

Chapter 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study relating to “**Economic Empowerment of Dalit women through Entrepreneurship in Coimbatore District**” is discussed under the following heads:

- 4.1 Socio economic profile of the selected respondents;
- 4.2 Family background information;
- 4.3 Details about enterprises owned by the selected respondents;
- 4.4 Motivational factors for dalit women entrepreneurship;
- 4.5 SWOT analysis of dalit women entrepreneurs;
- 4.6 Analysis of entrepreneurial economic success of dalit women entrepreneurs;
- 4.7 Analysis of economic empowerment of dalit women entrepreneurs;
- 4.8 Relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship;
- 4.9 Analysis of constraints faced by dalit women entrepreneurs and
- 4.10 Measures required to promote dalit women entrepreneurship.

4.1 Socio economic profile of the selected respondents:

A study of socio economic profile of women entrepreneurs is essential to draw meaningful conclusions on the entrepreneurial activities of women. The socio economic profile of the selected respondents is analysed in terms of age, education, marital status, type of family, years of experience etc.

Table 4 brings out the socio economic profile of the selected respondents

Table 4
Socio economic profile of the selected respondents

Characteristics	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Age (in years)			
25 – 35	128 (31.22)	120 (32.88)	248 (32.00)
35 -45	169 (41.22)	140 (38.36)	309 (39.87)
45 – 55	92 (22.44)	78 (21.37)	170 (21.93)
Above 55	21 (5.13)	27 (7.40)	48 (6.19)
Education			
Illiterate	87 (21.22)	96 (26.30)	183 (23.61)
Primary	96 (23.41)	101 (27.67)	197 (25.42)
Secondary	94 (22.92)	82 (22.46)	176 (22.71)
Higher Secondary	86 (20.97)	50 (13.70)	136 (17.55)
Collegiate	47 (11.46)	36 (9.86)	83 (10.71)
Marital Status			
Married	138 (33.66)	146 (40)	284 (36.64)
Unmarried	119 (29.02)	85 (23.29)	204 (26.32)
Divorced	76 (18.54)	70 (19.18)	146 (18.84)
Widow	77 (18.78)	64 (17.53)	141 (18.19)
Type of family			
Joint	189 (46.10)	208 (56.99)	397 (51.22)
Nuclear	221 (53.90)	157 (43.01)	378 (48.77)
Size of family			
Small	232 (56.58)	173 (47.39)	405 (52.26)
Large	178 (43.41)	192 (52.60)	370 (47.74)
Previous occupation			
Unemployed	142 (34.63)	158 (43.29)	300 (38.71)
Construction work	75 (18.29)	55 (15.07)	130 (16.77)
Sweepers	72 (17.56)	49 (13.42)	121(15.61)
Coolies	50 (12.19)	44 (12.05)	94 (12.12)
Scavengers	71 (17.32)	59 (16.16)	130 (16.77)
Training			
Trained	224 (54.63)	168 (45.37)	392 (50.58)
Untrained	186 (45.36)	197 (53.97)	383 (49.42)
Experience in entrepreneurship (in years)			
2-4	86 (20.97)	110 (30.14)	196 (25.29)
4-6	107 (26.10)	113 (30.96)	220 (28.39)
6-8	142 (34.63)	92 (25.20)	234 (30.19)
Above 8	75 (18.29)	50 (13.70)	125 (16.13)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total

Table 4 indicates that majority of the registered units respondents - 41.22 percent were in the age-group of 35-45 years and 5.13 percent of the respondents were in the age-group of above 55 years. Among self help groups respondents, majority of them (38.36 percent) were in the age-group of 35-45 years and 7.40 percent of them were in the age-group of above 55 years. As a whole, majority of the respondents (39.87 percent) were in the age group of 35-45 years and 6.19 percent were in the age group of above 55 years. In this context, the current study supports the view of Gurupreet Bal (2006) that entrepreneurship among dalits is a recent phenomenon and majority of the dalit entrepreneurs were in the young age group.

Figure 2 represents the age of the selected respondents.

Figure 2

Age of the selected respondents

Figure 2 (a)

Registered units

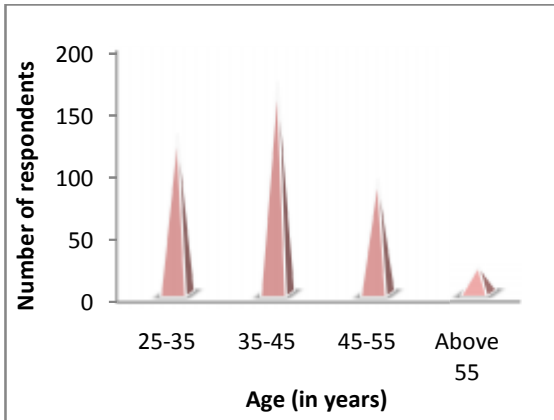


Figure 2 (b)

Self help groups

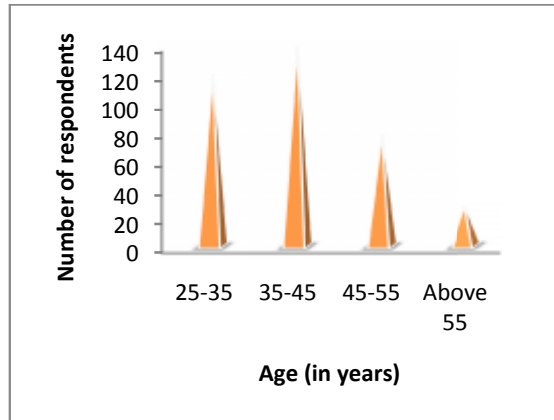
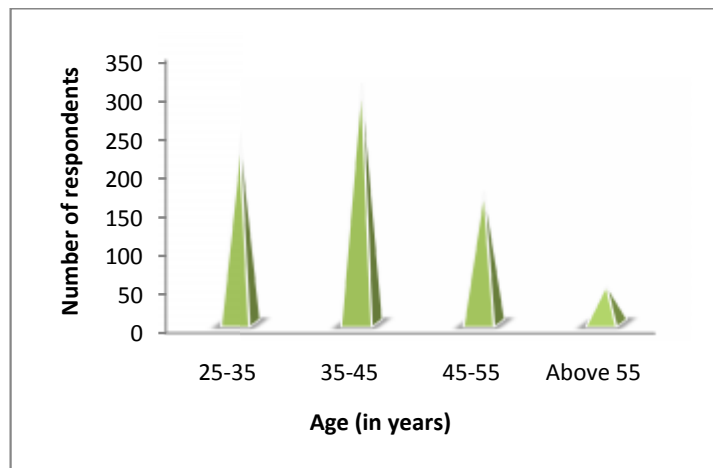


Figure 2 (c)

Total respondents



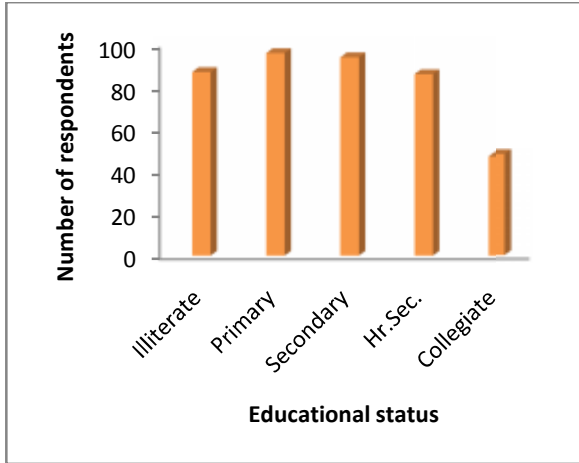
With regard to educational level, of the total respondents, 25.42 percent have completed primary education and only 10.71 percent have completed college education. Of the respondents in registered units, 23.41 percent have completed primary education and only 11.46 percent have completed college education. Among the self help groups respondents, 27.67 percent have completed primary education and 9.86 percent have completed college education.

Figure 3 represents the educational composition of the selected respondents.

