

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG

NEW DELHI – 110002

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF MINOR RESEARCH
PROJECT

1. Name of Principal Investigator: Dr. Ashish Bhupatrai Naik
2. Name of the college: Smt. R.P.Chauhan Arts and Smt. J.K.Shah and
Shri. K.D. Shah Commerce College, Vyara, Tapi,
Gujarat-394650.
3. UGC approval No. and Date: 23-020/12 and 05/02/2013
4. Title of the Research Project: Growth of Entrepreneurship in A tribal area with
special Reference to Tapi District: A case study
5. Effective date of starting the project : 7/04/2013
6. a. Period of Expenditure: From 15/04/2013 to 16/08/2014
b. Details of Expenditure:

S.No.	Heads	Amount Approved	Received Amount	Expenditure Incurred Rs.
1	Books and Journals	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,201/-
2	Equipment	Rs.20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs.20,000/-
3	Contingencies	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.10,238.69/-
4	Field Work/Travel (Give details in the Performa at Annexure-VI)	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.21,021/-
5	Hiring Services	-	-	-
6	Chemicals & Glassware			
7	Overhead	-	-	-
8	Any others items (please specify)	-	-	-
	Total	Rs.70,000/-	Rs.55,000/-	Rs.71,460.69/-

c. Staff: Not Applicable

Date of Appointment: Not Applicable

S.No.	Expenditure Incurred	From to	Amount Approved (Rs.)	Expenditure Incurred (Rs.)
1	Honorarium to PI (Retired Teacher) Rs. 12,000/-p.m.			-
2	Post –Doctoral fellow Fellowship @ Rs. 12,000/-p.m.			-
3	Project Associate salary @ Rs. 12,000/-p.m.			-
4	Project Fellow salary @ Rs. 8,000/-p.m.			-

1. It is certified that the appointment (s) have been made in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by the Commission.
2. It as a result of check of audit objective, some irregularly is noticed, later date, action will be taken to refund, adjust or regularize the objected amounts.
3. Payments@ revised rates shall be made with arrears on the availability of additional funds.
4. It is certified that the grant of Rs. 70,000 (Rupees SeventyThousand only) received from the University Grant Commission under the Scheme of Minor Research Project entitled Growth of Entrepreneurship in A tribal area with special Reference to Tapi District: A case study. Vide UGC Letter No. F. 23-020/12 (WRO) Dated 27/03/2013 has been fully utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and in accordance with the terms and condition laid by the University Grants Commission.

Signature of the principal
Investigator

Signature of the principal
with seal

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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PERFORMA FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION AT THE TIME OF SENDING
THE FINAL REPORT OF THE WORK DONE ON THE PROJECT

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR :
Dr. Ashish Bhupatrai Naik. "Maitri" Sneh kunj colony, old bus stand Vyara, Dist.
Tapi.-394650.
2. Name of the college: Smt. R.P.Chauhan Arts and Smt. J.K.Shah and
Shri . K.D. Shah Commerce College, Vyara, Tapi,
Gujarat-394650.
3. UGC APPROVAL NO. AND DATE: 23-020/12 (WRO) AND 05/02/2013
4. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION: 7/04/2013
5. TENURE OF THE PROJECT: 18 MONTHS
6. TOTAL GRANT ALLOCATED: RS. 70,000/-
7. TOTAL GRANT RECEIVED: RS.55,000/-
8. FINAL EXPENDITURE: RS.71,460/-
9. TITLE OF THE PROJECT: Growth of Entrepreneurship in A tribal area with special
Reference to Tapi District: A case study
10. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT: SPRATE PAGE NO 4
11. WHETHER OBJECTIVE WERE ACHIVED: SPRATE PAGE NO 2
(GIVE DETAIL)
12. ACHIVEMENTS FROM THE PROJECT: SPRATE PAGE NO 2
13. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS: SPRATE PAGE NO 2-4
(IN 500 WORDS)
14. CONTRIBUTION TO SOCITEY: SPRATE PAGE NO 5
15. WHETHER ANY PH.D ENROLLED/PRODUCED: NIL
(OUT OF THE PROJECT)
16. NO OF PUBLICATIONS OUT OF THE PROJECT: - NIL

(PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR)

(PRINCIPAL)

10. The Specific objectives of this study are:

- a. To analyses the status of infrastructural facilities for industrial growth in the district.
- b. To find out whether the sociological factors such as caste, attachment to traditional activities and approval or disapproval of social group are less important than the economic factors such as access to capital and possession of business experience and technical knowledge.
- c. To study the background of the selected entrepreneurs in terms of age, qualification, experience etc.
- d. To collect detailed information on entrepreneurs who established industrial enterprises in this district and to examine aspects effecting regulatory strength like cultural, traditional, social, economic, domestic, religious, caste, education, career and training.
- e. To collect information regarding the problems of the entrepreneurs of the backward area.
- f. To examine the reasons for the choice of the place for establishing industrial enterprises and the effects of financial aid on the functioning of the enterprises.
- g. To gauge the awareness of the selected entrepreneurs about various schemes for industrialization of a backward area and to find out whether they have availed benefits of schemes and the kind of advantages the entrepreneurs take.

