

# Problems Of Entrepreneurs Towards Sidco In Tamilnadu

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## Abstract

Small Industries Development Corporations (SIDCO) is a fully owned Government Corporation. It provides financial assistance in the form of loans or subscriptions to debentures and shares, guarantees, etc. SIDCOs procure scarce raw materials from the domestic market and international market and make them available to needy small scale industries as per their requirements. SIDCO helps many small workers and unskilled workers for improving their livelihood; it also focuses on wellbeing of small upcoming and grown industries and motivates small industries through financial support. Government of India has announced many special schemes to uplift and improve small industry and helps in competing with large industries.

**Keywords:** Uplift, Wellbeing, Financial, Government, Small Scale Industries.

## Introduction

Meaning of SIDCO: Small Industries Development Corporations (SIDCO) is owned by state, companies or agencies in the India which were established at various times under the policy of Government of India for the promoting small scale industries and their activities. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO): TANSIDCO was established in 1970 to promote small-scale industries in the state of Tamil Nadu, Totally 127 Industrial Estates all over in Tamil Nadu. SIDCO's aim is to promote Small Industries; it helps in establishment of entrepreneurship and skill development among economically backward areas.

## Importance of the Study

The study focuses on the challenges and troubles faced by entrepreneurs in SIDCO at TamilNadu region. It also gives suggestions and ways for remedial measures for various problems of SIDCO. Small industries are trying to survive in the field along with large ad multinational companies, that's the reason for the study.

## Statement of the Problem

List of Problems of SIDCO faced by New and existing entrepreneurs: Availability of Raw materials, Lack of Finance, Low Infrastructure, Idle Capacity, Lack of New Technology, Marketing, Shortage of Power, Health and Safety, Insurance, Accidents Coverage, Payment with respect to work, Safety for women workers, Financial support from Government, Loan Facilities, Targeted Consumer and reach, Accident Coverage, Psychological Health, Working Atmosphere, Health and Hygiene and Coordination among Workers.

## Objective of the study

- 1) To study the socio-economic (Occupation) development in SIDCO in Tamil Nadu.
- 2) To identify the challenges faced by entrepreneurs in SIDCO in Tamil Nadu.

## Hypotheses

The null hypotheses formulated and tested as under.

- ❖ There is no significant difference between Demographic variables and Problem faced by Entrepreneurs.

## Research Methodology

The process of enumeration, as well as the correct recording of outcomes, is referred as data collection. The proper data is critical to the success of an investigation; the study comprises assessing the respondent's problems and troubles in various aspects, as well as the researcher employ the current study was carried out in a real-world situation.

## Sampling Technique

The respondents were picked from all TANSIDCO units, as there are total 127 SIDCO industries across TamilNadu.

## Review of literature

**Dhanara.J.V.T,**(2022)Investment is treated as one of the main driving force of an economy. The level of investment defines the net capital formation of a country and eventually it gives healthy long term growth of the economy. The level of investment is determined by the level of savings, particularly the household savings. With middle income groups dominating the household sector, the savings from this group determines the level of investment and capital formation. According to the reports of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the household sector accounts for 81.80% of the gross domestic savings of the country.

**Bhuvaneshwari.V** (2020) SIDCO that examine whether entrepreneurial activities significantly carried out across the form of owned enterprises, type of organization and nature of activity; and also explore the prospects and challenges faced by Entrepreneurs through micro entrepreneurial activities. The Study also involves in the application of descriptive quantitative analysis on the primarily data collected from SIDCO Entrepreneurship with Special reference to Coimbatore District South in the year 2020.

**Vijayalakshmi.P** (2020), In her point, Motivation plays a vital role for industrialist who are working in SIDCO in Radhapuram Taluk. She mentions that both internal and external factors for motivation play a crucial role in the livelihood of Budding and existing entrepreneurs and industrialist. Also mentions the importance of small industries and involvement of SIDCO units.

**Thanikachalam Vedhathiri** (2020),The article suggests the need and importance of small scale industries and MSMEs. Also mentions directly or indirectly all the small industries contribute to WTO as national income. As various small industries are the backbones for many large and multinational companies. Various semi-Industries depend on raw materials from Small scale industries, so its full of chain reaction between the size of industries.

**Sajad Ahmad Bhat** (2015) State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDCO) has been meant to address the industrial development of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. In Jammu and Kashmir, Unemployment arrived at the apex and it's a serious concern. To overcome the resentment of youths on unemployment in Jammu and Kashmir, SIDCO furnish ways to generate various employment potentialities and possibilities in J and K.