Figure 3

Educational composition of the selected respondents

**Figure 3 (a)
Registered units**



**Figure 3 (b)
Self help groups**

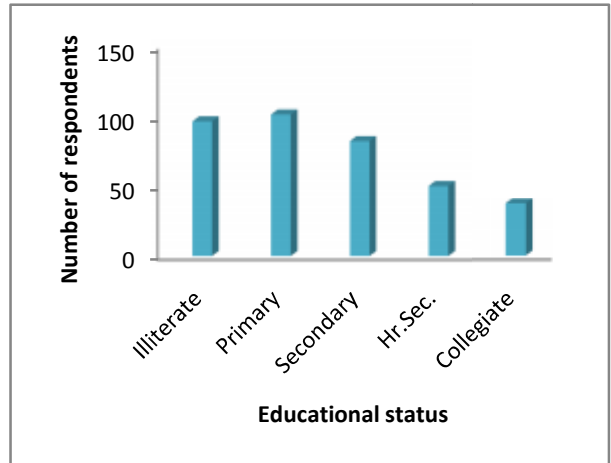
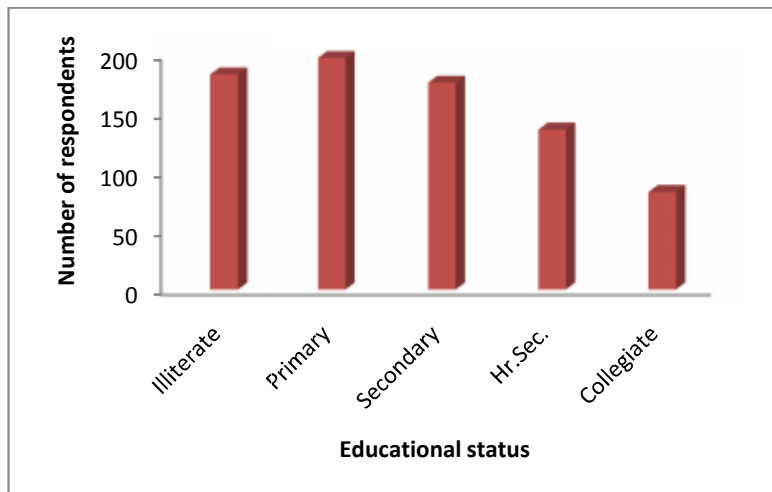


Figure 3 (c)

Total respondents



The marital status revealed that 36.64 percent of the total respondents were married while 33.66 percent of the registered units respondents and 40 percent of self help groups respondents were married.

Of the total respondents, 51.22 percent were belonging to joint family. There was a dominance of joint family among the respondents of self help groups units where as majority of the respondents of registered unit respondents belonged to nuclear family.

Majority of the registered unit respondents (56.58 percent) were belonging to small family whereas among self help groups respondents 52.60 percent were belonging to large family.

With regard to previous employment it is evident that both among the registered units and self help groups majority were unemployed. Of those previously employed the major occupation was construction work.

Of the total respondents, 50.58 percent have undergone training in entrepreneurial activities. While 54.63 percent of the respondents in registered units were trained only 45.37 percent of the self help groups respondents were trained.

Majority of the respondents (30.19 percent) have 6-8 years of entrepreneurial experience and the average years of experience was found to be 6.32 years. While majority of registered unit respondents (34.63 percent) have 6-8 years of experience, majority of self help groups respondents (30.96 percent) have 4-6 years of experience. The average years of experience of registered units entrepreneurs (6.16 years) was higher than that of self help groups entrepreneurs (5.98 years).

Figure 4 represents the years of experience in entrepreneurship

Figure 4

Years of experience in entrepreneurship

Figure 4 (a)

Registered units

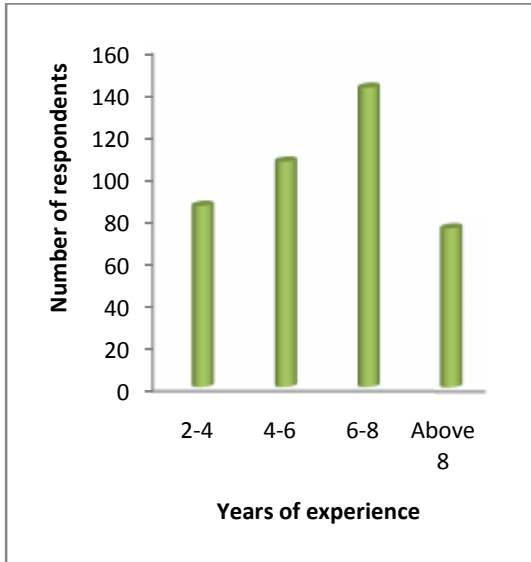


Figure 4 (b)

Self help groups

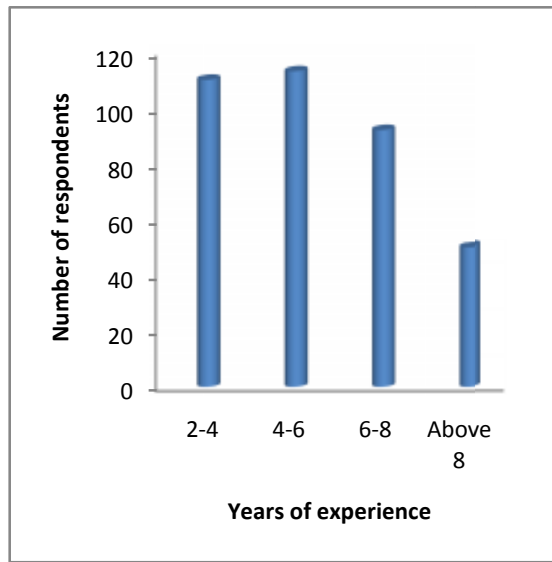
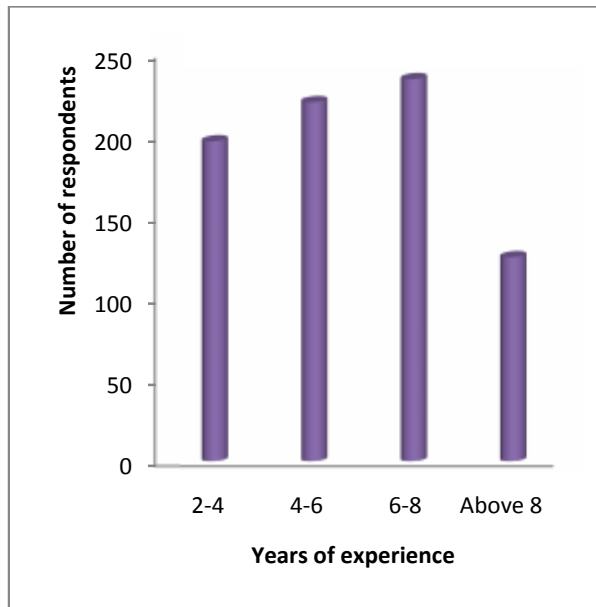


Figure 4 (c)

Total respondents



4.2 Family background information:

The family plays a vital role in the success of business, especially in the case of women entrepreneurs and hence a true understanding of the family structure becomes important. The family background information is related to age-sex composition, educational composition, occupational composition and income composition.

4.2.1 Age- sex composition of the family members:

Table 5 brings out the age-sex composition of the family members

Table 5
Age-sex composition of the family members

Age group (in years)	Registered units			Self help groups			Total respondents		
	Number of males	Number of females	Total	Number of males	Number of females	Total	Number of Males	Number of females	Total
0 -14	116 (24.90)	105 (23.49)	231 (25.03)	186 (33.21)	197 (34.68)	383 (33.95)	302 (29.63)	302 (29.75)	614 (29.94)
15 -59	218 (53.17)	204 (55.89)	422 (45.72)	242 (43.21)	228 (40.14)	470 (41.67)	460 (44.83)	432 (42.56)	892 (43.49)
Above 60	132 (6.86)	138 (8.50)	270 (29.25)	132 (23.57)	143 (25.17)	275 (24.38)	264 (25.73)	281 (27.68)	545 (26.57)
Total	466	447	923	560	568	1128	1026	1015	2051

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total

Table 5 implies that majority of the family members (43.49 percent) were belonging to workforce age-group of 15-59 years. They have to support 29.94 percent of young dependants and 26.57 percent of old dependants. Among the family members of registered units, 25.03 percent were young dependants, 45.72 percent were belonging to workforce age-group and 29.25 percent were old dependants. In contrast, among the family members of self help groups, 33.95 percent were young dependants, 41.66 percent were belonging to workforce age-group and 9.00 percent were old dependants.

The estimated sex ratio for the family members of registered units was 1043, for self help groups respondents it was 986 while for the total respondents, it was 1011.

