problems faced by the SSI in Peenya Industrial estate have also been identified and in order to overcome those problems suitable suggestions have been appended.