



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Management

OBSTACLES FOR LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT

KEY WORDS: Chamarajanagar, Entrepreneurship, Problems, Obstacles

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ABSTRACT

Starting a new business requires creativity of generating ideas and courage to take risk in this competitive environment. Entrepreneurship development is a process of starting a new business and to sustain the business profitably. Entrepreneurship promotes small businesses in the society for economic growth and employment creation. This study reveals the problems and obstacles faced in the chamarajanagar district to start the new business. The opinions of the local residents are considered to analyze the views on problems to start the businesses in chamarajanagar district.

INTRODUCTION:

Entrepreneurship leads to economic development of the chamarajanagar district interms of generating employment and inturns leads to community development. Generally, entrepreneurship is a term describing individuals that recognize the opportunities in order to satisfy needs and who gather resources to meet them (Jones, 1999). Entrepreneurs are regarded as innovative individuals who are responsible for the change and growth.

Chamarajanagar district was part of Mysore district till 1997. This new district with four taluks was formed during 1997 after the reorganization of districts in the state. The district comprises of four taluks namely Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, Yelandur and Gundlupet taluks.. Chamarajanagar District with a geographical area of 5685 square km constitutes 2.96% of the area of the state.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: The study is both descriptive and exploratory study which consists of both primary data and secondary data. primary data is collected from the local residents of chamarajanagar district with a structured questionnaire. The sample size of 300 respondents are considered for the study.

Demography of the Local Residents considered for the study:

Particular	Sub-Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	154	51.3%
	Female	146	48.7%
	Total	300	100.0%
Age	18 Yrs -30 Yrs	186	62.0%
	31 Yrs -40 Yrs	61	20.3%
	41 Yrs -50 Yrs	36	12.0%
	51 Yrs -60 Yrs	14	4.7%
	61 Yrs & Above	3	1.0%
	Total	300	100.0%
Qualification	School	18	6.0%
	College	50	16.7%
	Degree	95	31.7%
	Master Degree	126	42.0%
	No Formal Education	11	3.6%
Total	300	100.0%	
Occupation	Owns Business	21	7.0%
	Govt. Employee	56	18.7%
	Private Employee	60	20.0%
	NGO	3	1.0%
	Unemployed	13	4.3%
	Agriculture	147	49.0%
	Total	300	100.0%
Income	Rs. 10,000- Rs 20,000	137	45.7%
	Rs 20,000- Rs 30,000	91	30.3%

Rs 30,000- Rs 40,000	46	15.3%
Rs 40,000- Rs 50,000	16	5.3%
Rs 50,000 +	10	3.3%
Total	300	100.0%

Source: Field survey

The above table illustrates that out of 300 **Local Respondents** who have responded to the questionnaire consists of 154 male and 146 female who belong to different age levels. Out of 300 respondents, the highest portion of respondents of 186 are between the age group of 18 – 30 years, 61 are between 31 – 40 years, 36 are between 41 - 50 years, 14 are between 50 - 60 years and finally 3 respondents are above 60 years. In the survey, the respondents were from different levels of education that is 126 are master degree holders which is the highest respondents cluster, 95 have done degree, 50 have just completed pre-university, 18 are from school level of education and lastly 11 who have no formal education. Further, based on the occupation, respondents 60 are of private employees, 56 are government employees, 21 do their own business/ entrepreneur, 147 are farmers/agriculture which is the highest in its segment, 3 are into NGOs and 13 are unemployed including students who are still not working. Finally, sorting the respondents based on their income there are 137 respondents are in the income group of Rs.10,000 - Rs 20,000 of earnings which is the highest respondents group, 91 respondents in the category of Rs 20,000 - Rs 30,000, 46 respondents in the range of Rs 30,000 - Rs 40,000, 16 respondents in the group Rs 40,000 - Rs 50,000 and 10 respondents are in the income group of Rs. 50,000 and above per month. Thus respondents are made up of people from different income, education, gender and occupational background.

Social problems faced in chamarajanagar district:

Sl.no	Social problems	Yes	No
1	Illiteracy	53.7%	46.3%
2	Unemployment	29.7 %	70.3%
3	Gender discrimination	15.7%	84.3%
4	Caste discrimination	25.7%	74.3%
5	Corruption	39%	61%
6	Social Stigma	57%	43%
7	No basic amenities like school, hospitals, toilets, banks etc	25.3%	74.7%

Source: Field survey

From the above table , the descriptive analysis is done to analyse the social problems in chamarajanagar district, majority of the local respondents are of the opinion that, the social stigma is attached to chamarajanagar as is major challenge for the district. Whoever the chief minister or minister do not visit chamarajanagar thinking that, they will loose power if they visit this district, and because of this reason the district remains under developed district in

Karnataka state.53.7% of the local respondents are of the opinion that illiteracy is the social problem followed by corruption, unemployment, No basic amenities such as schools, toilets, ,caste discrimination, gender discrimination .

Obstacles to start business in Chamarajanagar district:

SI.No	Obstacles to start business	Yes	No
1	Lack of finance	60%	40%
2	Lack of expertise knowledge about the business	65%	35%
3	Stringent Government rules and policies	18.3%	81.7%
4	No family support	18.3%	81.7%

Source: Field survey

The obstacles faced by the local residents to start the business are analysed and it is found that , 65% of respondents opinion that lack of knowledge about the business is a major obstacle followed by, 60% of them are of the opinion that lack of finance is a biggest obstacle, 18.3 % of the respondents are of the opinion that, stringent government rules and policies and no family support are the obstacles to start business in Chamarajanagar district.

CONCLUSION: Most of the local residents believe that, initial capital is the main problem to start new business. If proper loan and adequate financial support is easy to receive from government and private sector, then number of entrepreneurs would be increased. Training related to the business knowledge and skills are essential in Chamarajanagar district, Starting a new business can be stressful occurrence, when the support is not provided by government and other institutions. Because of illiteracy , there is a social stigma attached to the district that whatever they start in this district will be a failure. People need to come out of the superstitious beliefs to believe in their abilities than blaming it on social stigma.

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