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DETERMINANTS OF MINORITY MUSLIM ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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ABSTRACT:

Entrepreneurship is a means of creating employment opportunities and improving economic measures. In fact, it is a process of development with a great potential to contribute to the well-being of the community. The paper addresses Muslim entrepreneurship and analyses the factors that might impede the initiation and growth of Muslim owned businesses. It also aims to elicit the factors influencing Muslim entrepreneurial growth in Chittoor district. It was found that three fourths of the respondents (75 per cent) of Muslim minority entrepreneurs became entrepreneurs for solving their problem of poverty and improve their financial status and 78 per cent of the respondents became the entrepreneurs for solving the problem of unemployment.

KEYWORDS: *Entrepreneurship , employment opportunities and improving economic measures.*

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship and small businesses have been designated as engines of growth not only for creating employment but also in the development of economies across the globe. Although there is a well-developed corpus of knowledge concerning entrepreneurs in developed nations, relatively less is known about ethnic entrepreneurs and in particularly Muslim entrepreneurs in developed economies. This paper aims to contribute to our understanding of the factors influencing Muslim entrepreneurial growth in Chittoor district. It develops a multivariate model along the lines of small business economics but includes

cultural and social variables. Greater delegation of responsibilities requires to non-family employees. At the same time, strengthening links with the communities has a positive impact on growth. While the commitment to work hard at start-up is essential, human capital factors like the entrepreneur's socioeconomic factors appear to be more crucial than financial resources in contributing to growth. Socio-cultural factors in relation to the concept of entrepreneurship have been neglected in theories of economic development. The present article emphasises the need for interdisciplinary enquiry to better understand various kinds of South Asian entrepreneurial activity and success from ethnographic and psycho-socio-cultural perspectives. Existing research confirms that several non-economic factors can be

identified as highly relevant for entrepreneurship and economic success. The article analyses those findings, places them in a wider context and calls for further research.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Increasing the rate of entrepreneurship is an aspiration of every modern economy, and innovation is vital in driving many economies forward. In recent years, western economies have been encouraging entrepreneurship and trying to increase the number of entrepreneurs opening new ventures, as these entrepreneurs contribute to the general economy and create new

jobopportunities (Aviram, 2009).

Asma Zaryaband Usman Saeed (2018) opined that the scholarly foundations and colleges are confronting remarkable difficulties in setting up the structures that may give understudies a medium to new companies. As of late, the recognitions have been changed, and colleges are setting accentuation on scholastic just as expert improvement of an enterprising arrangement of abilities. This examination expects to explore the job of colleges in cultivating and building up the pioneering aims of understudies from various projects. Likewise, it affirms the impacts of different instructive projects in building up the pioneering aims of science, IT, designing and the board graduating understudies, exactly tried through the hypothesis of arranged conduct.

Eli Gimmon, Ronit Yitshakiand Shira Hantman (2018) disclosed that inspiration for business enterprise in later life expands the idea of dynamic maturing which in ongoing decades has pulled in developing examination consideration in contemporary gerontology. Inspiration of more seasoned grown-ups toward business enterprise has been underexplored. Past research indicates blended outcomes in regards with the impact of draw and push factors on pioneering aims. We utilized a blended techniques approach while information was gathered from a homogeneous associate of retirees. Discoveries demonstrate that more seasoned grown-ups' inspiration to progress toward becoming business people is focused predominantly on force factors, for example, self-satisfaction, expanding individual prosperity, self-acknowledgment and upgrading individual interests. More seasoned grown-ups may consider getting to be business people as a major aspect of their 'dynamic maturing' observations. These discoveries have suggestions for assigned preparing programs for more seasoned grown-ups that intend to advance their inspiration and cultivate their aptitudes to dispatch pioneering exercises.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary data has been collected from 120 respondents in the Punganur Municipality in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh where Muslim population is very high.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The determinants of Muslim minority entrepreneurship, viz. Poverty, unemployment, achievement motivation, institutional support from APSMFC, availability of support services, exemplary performance by their community people better future and growing opportunities are discussed

1. Poverty

Poverty is one of the evils of the society and higher the poverty lower the facilities, comforts and also indicates miserable life. The information on whether the poverty is determinant of their entrepreneurship has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 1.

Table 1
Poverty is determinant of entrepreneurship

Sl. No.	Poverty	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Yes	90	75	75
2	No	30	25	100
Total		120	100	

Source: Primary data

The table 1 portrays that three fourths of the respondents (75 per cent) of Muslim minority entrepreneurs have stated that they became entrepreneurs for solving their problem of poverty and improve their financial status and the remaining respondents became entrepreneurs for other purpose. Above all, it is concluded that three fourths of the respondents (75 per cent) of Muslim minority entrepreneurs have stated that they became entrepreneurs for solving their problem of poverty and improve their financial status.

2. Unemployment

Unemployment is blight of the society and it has been steadily increasing over the years. The information on whether the unemployment is determinant of their entrepreneurship has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 2.