4.2.2 Educational composition of the family members:

Table 6 brings out the educational composition of the family members

Table 6
Educational composition of the family members

Educational status	Registered units			Self help groups			Total family members		
	Number of males	Number of females	Total	Number of males	Number of females	Total	Number of males	Number of females	Total
Illiterate	102 (22.52)	89 (19.22)	181 (22.07)	141 (25.04)	139 (27.36)	280 (26.14)	243 (23.92)	228 (23.48)	471 (23.70)
Primary	116 (25.61)	108 (23.32)	224 (25.45)	142 (25.22)	103 (20.27)	245 (22.87)	258 (25.39)	211 (21.73)	469 (23.60)
Secondary	105 (23.17)	82 (17.71)	157 (17.84)	117 (20.78)	95 (17.91)	212 (19.79)	222 (21.85)	177 (18.22)	399 (20.08)
Higher secondary	76 (16.77)	98 (21.16)	174 (19.77)	99 (17.58)	85 (16.73)	184 (17.18)	175 (17.22)	183 (18.85)	358 (18.02)
Collegiate	54 (11.92)	86 (18.57)	120 (13.63)	64 (11.37)	86 (16.93)	150 (14.00)	118 (11.61)	172 (17.71)	290 (14.59)
Total	453	463	916	563	508	1071	1016	971	1987

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total

It is evident that majority of the family members (23.60 percent) have completed primary education and only 14.59 percent have completed college education. Majority of the family members of registered units (25.45 percent) and the self help groups units (22.87 percent) have completed primary education. Only less proportion of the family members of registered units (13.63 percent) and that of self help group units (14.00 percent) have obtained collegiate education. Further there exists difference in educational composition between males and females.

4.2.3 Occupational composition of the family members:

Table 7 brings out the occupational composition of the family members

Table 7
Occupational composition of the family members

Type of work	Registered units			Self help groups			Total family members		
	Number of Males	Number of Females	Total	Number of Males	Number of Females	Total	Number of Males	Number of Females	Total
Construction work	45 (10.37)	47 (25.82)	82 (13.31)	32 (7.74)	36 (16.22)	68 (12.12)	77 (9.09)	83 (25.15)	150 (12.74)
Welder	46 (10.59)	-	46 (7.47)	48 (11.62)	-	48 (8.56)	94 (11.09)	-	94 (7.99)
Sweeper	66 (15.21)	67 (36.81)	123 (19.97)	74 (17.92)	54 (36.48)	128 (22.82)	140 (16.53)	121 (36.67)	251 (21.32)
Scavenger	56 (12.90)	68 (37.36)	114 (18.51)	58 (14.04)	58 (39.19)	116 (20.68)	114 (13.46)	126 (38.18)	230 (19.54)
Mechanic	35 (8.06)	-	35 (5.68)	54 (13.07)	-	54 (9.63)	89 (10.51)	-	89 (7.56)
Watchman	78 (17.97)	-	78 (12.66)	44 (10.65)	-	44 (7.84)	122 (14.40)	-	122 (10.36)
Cobbler	54 (12.44)	-	54 (8.76)	44 (10.65)	-	44 (7.84)	98 (11.57)	-	98 (8.33)
Line man	24 (5.52)	-	24 (3.90)	21 (5.08)	-	21 (3.74)	45 (5.31)	-	45 (3.82)
Driver	27 (6.22)	-	27 (4.38)	22 (5.32)	-	22 (3.92)	49 (5.78)	-	49 (4.16)
Water supplier	33 (7.60)	-	33 (5.36)	16 (3.87)	-	16 (2.85)	49 (5.78)	-	49 (4.16)
Total	434	182	616	413	148	561	847	330	1177

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total

Table 7 implies that majority of the family members (21.32 percent) were employed as sweepers and 19.54 percent were employed as scavengers. Of the family members of the registered units, 19.97 percent were employed as sweepers and 18.51 percent were working as scavengers. Similarly, majority of family members

of the self help groups - 22.82 percent were employed as sweepers and 20.68 percent were employed as scavengers.

4.2.4 Income composition of the family members

Table 8 brings out the frequency distribution of the family members based on monthly income earned by them.

Table 8
Frequency distribution of the family members based on monthly income earned by them.

Income earned per month (in rupees)	Registered units			Self help groups			Total family members		
	Number of males	Number of females	Total	Number of males	Number of females	Total	Number of males	Number of females	Total
Below 10000	125 (28.80)	77 (42.31)	202 (32.79)	178 (43.10)	78 (52.70)	256 (45.63)	303 (35.77)	155 (46.97)	460 (39.08)
10000-20000	184 (42.40)	80 (43.96)	264 (42.86)	157 (38.01)	70 (47.30)	227 (40.46)	341 (40.26)	150 (45.45)	491 (41.72)
20000-30000	100 (23.04)	20 (10.99)	120 (19.48)	60 (14.53)	-	60 (10.69)	160 (18.89)	20 (6.06)	180 (15.29)
Above 30000	25 (5.76)	5 (2.75)	30 (4.87)	18 (4.36)	-	18 (3.21)	43 (5.07)	5 (1.52)	48 (2.89)
Total	434	182	616	413	148	561	847	330	1177

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to total

Majority of the family members (41.72 percent) were earning the monthly income of Rs.10000–Rs.20000 and the average income was estimated as Rs. 14439. Majority of the family members of registered units (42.86 percent) were earning the monthly income of Rs.10000-Rs. 20000. Majority of the family members of self help groups (45.63 percent) were earning the monthly income of below Rs.10000. The average income of the family members was estimated as Rs. 15462 for registered units while for self help groups members, it was Rs. 12147.

4.2.5 Family property:

Table 9 brings out the details about family property

Table 9
Family property of the selected respondents

Item	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Land			
Quantity of Land (in cents)			
1-2	133 (34.45)	185 (51.39)	318 (42.63)
2 – 4	164 (42.49)	112 (31.11)	276 (37.00)
4 – 6	89 (23.06)	63 (17.5)	152 (20.37)
Value of land (Rupees in lakhs)			
1 – 4	128 (31.21)	142 (38.90)	270 (34.84)
4 – 8	139 (33.90)	115 (31.51)	254 (32.77)
8 – 12	143 (34.88)	108 (29.59)	251 (32.39)
House			
Value of house (Rupees in lakhs)			
2 – 4	132 (32.19)	163 (44.66)	295 (38.06)
4 – 6	169 (41.22)	135 (36.99)	304 (39.22)
6 – 8	109 (26.58)	67 (18.36)	176 (22.71)
Jewels			
Quantity of jewels (in grams)			
Below 16	68 (16.58)	68 (18.63)	136 (17.55)
16 – 24	102 (24.87)	75 (20.55)	177 (22.84)
24 – 32	108 (26.34)	77 (21.09)	185 (23.87)
32 – 40	56 (13.66)	69 (18.90)	125 (16.13)
Above 40	76 (18.54)	76 (20.82)	152 (19.61)
Vehicles			
Value of vehicles (in rupees)			
20000 – 30000	70 (18.13)	61 (16.94)	131 (17.56)
30000 – 40000	123 (31.86)	96 (26.67)	219 (29.36)
40000 – 50000	109 (28.24)	118 (32.78)	227 (30.43)
Above 50000	84 (21.76)	85 (23.61)	169 (22.65)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total

The average quantity of land possessed by total respondents was 2.46 cents and the average value of land possessed by the total respondents was Rs.5.90 lakhs. On an average, the families of registered units respondents had 2.72 cents while the corresponding figure for the families of self help groups respondents were 2.32 cents.

Majority of the families of total respondents and registered units respondents possessed house worth of Rs. 4-6 lakhs. However, 44.66 percent of the families of self help groups respondents possessed house worth of Rs. 2-4 lakhs.

On an average the selected families possessed 21.28 grams of gold. The average quantity of gold owned by the selected families of registered units (26.75 grams) was higher than that of self help groups units (27.52 grams).

Majority of the families of selected respondents (30.43 percent) possessed vehicles worth of Rs. 40000-Rs.60000 Majority of the families of registered units (31.86 percent) possessed vehicles worth of Rs.30,000 to Rs.40,000. However, majority of the families of self help groups respondents (32.78 percent) possessed vehicles worth of Rs.40,000 to Rs.60,000.