11. OBJECTIVES WERE ACCHIVED

Account the relationship of entrepreneurship with sociological location of the people in this area. In India where individual life is largely affected by one's sociological affiliations, the idea of entrepreneurship cannot be examined in isolation, especially when one is working in the tribal area.

The government should provide all other infrastructural facilities to entrepreneurs in this backward area

Even after 8 years of formation of this district, a GIDC estate has not come up. If such an industrial estate is formed or government land is provided at reasonable rate, entrepreneurship can expand very fast.

There is an ample opportunity for the tribals to start with Micro and small enterprises on their own land. Hence, it is of utmost importance for the Appropriate Government to enhance the participation of tribal land owners to themselves participate in establishing new MSMEs

Education is an important factor affecting entrepreneurship development, because it contributes to effectiveness of entrepreneur skills. It is interesting to note that in this study, there is only one illiterate among the selected entrepreneurs while 53 of them have education up to HSC, 56 are graduates, technical diploma holders or technical graduates. Still it is felt that even if there is no correlation between education and entrepreneurship; an educated entrepreneur can deal with various government departments, bank etc. and manage his unit more skillfully.

So, special efforts are needed to create entrepreneurship among the local tribal population. Also, there were only 3 entrepreneurs who had participated in the entrepreneurship programmes run by government. So, more concentrated efforts are needed to spread information/knowledge about such programmes in the most interior

It is clear from the study that the economic condition of the family in the local tribal population has become a hindrance for them to become entrepreneurs.

ACHIVEMENTS FROM THE PROJECT

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

According to the study, enterprises which are parts of the primary sector such as agriculture, food, forests, mines and minerals have developed on a large scale. So at the district level, volume of production and taxes earned from these industries are quite large.

As there is one nuclear power station, one thermal power station and one hydro-power station generating electricity in the study area, there are opportunities for development of industries. As the area is also connected by the national highway and railway lines, industrial production can be sold into various markets. If more programmes for entrepreneurship development are conducted, this area can be developed much faster.

As there are only 6 large and medium units in the study area, development of this area is dependent on small scale and micro industrial units only. Before division of the Surat district, land was allotted for GIDC estate. But still it has not started functioning, the reasons for which are a matter of research.

The study also tried to examine the role of women entrepreneurs in the backward area, according to which, 10 of the selected units were run by women. However, through personal visits it was found that the role of women was negligible except in food and beverages units; which are actually run by the male members of the family.

According to James Barna, traditional businesses based on social caste system are lesser to day; instead more importance is given to capital, business experience and technical knowledge. But many of the units under study are stone crushing units based on natural resources. So, even persons having agricultural land, after some years, become the owners of stone crushing units. This is an important point. 80 % of the owners of these units are Patiders or Vaniks. There is a definite relation between the entrepreneur's caste and his economic activity.

It is also observed in this study, that there is a positive relationship between sizes as measured in terms of average employment, average fixed investment, average working capital and average turnover. However, it shows that the small and medium scale enterprises generate more employment than micro enterprises.

Only 3 new entrepreneurs (i.e. 12%) had undergone training under CED/EDP. It is clear from this that most of the new entrepreneurs had undergone any formal training before starting their units. Thus, there was a negative relation between entrepreneurship development and training under CED/EDP for economically sound entrepreneurs who owned old units. So, special efforts are needed to create entrepreneurship among the local tribal population. Also,

there were only 3 entrepreneurs who had participated in the entrepreneurship programmes run by government. So, more concentrated efforts are needed to spread information/knowledge about such programmes in the most interior.

From the responses given by the selected entrepreneurs, it can be inferred that an entrepreneur is created by factors like previous experience, desire to do something new, market information and social background. If an institution providing training to the tribals select the tribals having these characteristics and provide them proper training then that institution will become an important source of supply of entrepreneurs.

If entrepreneurs are to be found from the local tribal population only, then branches of CED should be established in the backward and tribal area on priority basis and then entrepreneurship development programmes should be started. There should be a separate agency for establishing training and industrial units. Number of skill development centres in the backward areas should be increased.