Table 2
Unemployment is determinant of entrepreneurship

Sl. No.	Unemployment	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Yes	94	78.3	78.3
2	No	26	21.7	100
Total		120	100	

Source: Primary data

It is quite obvious from the table 2 that more than 78 per cent of the respondents opined that they became the entrepreneurs forsolving the problem of unemployment and the remaining respondents became entrepreneurs for other purpose. By and large, it is concluded that more than 78 per cent of the respondents opined that they became the entrepreneurs for solving the problem of unemployment.

3. Achievement Motivation

Motivation towards achievement is dire essential to the entrepreneurs. The information on whether the respondents motivated in this entrepreneurship has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 3.

Table 3
Motivation for Achievement

Sl. No.	Achievement Motivation	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Yes	84	70	70
2	No	36	30	100
Total		120	100	

Source: Primary data

The table 3 presents that 84 respondents (70 per cent) became entrepreneurs owing to their achievement motivation and the remaining respondents became entrepreneurs for other purpose. Above all, it is concluded that 70 per cent became entrepreneurs owing to their achievement motivation.

4. Institutional Support from APSMFC

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation extends financial fillip. Similarly Andhra Pradesh State Muslim Financial Corporation also grants loans to Muslim entrepreneurs. The information on whether the respondents receive institutional support from APMFC has been elicited and the details are furnished in the table 4.

Table 4
Institutional Support from APSMFC

Sl. No.	Institutional Support	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Yes	92	76.7	76.7
2	No	28	23.3	100
Total		120	100	

Source: Primary data

It is quite clear from the table 4 that around 77 per cent of the respondents received institutional support from APMFC and mere 23 per cent of the respondents did not receive funds from APMFC. It is concluded that 77 per cent of the respondents received institutional support from APMFC.

5. Availability of Support Services

Support services are immensely important for the achievement of entrepreneurship. The information on whether the respondents have the availability of support services has been collected and the details are presented in the Table 5

Table 5
Availability of Support Services

Sl. No.	Availability of Support Services	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Yes	80	66.7	66.7
2	No	40	33.3	100
Total		120	100	

Source: Primary data

The table 5 shows that around 67 per cent of the respondents became as entrepreneurs due to the availability of support services while one third of the respondents did not avail the support services. Above all, it is concluded that 67 per cent of the respondents became as entrepreneurs due to the availability of support services.

6. Exemplary Performance by their Community People

India is a religious country and cult and belief vary from religion to religion. The information on whether the respondents received exemplary performance from their own community people has been elicited and the details are dovetailed in the Table 6.

Table 6
Exemplary Performance by their Community People

Sl. No.	Exemplary Performance	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Yes	96	80	80
2	No	24	20	100
Total		120	100	

Source: Primary data

The table 6 crystal clearly shows that 80 per cent of the respondents became entrepreneurs owing to the exemplary performance of their community people and 20 per cent of the respondents have not got exemplary performance from their own community people. Above all, it is concluded that 80 per cent of the respondents became entrepreneurs owing to the exemplary performance of their community people.

7. Better Future

Human beings wish for better future in their live so also the Muslim entrepreneurs. The information on whether the respondents took the entrepreneurship for better future has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 7.

Table 7
Entrepreneurship for Better Future

Sl. No.	Better Future	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Yes	82	68.3	68.3
2	No	38	31.7	100
Total		120	100	

Source: Primary data

It is observed from the table 7 that 68.3 per cent of the respondents took up the enterprising activities provide better future in their live and around 32 per cent of the respondents opined negatively. It is concluded that 68.3 per cent of the respondents took up the enterprising activities provide better future in their live.

8. Growing Opportunities

Entrepreneurs get aspire for better and growing opportunities. The information on whether the respondents got growing opportunities from this entrepreneurship has been elicited and the details are presented in the table 8.

Table 8
Growing Opportunities in Entrepreneurship

Sl. No.	Growing Opportunities	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Yes	98	81.7	81.7
2	No	22	18.3	100
Total		120	100	

Source: Primary data

It is observed quite obviously from the table 8 that around 82 per cent of the respondents involved in the business expecting growing opportunities while the remaining respondents did not expect the growing opportunities in the present entrepreneurship. By and large, it is concluded that around 82 per cent of the respondents involved in the business expecting growing opportunities.

CONCLUSION

Ethnic entrepreneurship success or failure is identified subject to performance conditions. Three fourths of the respondents (75 per cent) of Muslim minority entrepreneurs have stated that they became entrepreneurs for solving their problem of poverty and improve their financial status. More than 78 per cent of the respondents opined that they became the entrepreneurs for solving the problem of unemployment, 70 per cent became entrepreneurs owing to their achievement motivation, 77 per cent of the respondents received institutional support from APMFC and 67 per cent of the respondents became as entrepreneurs due to the availability of support services. Moreover, 80 per cent of the respondents became entrepreneurs owing to the exemplary performance of their community people, 68.3 per cent of the respondents took up the enterprising activities provide better future in their live and around 82 per cent of the respondents involved in the business expecting growing opportunities.

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