4.2.6 Family expenditure:

Table 10 brings out the frequency distribution of dalit women entrepreneurs based on item wise monthly family expenditure

Table 10
Frequency distribution of dalit women entrepreneurs based on item wise monthly family expenditure

Item	Amount (in rupees)	Registered units	Self help Groups	Total respondents
Food	1000-2000	132 (32.19)	116 (31.78)	248 (32.00)
	2000-3000	174 (42.44)	129 (35.34)	303 (39.10)
	3000-4000	104 (25.36)	110 (30.14)	214 (27.61)
	Average	2431.71	2150.00	4581.71
Clothing	500-1000	190 (46.34)	156 (42.74)	346 (44.64)
	1000-1500	136 (33.17)	128 (35.07)	264 (34.06)
	1500-2000	84(20.49)	81 (22.19)	165 (21.29)
	Average	1120.73	1021.34	2142.07
Education	400-800	135 (32.93)	125 (34.25)	260 (33.55)
	800-1200	164 (40.00)	144 (39.45)	308 (39.74)
	1200-1500	111 (27.07)	96 (26.30)	207 (26.71)
	Average	949.51	838.54	1788.05
Rent	800-1200	88 (21.46)	109 (29.86)	197 (25.42)
	1200-1600	105 (25.61)	117 (32.05)	222 (28.65)
	1600-2000	102 (24.87)	98 (26.85)	200 (25.81)
	2000-2400	115 (28.05)	71 (19.45)	186 (24.00)
	Average	1020.98	1095.61	2116.59
Health	100- 500	164 (40.00)	155 (42.46)	319 (41.16)
	500-1000	147 (35.85)	114 (31.23)	261 (33.68)
	1000-1500	109 (26.58)	96 (26.30)	205 (26.45)
	Average	752.44	640.24	1392.68
Transport	300-600	108 (26.34)	103 (28.22)	211(27.22)
	600-900	164 (40.00)	144 (39.45)	308 (39.74)
	900-1200	138 (33.66)	118 (32.33)	256 (33.03)
	Average	771.91	678.66	1450.57
Entertainment	100-300	146 (35.61)	142 (38.90)	288 (37.16)
	300-600	143 (34.88)	125 (34.25)	268 (34.58)
	600-900	121 (29.51)	98 (26.85)	219 (28.26)
	Average	431.71	368.41	800.12
Other items	100-300	149 (36.34)	166 (45.48)	315 (40.64)
	300-600	142 (34.63)	143 (39.18)	285 (36.77)
	600-900	99 (24.15)	56 (15.34)	155 (20.00)
	Average	391.46	320.12	711.58

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total

On an average, the family members spend Rs.4581.71 on food, Rs.2142.07 on clothing, Rs. 2116.59 on rent, Rs.1788.05 on education, Rs. 1392.68 on health, Rs.1450.57 on transport, Rs.800.12 on entertainment and Rs. 711.58 on other items.

The family members of registered units spend on an average Rs.2431.71 on food, Rs.1120.73 on clothing, Rs.1020.98 on rent, Rs.949.51 on education, Rs.752.44 on health, Rs. 771.91 on transport, Rs.431.71 on entertainment and Rs.391.46 on other items.

The family members of self help groups units spend on an average Rs. 2150.00 on food, Rs.1021.34 on clothing, Rs.1095.61 on rent, Rs. 838.54 on education, Rs. 752.44 on health, Rs. 678.66 on transport, Rs. 368.41 on entertainment and Rs.320.12 on other items.

Table 11 brings out the item wise percentage of family expenditure of dalit women entrepreneurs

Table 11
Item wise percentage of monthly family expenditure of dalit women entrepreneurs

Item	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Food	30.78	24.34	30.24
Clothing	9.90	10.71	10.05
Education	20.83	14.73	9.05
Rent	11.22	14.05	17.63
Health	9.36	10.49	18.58
Transport	9.71	13.15	4.91
Entertainment	2.45	6.78	6.56
Other items	5.76	5.76	3.71

Source: Calculated figures based on field survey

On an average of the total monthly family expenditure 30.24 percent was allotted for food, 10.05 percent on clothing, 17.63 percent on rent, 9.05 percent on

education, 18.58 percent on health, 4.91 percent on transport, 6.56 percent on entertainment and 3.71 percent on other items.

On an average, the families of registered units respondents were allotting 30.78 percent on food, 9.90 percent on clothing, 20.83 percent on education, 11.22 percent on rent, 9.36 percent on health, 9.71 percent on transport, 2.45 percent on entertainment and 5.76 percent on other items

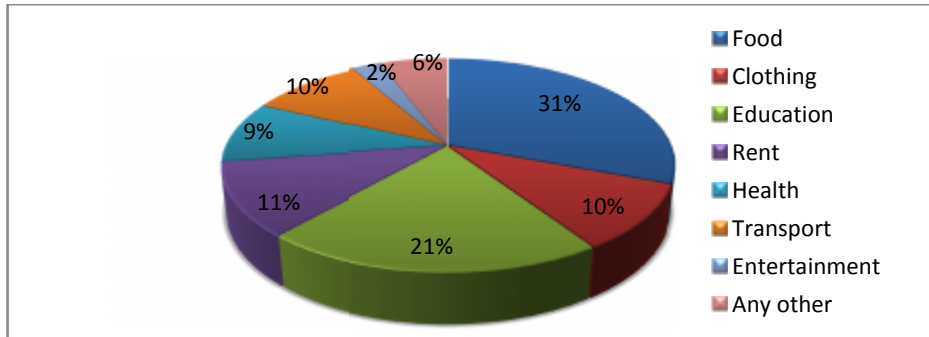
On an average, the families of self help group units respondents were allotting 24.34 percent on food, 10.71 percent on clothing, 14.73 percent on education, 14.05 percent on rent, 10.49 percent on health, 13.15 percent on transport, 6.78 percent on entertainment and 5.76 percent on other items.

Figure 5 represents the item wise percentage of monthly family expenditure of dalit women entrepreneurs

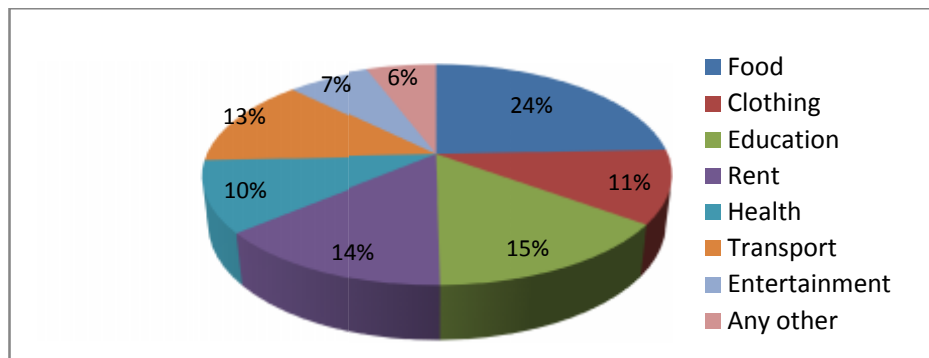
Figure 5

Item wise percentage of monthly family expenditure of dalit women entrepreneurs

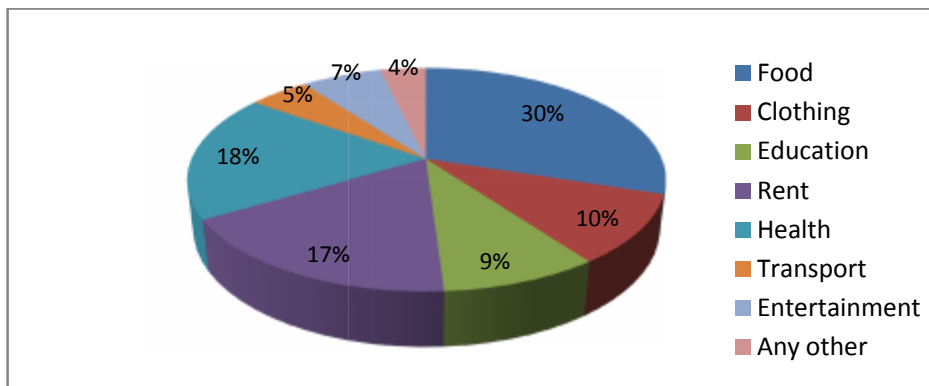
**Figure 5 (a)
Registered units**



**Figure 5 (b)
Self help groups**



**Figure 5 (c)
Total respondents**



4.3 Details about enterprise owned by the selected respondents:

4.3.1 Age of the enterprise:

Age of the enterprise is an important factor for determining firm's efficiency. Newly established firms have an enthusiastic and energetic crew, which would enhance performance. In an immature stage, organizations become instable and require further resources to invest for development of the enterprise.

Table 12 represents age of the enterprise owned by the selected respondents.