## Socio Economic Profile of the Respondents

The demographic profile of the respondents was analyzed on the basis of their age, faculty, occupation, educational qualification, types of family, number of family members, and residential status of the respondents.

### Age

The age of the consumers can change the desires, wants, needs, and aspirations of products consumption. The age category influences the preferences and consumption pattern of the consumer towards the Business, the present study the age wise distribution of the respondents in the cosmetic products is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Age of the Respondents**

S.No.	Age (in years)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 18 Years	2	1
2.	19 to 36 Years	5	4
3.	37 to 54 Years	100	79
4.	Above 55 years	20	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data:

The Table 1 shows that the most of the respondents belong to the age category of 37 to 54 Years, followed by 16 per cent of the respondents belong to Above 55 Years category, followed by 1 and 4 per cent belong to Up to 18 Years and 19 to 36 Years respectively.

### Occupation of the Family Members

The occupation of the parents is one of the factors that influence the purchasing behavior because some of the parents have to take care and maintain the appearance of their children. Parents' occupations support the students' different pattern of spending towards the cosmetic products. The occupation of the parents is analyzed and presented in the Table 2.

**Table 2: Occupation of the Respondents**

S.No.	Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Farmer	25	20
2.	Government Employee	13	10
3.	Private Employee	32	25
4.	Business Man	13	10
5.	Professionals	44	35
<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data:

Table 2 shows the distribution of the cadre of the selected employees from out of 127 employees, 25 percent of the respondents are employed as Farmer, 13 percent of the respondents are employed as Government Employee, 32 percent of the respondents are Private Employee, 10 percent of the respondents are Business Man, and 44 percent of the respondents are Professionals.

### Type of Family

The influence from nature of family is considered as an important element that affects the purchasing behavior. In a nuclear family or joint family the family members might have convinced for working as an entrepreneurs. A great

deal of family interaction happens before the purchase decision is made, especially when comes to working as a employer, that the family often decides together. Hence the influence made by the family members should be analyzed and presented in the Table 3.

**Table 3: Type of Family**

S.No.	Type of Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Nuclear Family	100	79
2.	Joint Family	27	21
<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data:

Table 3 shows that the family systems of the respondents which constituted 21 percent of the respondents are joint family and 79 percent of the respondents are nuclear family.

### Family Members

The family member includes the parents, brothers, sisters and close relations of the respondents. The impact generated by the family members is also substantial influence in the working atmosphere. The family members are generally a crucial role in the decision-making and varying pattern of roles and functions. Hence the influence of respondents' family members should be analyzed and presented in the Table 4.

**Table 4: Family Members**

S.No.	Family Members	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 3 Members	57	45
2.	4 to 6 Members	61	48
3.	More than 6 Members	9	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data:

Table 4 It depict that out of 127 respondents 45 percent of the respondents up to 3 Member, 48 percent of the respondent 4 to 6 member, and the rest 9 percent more than 6 member.

### Residential Status

The residential area of the respondents also influences the entrepreneurs' knowledge and work culture. The residential area influences the working place and cultural backgrounds in the particular area of residence. The residential area wise distribution of the consumers is presented in Table 5.

**Table 5: Residential Status of Respondents**

S.No.	Residential Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Urban	72	57
2.	Rural	55	43
<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data:

Table 5 shows that the residential area wise respondent in rural, are constitutes 43 percent and the rest of them are lives in the urban area, 57 percent.

## Marital Status

The life style and purchasing priorities is decided by the living status of both men and women in the society. In a married category both of them working has to spend to determine their purchases equally. The unmarried are purchase decisions are individually or by the elders of the family. The marital status of the respondents has presented in Table 6.

**Table 6: Marital status of the respondents**

Marital	Frequency	Percentage
Married	71	56
Unmarried	56	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data:

Table 6 depicts that 56 percent of the respondents are married and 44 percent of the respondents are Unmarried. It is clear from the table that the major respondents are married 56%).

## Type of Ownership

It refers to the property or company rights towards its operational works and activities. It depends upon the entire capital structure of any company and contributions from various aspects, in Table 7.

**Table 7: Type of Ownership**

Ownership	Frequency	Percentage
Sole Proprietor	56	44
Partnership	14	11
Joint Hindu Family	23	18
Joint Venture	34	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data

Table 7It shows that the distribution of the cadre of the selected employees from private bus transports out of 127 employees, 44 percent of the respondents are Sole Proprietor, 11 percent of the respondents are Partnership, 18 percent of the respondents are Joint Hindu Family, 27 percent of the respondents are Joint Venture.