Table 12
Age of the enterprise owned by the selected respondents

Age of the enterprise (in years)	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Below 2	78 (19.02)	72 (19.72)	150 (19.35)
2-4	76 (18.54)	75 (20.55)	151 (19.48)
4-6	92 (22.44)	76 (20.82)	168 (21.68)
6-8	74 (18.08)	71 (19.45)	145 (18.71)
Above 8	90 (21.95)	61 (16.71)	151 (19.48)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total

Of the registered units set up by the selected women entrepreneurs, 19.02 percent were of new origin and started only two years back and 21.95 percent of the units were set up before 8 years. In contrast, 19.72 percent of the units set up by self help group respondents were new. As a whole, of the total units, 19.35 percent were of new origin. In this regard the current study supports the view of Planning commission (2006) that a typical scheduled caste enterprise is normally young business set up 4 to 5 years ago.

4.3.2 Type of ownership of the enterprise:

Table 13 represents the type of ownership of the enterprise.

Table 13

Type of ownership of the enterprise

Type of ownership	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Sole proprietorship	224 (54.63)	108 (29.59)	332 (42.84)
Family partnership	78 (19.02)	81 (22.19)	159 (20.52)
Non family partnership	24 (5.85)	121 (33.15)	145 (18.71)
Private limited	84 (20.49)	55 (15.07)	139 (17.93)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to total

There was a dominance of sole proprietorship among the registered units since more than 50 percent of registered units were of sole proprietorship. Comparatively, there was a dominance of non-family partnership among self help groups respondents since majority of the enterprises (33.15 percent) were of non-family partnership. As a whole more than 40 percent of the enterprises set up by selected respondents were of sole proprietorship. This is in conformity with the findings of Paramasivam and Mariselvam (2013) that majority of the dalit entrepreneurs belong to proprietary type of administration.

4.3.3 Type of enterprise:

Table 14 represents the type of enterprise owned by the selected respondents.

Table 14

Type of enterprise owned by the selected respondents

Type of enterprise	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Manufacturing			
Coir products	22 (5.36)	35 (9.59)	57 (7.35)
Garments	29 (7.07)	-	29 (3.74)
Chappals and shoes	79 (19.27)	49 (13.42)	128 (16.52)
Wax candles	34 (8.29)	39 (10.68)	73 (9.42)
Total	164	123	287
Business			
Tailoring	67 (16.34)	40 (10.96)	107 (13.81)
Offset printing	15 (3.66)	9 (2.47)	24 (3.10)
Repairing of kitchen equipments	13 (3.17)	-	13 (1.68)
Repacking of grocery	22 (5.36)	-	22 (2.84)
Embroidery and job work	36 (8.78)	32 (8.77)	68 (8.77)
Sale of bags	-	35 (9.59)	35 (4.52)
Total	153	116	269
Service			
Beauty parlour	20 (4.88)	11 (3.01)	31 (4.00)
DTP, Xerox,Browsing	28 (6.83)	28 (7.67)	56 (7.22)
Water service station	16 (3.90)	15 (4.11)	31 (4.00)
Evening hotels	17 (4.15)	33 (9.04)	50 (6.45)
Fast food	12 (2.93)	39 (10.68)	51 (6.58)
Total	93	126	219

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

Of the total respondents, 37.03 percent were involved in manufacturing, 34.70 percent were involved in business and 28.26 percent were engaged in service. Among the manufacturing enterprise, leather based manufacturing was pre dominant. With regard to business, tailoring was the most popular enterprise and in respect of service, most of the selected entrepreneurs had set up DTP, Xerox etc.

Among the respondents of registered units, 40 percent were involved in manufacturing, 37.32 percent in business and 22.68 percent in service. In contrast, among the self help group respondents, 34.52 percent in service while 33.69 percent were involved in manufacturing and 31.78 percent in business.

Figure 6 represents the percentage distribution of respondents based on type of enterprise owned by the selected respondents

Figure 6

Percentage distribution of respondents based on type of enterprise owned by the selected respondents

Figure 6 (a)

Registered units

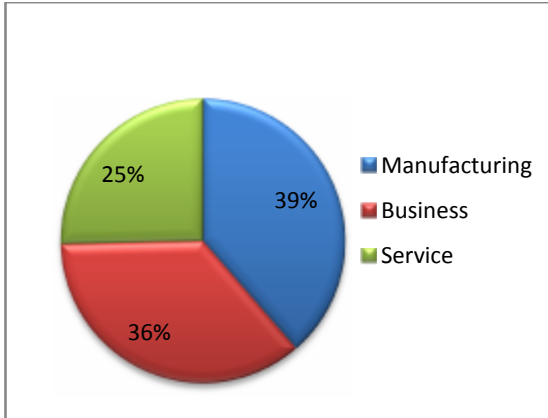


Figure 6(b)

Self help groups

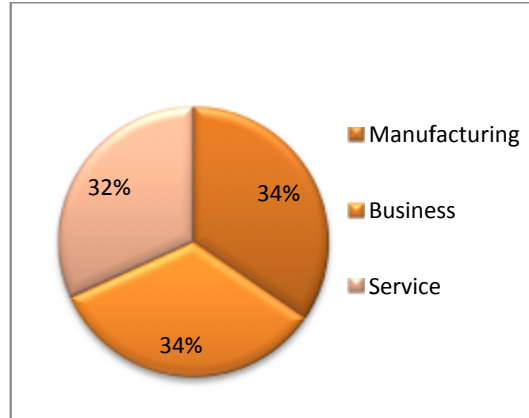
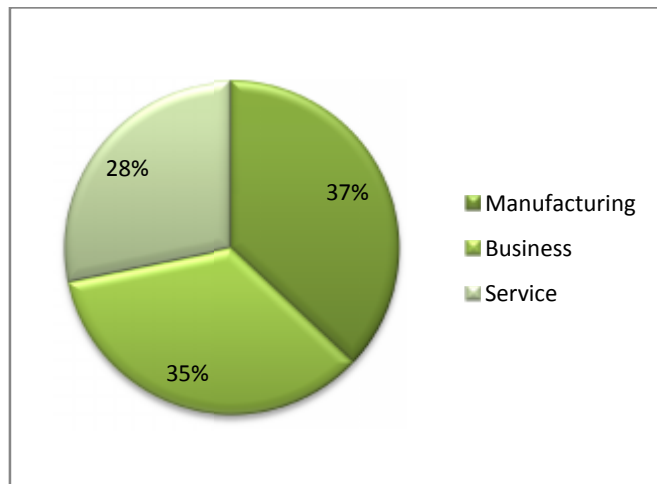


Figure 6(c)

Total respondents



4.3.4 Capital invested:

Capital invested in business is an important indicator by which one can measure the enterprise ability to compete with. Table 15 represents capital invested by the selected respondents.

Table 15
Capital invested by the selected respondents

Capital invested (in rupees)	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Fixed capital			
Below 25000	115	186	301
25000-50000	125	-	125
50000-75000	88	-	88
75000-100000	46	-	46
Above1,00,000	36	-	36
Working capital			
Below 25000	112	179	291
25000-50000	96	-	96
50000-75000	108	-	108
75000-100000	62	-	62
Above1,00,000	32	-	32

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

On an average the total respondents have invested Rs 32160.23 as fixed capital and Rs 41812.39 as working capital. The average amount of fixed capital by registered unit respondents (Rs 49786.58) was higher than that of self help groups (Rs 17500). Similarly the average amount of working capital by registered unit respondents (Rs 40748.78) was higher than that of self help groups (Rs 16659.28)

4.3.5 Source of finance:

Table 16 represents source of finance for the selected respondents

Table 16
Source of finance for the selected respondents

Source of finance	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Own capital (in rupees)			
Below 15000	48	85	133
15000-30000	76	19	95
30000-45000	29	11	40
45000-60000	25	-	25
Above 60000	9	-	9
Borrowed capital (in rupees)			
Below 20000	44	72	116
20000-40000	59	45	104
40000-60000	28	24	52
Above 60000	27	9	36
Raised capital (in rupees)			
Below 10000	29	34	63
10000-20000	23	26	49
20000-30000	8	31	39
30000-40000	5	9	14

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

The total respondents on an average have invested Rs. 21,705.30 as own capital, Rs.30,519.48 as borrowed capital and Rs.15,202.42 as raised capital. The average amount of own capital invested by registered units (Rs. 20,133.69) was higher than that of self help group respondents (Rs. 12,847.82). The average amount of borrowed capital by registered units (Rs. 34,810.13) was higher than that of self help group respondents (Rs. 26,000) and the average amount of raised capital by self help groups (Rs. 18,500) was higher than that of registered unit respondents

(Rs. 13,307.48). In this regard, the current study supports the view of Gurupreet Bal and Paramjit (2010) that most of the dalit entrepreneurial activities were set up with borrowed funds.

4.3.6 Labourers employed:

Table 17 represents the number of labourers employed by the selected respondents

Table 17

Number of labourers employed by the selected respondents

Number of labourers employed	Registered units	Self help Groups	Total respondents
Family labour			
1- 3	52	98	150
3-5	85	92	177
5-7	68	-	68
Hired labour			
1-5	47	97	144
5-10	69	43	112
10-15	58	35	93
15-20	31	-	37

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total

On an average, the total respondents have employed four family labourers and eight hired labourers. The registered units respondents have employed on an average four family labourers and nine hired labourers. The respondents of self help groups on an average have employed three family labourers and six hired labourers.

Among the registered units, majority of the labourers (55.61percent) were permanent while among the self help group units majority of the labourers (51.74 percent) were only temporary.

4.3.7 Number of working days and hours of work:

Table 18 represents number of working days and hours of work by the selected respondents

Table 18
Number of working days and hours of work by the selected respondents

Number of days worked (per week)	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
1-3	156 (38.05)	112 (30.68)	268 (34.58)
3-5	179 (43.66)	119 (32.60)	298 (38.45)
5-7	85 (18.29)	134 (36.72)	209 (26.97)
Hours of work (per day)			
5- 8	189 (46.10)	156 (42.74)	345 (44.52)
8-12	169 (41.22)	129 (35.34)	298 (38.45)
12-15	52 (12.68)	80 (21.92)	132 (17.03)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to total

Table 18 implies that majority of the selected respondents (38.45 percent) were working for three to five days in a week. A comparative picture of average number of days worked by the respondents of registered units and self help groups revealed that the registered units respondents were working for less number of days (3.75) as compared to self help groups (4.12). The average working hours for the respondents of registered units (9.45 hours) was exceeding that of self help groups (9.03 hours).

4.3.8 Expenditure incurred by the selected respondents for various type of enterprise:

The selected respondents incurred expenditure relating to raw materials, wages, rent, transport, electricity, marketing, etc. Table 19 represents item wise per head expenditure incurred for various type of enterprise

Table 19
Item wise per head expenditure incurred for various type of enterprise
(in rupees)

Expenditure Types of Enterprise	Raw materials	Rent	Wages	Transport	Electricity	Marketing	Other expenditure	Total Expenditure
MANUFACTURING								
Coir products								
Registered units	1284.12	3651.25	2298.66	1789.24	1781.02	1189.25	1038.09	13031.63
Self help groups	1091.58	1763.05	1541.69	879.58	989.25	847.28	1110.57	8223.00
Total respondents	1047.25	3218.28	2014.54	917.28	1587.02	1058.46	1147.21	10990.04
Garments								
Registered units	1124.08	4128.25	2841.05	1287.27	1687.18	1049.59	1687.98	13805.40
Self help groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total respondents	1124.08	4128.25	2841.05	1287.27	1687.18	1049.59	1687.98	13805.40
Chappals and shoes								
Registered units	1978.58	1568.79	2689.17	1576.25	1078.45	924.58	1198.74	11014.56
Self help groups	1879.48	1240.57	1649.21	1247.50	1054.56	928.74	1057.89	9057.95
Total respondents	1779.25	1572.57	1249.52	1349.57	1027.85	1147.20	1098.25	9224.21
Wax candles								
Registered units	1274.23	2841.05	1124.08	1287.27	987.18	1049.59	1687.98	10251.38
Self help groups	1247.58	1879.58	1055.47	1024.87	1298.54	989.74	1278.56	8774.34
Total respondents	1389.71	1547.58	1159.41	1127.20	1348.97	1120.02	1348.87	10010.15

(contd...)

Expenditure Types of Enterprise	Raw materials	Rent	Wages	Transport	Electricity	Marketing	Other expenditure	Total Expenditure
BUSINESS								
Tailoring								
Registered units	-	2045.87	1570.24	1025.48	1247.89	997.52	982.15	7869.15
Self help groups	-	1087.56	954.21	978.51	1027.23	751.24	1028.41	5827.16
Total respondents	-	1957.55	1047.23	1048.79	1127.44	821.54	995.48	6998.03
Offset printing								
Registered units	-	2298.66	1584.12	1789.24	2781.02	1289.25	1038.09	10780.38
Self help groups	-	1572.57	1249.52	949.57	1027.85	947.20	998.25	6744.96
Total respondents	-	1689.25	1248.27	1158.79	1278.48	968.27	925.78	7268.84
Repairing kitchen equipments								
Registered units	-	1087.56	954.21	978.51	1127.23	951.24	1028.41	6127.16
Self help groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total respondents	-	1087.56	954.21	978.51	1127.23	951.24	1028.41	6127.16
Repacking of grocery								
Registered units	-	1957.55	1047.23	1048.79	1127.44	821.54	995.48	6998.03
Self help groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total respondents	-	1957.55	1047.23	1048.79	1127.44	821.54	995.48	6998.03

(contd...)

Expenditure Types of Enterprise	Raw materials	Rent	Wages	Transport	Electricity	Marketing	Other expenditure	Total Expenditure
Embroidery and job work								
Registered units	-	2045.87	1570.24	1025.48	1247.89	897.52	982.15	7769.15
Self help groups	-	1841.69	891.58	879.58	1089.25	847.28	1410.57	6959.95
Total respondents	-	1574.09	1028.74	978.24	1104.57	852.40	1127.58	6665.62
Sale of bags								
Registered units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self help groups	-	1240.57	1649.21	1247.50	1054.56	928.74	1057.89	7178.47
Total respondents	-	1240.57	1649.21	1247.50	1054.56	928.74	1057.89	7178.47
SERVICE								
Beauty parlour								
Registered units	-	1957.55	1047.23	1048.79	1127.44	821.54	995.48	6998.03
Self help groups	-	1087.56	1027.23	978.51	954.21	751.24	1028.41	5827.16
Total respondents	-	1157.84	1087.98	1124.57	1087.52	761.58	1178.94	6398.43
DTP,Xerox,Browsing								
Registered units	-	1957.55	1247.23	1028.59	927.44	821.54	995.48	6977.83
Self help groups	-	1240.57	1249.21	547.50	1054.56	528.74	1057.89	5678.47
Total respondents	-	1174.20	1204.87	927.48	1087.94	897.21	972.01	6263.71

(contd...)

Expenditure Types of Enterprise	Raw materials	Rent	Wages	Transport	Electricity	Marketing	Other expenditure	Total Expenditure
Water service station								
Registered units	-	1087.56	954.21	978.51	1027.23	751.24	1028.41	5827.16
Self help groups	-	1147.25	928.54	982.14	998.74	729.89	991.21	5777.77
Total respondents	-	1287.20	927.31	967.84	928.14	738.24	982.54	5831.27
Evening hotels								
Registered units	1678.91	2045.87	1570.24	1025.48	1247.89	897.52	982.15	9448.06
Self help groups	1048.90	1174.20	1204.87	1027.48	1087.94	897.21	972.01	7412.61
Total respondents	1781.27	1957.55	1047.23	1048.79	1127.44	821.54	995.48	8779.30
Fast food								
Registered units	1571.27	1657.55	1247.23	1948.79	1027.44	921.54	995.48	9369.30
Self help groups	1279.25	1087.56	954.21	978.51	927.23	751.24	928.41	6906.41
Total respondents	1578.42	1278.95	1148.75	1287.54	1048.29	997.84	921.45	8261.24

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Among the manufacturing enterprises, the respondents involved in manufacturing garments have incurred high expenditure (Rs. 13,805.40). Among the business related activities offset printing involves the higher expenditure (Rs. 7,268). Among the service related activities the respondents running evening hotels have incurred high expenditure (Rs. 8,779).

Among the manufacturing enterprises, the respondents of registered units involved in manufacturing garments have incurred high expenditure (Rs. 13,805.40). Among the business related activities offset printing involves the higher expenditure (Rs. 10,780.38). Among the service related activities the respondents running evening hotels have incurred high expenditure (Rs. 9,448.06).

Among the manufacturing enterprises, the respondents of self help groups involved in manufacturing chappals and shoes have incurred high expenditure (Rs. 9,057.95). Among the business related activities sale of bags involves the higher expenditure (Rs. 7,178.47). Among the service related activities the respondents running evening hotels have incurred high expenditure (Rs. 7,412.61).

4.3.9 Profit earned by the selected respondents for various types of enterprise:

Table 20 represents average profit earned by type of enterprise.