## Income of the Respondents

Income is the most important variable to determine economic status of an individual's income. The individual income determines the standard of living in a family. The monthly income of the respondents is collected for the study into different category of the purchasers in the Fishes and presented in Table 8.

**Table 8: Income of the Respondents**

Income	Frequency	Percentage
Upto Rs.10,000	61	48
Rs.10,001-20,000	43	34
Rs.20,001-30,000	13	10
Rs.30,001 and above	10	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data

Table 8 Its shows that out of 127 respondents 44 employees receives below income Rs.10,000, 34 percent generated income between Rs 10,001 to Rs 20,000, 10 percent draws income between Rs 20,001 to Rs 20,000 and 8 percent receives above Rs 30,001.

### Challenges in SIDCO faced by Entrepreneurs

**Table 9 List of Problems of SIDCO faced by New and existing entrepreneurs:**

S. No.	Sources	Always	Usually	Occasionally	Not Usually	Never	Total
1.	Availability of Raw Materials	27	62	14	11	13	127
		21%	49%	11%	9%	10%	100.00
2.	Lack of Finance	35	28	37	14	13	127
		28%	22%	29%	11%	10%	100.00
3.	Low Infrastructure	30	46	20	18	13	127
		24%	36%	16%	14%	10%	100.00
4.	Idle Capacity	25	13	32	44	13	127
		20%	10%	25%	35%	10%	100.00
5.	Lack of New Technology	24	27	38	11	27	127
		19%	21%	30%	9%	21%	100.00
6.	Marketing	15	25	23	46	18	127
		12%	20%	18%	36%	14%	100.00
7.	Shortage of Power	60	16	33	13	5	127
		47%	13%	26%	10%	4%	100.00
8.	Health and Safety	34	42	24	14	13	127
		27%	33%	19%	11%	10%	100.00
9.	Insurance	19	41	29	11	27	127
		15%	32%	23%	9%	21%	100.00
10.	Accidents Coverage	11	24	27	38	27	127
		9%	19%	21%	30%	21%	100.00

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data

Table 9 shows that 49 per cent of the respondents says that usually they get raw materials easily, followed by 32 per cent of the respondents admit that they get Insurance, accident coverage 21 per cent strongly disagree about the factor. 10 per cent says that no health and safety in small industries. 47 per cent strongly agree that there is shortage of power.

**Table 10 Other Problems related to Entrepreneurs in SIDCO, Tamilnadu**

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Payment with respect to work	24	19%	4.89	1
2.	Safety for women workers	13	10%	4.47	5
3.	Financial support from Government	11	9%	4.42	6
4.	Loan Facilities	9	7%	4.38	7
5.	Targeted Consumer and reach	18	14%	4.62	3
6.	Accident Coverage	23	18%	4.71	2
7.	Psychological Health	7	6%	4.31	8

8.	Working Atmosphere	15	12%	4.51	4
9.	Health and Hygiene	4	3%	4.26	9
10.	Coordination among Workers	3	2%	4.23	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>100%</b>		

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data

Table 10 shows that 19 per cent of the respondents ranked 1 for payment with respect to work followed by 18 per cent ranked 2 for accident coverage and ranked 10 for Coordination among workers.

## Hypotheses

H<sub>0</sub> 1: There is no significant difference between entrepreneurs' parent occupation and Challenges in SIDCO.

**Table 11 Challenges in SIDCO and Occupation**

Variables	Occupation	N	Mean	S.D.	F Value	Sig.
Availability of Raw Materials	Farmer	25	4.47	0.86	3.789	0.002*
	Government Employee	13	4.42	0.90		
	Private Employee	32	4.38	0.80		
	Business Man	13	4.14	1.14		
	Professionals	44	3.87	1.13		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>0.99</b>		
Lack of Finance	Farmer	25	4.23	0.82	6.536	0.001*
	Government Employee	13	4.49	0.79		
	Private Employee	32	4.21	0.88		
	Business Man	13	3.83	1.09		
	Professionals	44	4.03	1.06		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>0.98</b>		
Low Infrastructure	Farmer	25	4.50	0.78	6.279	0.001*
	Government Employee	13	4.31	0.57		
	Private Employee	32	3.84	1.01		
	Business Man	13	3.76	1.05		
	Professionals	44	4.02	1.16		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>1.00</b>		
Idle Capacity	Farmer	25	4.30	0.47	3.373	0.006*
	Government Employee	13	4.29	1.27		
	Private Employee	32	3.78	1.22		
	Business Man	13	3.90	1.04		
	Professionals	44	3.61	1.35		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>1.15</b>		
Lack of New Technology	Farmer	25	4.33	0.48	3.498	0.004*
	Government Employee	13	4.11	1.01		
	Private Employee	32	3.90	1.13		