Table 20
Average profit earned by type of enterprise (in rupees)

Types of enterprise	Registered units		Self help groups		Total respondents	
	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Gross Profit	Net Profit
Manufacturing						
Coir products	8658.25	7259.25	7259.20	7225.87	8259.04	8025.28
Garments	7540.36	6983.02	-	-	8468.51	7892.36
Chappals and shoes	9589.05	7596.30	-	-	10487.25	9872.49
Wax candles	8583.14	6890.38	6547.25	6174.21	8249.74	7241.29
Business						
Tailoring	13987.25	11590.58	9025.89	7284.19	14489.20	12587.54
Offset printing	9546.44	7593.25	7547.20	6897.24	6425.60	6245.87
Repairing kitchen equipments	9487.12	7248.21	8421.55	7598.28	7824.38	7254.25
Repacking of grocery	8825.94	7689.28	7410.29	6789.24	6571.50	5891.25
Embroidery and job work	8546.59	6498.12	9875.48	8795.63	11257.25	10578.36
Sale of bags	-	-	8459.52	8214.02	7647.11	7425.15
Service						
Beauty parlour	13473.88	10578.35	10425.79	9487.35	11547.56	10265.95
DTP, Xerox, Browsing	12407.51	11578.25	9546.93	9254.81	9982.15	7598.35
Water service station	7536.25	7238.58	6863.54	5893.24	5241.25	5124.75
Evening hotels	12872.05	11098.35	8896.36	7589.35	8935.43	8659.25
Fast food	10479.29	9948.27	7425.55	7142.58	9824.19	9258.36

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Among the manufacturing items, chappals and shoe making was more profitable since the average gross profit earned from manufacturing chappals and

shoes (Rs. 10,487.25) was higher than that of coir products, garments and wax candles. Both for registered units respondents and self help group respondents chappals and shoe making was found to be more profitable as compared to other manufacturing activities.

Among the business type of enterprise tailoring was found to be more profitable since on an average tailoring helps the respondents to earn the gross profit of Rs. 14,489.20. The registered unit respondents and self help groups respondents earned more profit through tailoring enterprise.

With regard to service enterprise, beauty parlour was more profitable since the average gross profit earned from beauty parlour (Rs. 11,547.56) was higher than that of other service enterprise. For the registered unit respondents beauty parlour was more profitable as the average gross profit from beauty parlour (Rs. 13,473.88) was the highest. However for the self help groups respondents, was more profitable since the average gross profit earned from DTP, Xerox and browsing (Rs. 11,578.25) was found to be the highest.

4.3.10 Profit reinvested by the selected respondents

Of the total profit earned by the respondents certain amount is reinvested for the development of the enterprise. The proportion of profit reinvested for further expansion of present business is a good yardstick of the urge for continuous progress and achievement orientation of the entrepreneurs.

Table 21 represents the amount of profit reinvested by the selected respondents

Table 21**Amount of profit reinvested by the selected respondents**

Profit reinvested (in rupees)	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Below 5000	96 (23.41)	118 (32.33)	214 (27.61)
5000-10000	107 (26.10)	102 (27.94)	209 (26.97)
10000-15000	115 (28.05)	98 (26..90)	213 (27.48)
15000-20000	72 (17.56)	47 (12.83)	119 (15.35)
20000-25000	15 (3.65)	-	15 (1.94)
Above 25000	5 (1.23)	-	5 (0.65)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to total

On an average the total respondents have reinvested (Rs. 9,270.97) from the profit earned. However, the profit reinvested by registered units respondents (Rs. 10,280) was higher than that of self help groups respondents (Rs. 8,513).

4.4.1 Motivational factors for entrepreneurship:

According to Chinonye Okafor, Roy Amalu (2010) positive relationship exists between motivational factors and women entrepreneurship. Table 22 brings out the motivational factors for dalit women entrepreneurship

Table 22
Motivational factors for dalit women entrepreneurship

Motivational factors	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
To satisfy economic needs	124 (30.24)	156 (38.05)	280 (36.13)
To lead an independent life	129 (31.46)	136 (37.26)	265 (34.19)
To share the family burden	112 (27.32)	149 (40.82)	261 (33.68)
To utilize leisure time and skills	86 (20.97)	112 (30.68)	198 (25.55)
To avail Government support	95 (23.17)	114 (31.23)	209 (26.97)
For occupational experience	93 (22.68)	102 (27.94)	195 (25.16)
To avoid the threat of unemployment	86 (20.97)	94 (25.75)	180 (23.22)
For job satisfaction	56 (13.66)	68 (18.63)	124 (16.00)
For attractive lifestyle	46 (11.22)	56 (15.34)	102 (13.16)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

The important factor that motivates the registered units entrepreneurs was to lead an independent life, to satisfy economic needs and to share the family burden. Among the self help groups the important motivational factors were to satisfy economic needs, to lead an independent life, to utilize leisure time and skills and to share the family burden. For the total respondents, the major motivational factor for entrepreneurship was to satisfy the economic needs. In this regard, the current study supports the view of Sumi Guha (1999), Aravinda and Renuka (2001), Beena and Sushma (2003), Chinonye (2009) and Albina Joshi (2014) that economic necessity was the major motivating factor for women entrepreneurs.

The current study tried to find out the association between the motivational factors and the selected factors – age, education, choice of ownership, location of enterprise and type of enterprise by using chi square analysis. Table 23 brings out the estimated chi square values of association between motivational factors and selected variables.

Table 23

Estimated Chi-square values of association between motivational factors and selected variables

<i>Variables</i> <i>Motivational factors</i>	Respondents	Age	Education	Choice of ownership	Location of enterprise	Type of enterprise
To satisfy economic needs	<i>Registered units</i>	3.92*	3.62	3.74	3.68	3.81
	Self help groups	3.82	3.89*	3.85*	3.85*	3.86*
	Total	3.70	3.84*	3.92*	3.91*	3.95*
To lead an independent life	Registered units	3.86*	3.87*	3.62	3.85*	3.72
	Self help groups	3.69	3.76*	3.89*	3.79	3.89*
	Total	3.85	3.82*	3.84	3.92*	3.91*
To share the family burden	Registered units	3.81	3.71	3.89*	3.84*	3.85
	Self help groups	3.87*	3.72	3.91*	3.86*	3.96*
	Total	3.96*	3.85*	3.54	3.92*	3.59
To utilize leisure time and skills	Registered units	3.82*	3.58	3.49	3.85*	3.29
	Self help groups	3.89*	3.47	3.72	3.54	3.91*
	Total	3.72	3.86*	3.86*	3.82*	3.59
To avail Government support	Registered units	3.76	3.86*	3.82	3.25	3.64
	Self help groups	3.45	3.89*	3.75	3.65	3.68
	Total	3.81	3.20	3.72	3.79	3.74
For occupational experience	Registered units	3.96*	3.87*	3.66	3.54	3.76
	Self help groups	3.89*	3.47	3.72	3.54	3.59
	Total	3.72	3.86*	3.96*	3.82*	3.91*
To avoid the threat of unemployment	Registered units	3.19	3.29	3.89*	3.69	3.52
	Self help groups	3.79	3.54	3.64	3.72	3.76
	Total	3.25	3.89*	3.90*	3.86*	3.82
For job satisfaction	Registered units	3.84*	3.45	3.65	3.87*	3.84
	Self help groups	3.87*	3.45	3.98*	3.91*	3.86*
	Total	3.54	3.87*	3.68	3.84*	3.92*
For attractive lifestyle	Registered units	3.89*	3.69	3.85*	3.88*	3.79
	Self help groups	3.82	3.96*	3.92*	3.91*	3.72
	Total	3.91*	3.92*	3.85*	3.74	3.68

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

* - Statistically significant at 5% level

Table 23 implies that the motivational factor of leading an independent life was significantly associated with age of the entrepreneur, choice of ownership, location of enterprise and type of enterprise since the calculated chi square values were higher than table values. The motivational factor of availing Government support was significantly associated only with education. The motivational factor of utilizing the leisure time effectively was significantly associated only with type of enterprise. This was evident for both registered units and self help group units.

4.4.2 Areas of family support for the selected respondents:

The family support received by dalit women entrepreneurs in the various aspects of business has been analysed and the results are given in Table 24.