	Business Man	13	3.64	1.15		
	Professionals	44	3.90	1.16		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>1.12</b>		
Marketing	Farmer	25	4.70	0.60	2.678	0.022*
	Government Employee	13	4.22	0.98		
	Private Employee	32	4.23	0.94		
	Business Man	13	4.15	0.89		
	Professionals	44	4.13	0.99		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>0.91</b>		
Shortage of Power	Farmer	25	4.27	0.69	3.024	0.010*
	Government Employee	13	3.91	1.09		
	Private Employee	32	4.25	0.78		
	Business Man	13	4.04	0.96		
	Professionals	44	3.87	0.96		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>0.89</b>		
Health and Safety	Farmer	25	4.17	1.02	4.136	0.001*
	Government Employee	13	4.40	1.05		
	Private Employee	32	3.94	0.91		
	Business Man	13	3.78	1.11		
	Professionals	44	4.11	0.84		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>1.01</b>		
Insurance	Farmer	30	4.50	0.73	5.100	0.001*
	Government Employee	19	4.56	0.76		
	Private Employee	41	4.00	1.03		
	Business Man	29	4.02	1.01		
	Professionals	11	3.97	0.93		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>0.98</b>		
Accidents Coverage	Farmer	11	4.53	0.63	3.860	0.002*
	Government Employee	24	4.27	1.01		
	Private Employee	27	3.80	1.32		
	Business Man	38	3.83	1.10		
	Professionals	27	3.61	1.32		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>1.21</b>		

**Source:** Calculations Based on Primary Data \* [Sig.@5%](#)

The shows that the F Value of the respective variable (3.789, 6.536, 6.279, 3.73, 3.498, 3.498, 2.978, 3.024, 4.136, 5.100, 3.860) Availability of Raw Materials, Lack of Finance, Low Infrastructure, Idle Capacity, Lack of New Technology, Marketing, Health and Safety, Insurance, Accidents Coverage, are significant at 5% level. Hence, the stated null hypothesis is rejected.

According to the ANOVA results, the null hypothesis is rejected since the F value of the employee challenges in SIDCO and cadre of employee is less than five level significant. However, the study on shows the employees of the

private employee, professionals seems to be highly satisfied when compared to other employees has low cadre of employees.

## Findings of the Study

- ❖ It depicts that 79% of the respondents belong to the age category of 37-54 years.
- ❖ It's clearly shows that the most of the employees 48% generates income between Upto Rs 10,000.
- ❖ It denotes that the number of employees like Sole Proprietor 44% are works high.
- ❖ It depicts that 56% of the respondents are married.
- ❖ It shows that 48% of the 4 to 6 members are the most respondents.
- ❖ It is found that most of the respondents of (57) are living in the rural area.
- ❖ It is found that most of the respondents (79) are living in the joint family system.
- ❖ 49% of the respondents say that usually they get raw materials easily.
- ❖ According to the ANOVA results, the null hypothesis is rejected since the F value of the employee challenges in SIDCO and cadre of employee is less than five level significant. However, the study on shows the employees of the farmer, government employees seem to be highly satisfied when compared to other employees has low cadre of employees.

## Suggestions of the Study

- ❖ Entrepreneurs must feel the safety aspects of workers and must plan accordingly.
- ❖ Health and hygiene must not be compromised must given priority.
- ❖ Income and other benefits must be given in order to withstand the workers into organization.
- ❖ Installation of powerful generators at workplace is necessary.

## Conclusion

The present article paper concludes that, the challenges of entrepreneurs need to be focused more for the growth of new employment opportunities, and entrepreneurial practices will be new future, as now many youngsters are trying for business and self owned company, Government of India keep on motivating young generations for business opportunities and tries to educate people through various policies and schemes, subsidies etc. The future is entrepreneurial practices, and all the problems need to be sorted out by individuals, partners, friends, family, and employees'. Running a successful business especially in such a competitive world is so difficult, and to withstand in market along with competitors makes a business good strength and power for progress. In the way, entrepreneurs have to face troubles in order to survive in his/her respective fields, and all the troubles will definitely worth for successful business.

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