Table 24

Areas of family support for the selected respondents

Areas of family support	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Idea of business	72 (17.56)	31 (8.49)	103 (13.29)
Planning the business	61 (14.87)	56 (15.34)	117 (15.10)
Establishing enterprise	24 (5.85)	12 (3.29)	36 (4.64)
Choice of ownership	89 (21.07)	89 (24.38)	178 (22.97)
Location of the enterprise	41 (10.00)	24 (6.57)	65 (8.39)
Financial support	58 (14.15)	91 (24.93)	149 (19.22)
Marketing	43 (10.49)	22 (6.03)	65 (8.39)
For getting Government assistance	22 (5.36)	30 (8.22)	52 (6.71)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total

Majority of the respondents (22.97 percent) have family support for choice of ownership while only 8.39 percent have family support for locating the enterprise and also for marketing. For the registered unit respondents, the major area of family support was with regard to choice of ownership since 21.07 percent have got support from family for choice of ownership. However for self help group units, the major support was in the form of financial assistance since majority of them (24.93 percent) have got financial support from family. In this context, the current study is intune with the findings of Katiyar (2001) and Jesurajan and Gnanadhas (2011) that almost all successful women entrepreneurs had strong family support in the form of finance.

4.5 SWOT analysis of dalit women entrepreneurs:

The SWOT analysis is one of the important management tools to identify the problems and prospects of the units. If the strengths are greater than the weakness of the units and the opportunities are greater than the threats to the units, there will be a better scope for the units. If the weaknesses are greater than it's strengths and the threats are greater than it's opportunities, units have to face many problems. In the present study, the SWOT analysis was used to exhibit the level of strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats to the enterprises run by dalit women.

4.5.1 Strengths of dalit women entrepreneurs:

The strengths of dalit women entrepreneurs are important for it's future prospects. Even though the strengths of dalit women entrepreneurs are many, the present study confines to only ten major strengths - Self confidence, easy to start and manage, flexibility in decision making, motivation to succeed due to ownership, commitment, Government support, accessibility of place of work, recognition and *appreciation in the family, easy bank loan and willingness to take up challenge.*

4.5.1.1 Mean score of strengths of dalit women entrepreneurs:

The respondents are asked to rate the strengths at five point likert rating scale and the mean score of strength had been computed. Table 25 represents the mean score of strengths of the selected respondents.

Table 25
Mean score of strengths of the selected respondents

Strengths	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Self confidence	2.45	3.08	2.98
Easy to start	2.45	2.07	2.65
Flexibility in decision making	2.09	2.13	2.02
Motivation to succeed due to ownership	2.49	2.97	3.02
Commitment	3.01	2.37	3.11
Government support	2.42	3.02	3.00
Accessibility of place of work	2.30	2.64	2.01
Recognition and appreciation in the family	2.55	2.82	2.14
Easy bank loan	2.75	3.01	3.12
Willingness to take up challenge	2.70	2.98	2.89
Total	3.65	3.83	3.55

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

The highly viewed strengths among the respondents of registered units women were commitment and easy bank loan since their mean scores were 3.02 and 2.75 respectively. Among the self help group respondents, Government support and easy bank loan were the major strengths since their mean scores were 3.02 and 3.01 respectively. For the respondents as a whole the important strength identified were easy bank loan and commitment and their respective mean scores were 3.13 and 3.11.

4.5.1.2 Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the mean score of strengths:

Table 26 represents the frequency distribution of respondents on the basis of mean score of strengths.

Table 26
Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the mean score of strengths

Mean score	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Less than 2.00	110 (26.83)	92 (25.20)	202 (26.06)
2.00-3.00	108 (26.34)	98 (26.85)	206 (26.58)
3.00-4.00	86 (20.97)	89 (24.38)	175 (22.58)
Above 4.00	96 (23.41)	86 (23.56)	182 (23.48)
Total	410	365	775

Source: Calculated figures based on field survey

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

The grand mean score of strengths of dalit women entrepreneurs of registered units was 2.86 while for self help group members, it was 2.96 and for the total group it was 2.90.

By applying z test the current study tried to find out whether there is significant difference in major strengths between the respondents of registered units and self help group units. Table 27 represents the z - statistics for major strengths of respondents of registered units and self help groups

Table 27

Z- statistics for major strengths of respondents of registered units and self help groups

Strengths	z-statistics
Self confidence	2.05*
Easy to start	1.69
Flexibility in decision Making	1.96*
Motivation to succeed due to ownership	2.95*
Commitment	2.15*
Government support	2.05*
Accessibility of place of work	1.87
Recognition and appreciation in the family	-1.58
Easy bank loan	-1.89
Willingness to take up challenge	2.65*
Total	2.17*

Source: Calculated figures based on field survey

*Statistically significant at 5 percent level.

Table 27 indicates that there were significant differences between the respondents of registered units and self help groups units with regard to strengths – self confidence, flexibility in decision making, motivation to succeed due to ownership, commitment, Government support, accessibility of place of work, and willingness to take up challenge since their respective ‘z’ statistics were significant at five percent level.

4.5.2 Weakness of dalit women entrepreneurs:

Weakness of dalit women entrepreneurs are the major hurdles for growth. If the weakness are properly identified and assessed by the entrepreneurs, they can rectify it in due course of time. The present study has made an attempt to find out the major weakness of dalit women entrepreneurs.

4.5.2.1 Mean score of weakness of dalit women entrepreneurs:

The mean score of the weakness of the selected respondents have been computed and given in Table 28.

Table 28

Mean score of weakness of the selected respondents

Weakness	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Over dependence on intermediaries	2.49	2.33	2.60
Non acceptance by the other community	2.54	2.69	2.96
Low mobility	2.95	2.93	2.94
Dual responsibility	2.23	3.17	3.00
Lack of previous idea of business	2.69	2.99	2.01
Lack of education	2.79	2.69	2.68
Lack of confidence	2.93	2.57	2.55
Lack of technical and managerial skills	2.45	2.62	2.65
Lack of guidance	2.91	2.31	2.02
Inadequate capital	2.89	3.18	2.96
Total	3.18	3.04	3.16

Source: Calculated figures based on field survey

The highly viewed weaknesses among the entrepreneurs of registered units were low mobility and lack of confidence since their mean scores were 2.95 and 2.93 respectively. Among the self help group respondents, the important weakness were inadequate capital and dual responsibility since their mean scores were 3.18 and 3.17 respectively. For the total respondents, the important weaknesses identified were dual responsibility and inadequate capital since their mean scores were 3.00 and 2.96 respectively.

4.5.2.2 Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the mean score of weakness:

Table 29 represents the frequency distribution of the respondents on the basis of mean score of weakness.

Table 29
Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the mean score of weakness

Mean score	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Less than 2.00	106 (25.85)	101 (27.67)	207 (20.71)
2.00-3.00	125 (30.49)	96 (26.30)	221 (28.52)
3.00-4.00	90 (21.95)	92 (25.20)	182 (23.48)
Above 4.00	89 (21.71)	76 (20.82)	165 (21.29)
Total	410	365	775

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

The grand mean score of weakness for the registered units was 2.95 while for self help group members it was 2.99. For the respondents as a whole the grand mean score was (2.89)

By applying 'z' test the current study tried to find out whether there is significant difference in weakness between the respondents of registered units and self help group units. Table 30 represents the z - statistics for weakness of respondents of registered units and self help groups

Table 30

Z- statistics for weakness of respondents of registered units and self help groups

Weakness	z-statistics
Over dependence on intermediaries	2.85*
Non acceptance by the other community	-1.93
Low mobility	1.58
Dual responsibility	-1.98*
Lack of previous idea of business	1.59
Lack of education	-2.45*
Lack of confidence	2.86*
Lack of technical and managerial skills	2.04*
Lack of guidance	1.98*
Inadequate capital	2.78*
Total	1.74

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

*Statistically significant at 5 percent level

Table 33 indicates that there was significant difference among the registered units and self help group respondents in the mean score of weakness relating to over dependence on intermediaries, dual responsibility, lack of education, lack of confidence, lack of technical and managerial skills, lack of guidance and inadequate capital since their 'z' statistics were significant at five percent level.

4.5.3 Opportunities for dalit women entrepreneurs:

The opportunities for dalit women entrepreneurs indicate the scope of growth of dalit women enterprises in future.

4.5.3.1 Mean score of opportunities for dalit women entrepreneurs:

The opportunities for dalit women entrepreneurs have been measured with the help of twelve variables. The respondents were asked to rate these twelve variables at five point likert rating scale according to the order of scope from very high to very low.

Table 31 represents the mean score of opportunities for the selected respondents.

Table 31
Mean score of opportunities for the selected respondents

Opportunities	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Competitive advantage	2.60	2.67	2.49
Enhancing the profitability	2.99	2.49	2.68
Sustainability within a market environment	2.17	2.07	2.01
Understanding the local needs	2.95	2.68	2.23
Less competition	2.94	2.07	2.36
Government support	2.87	2.57	2.96
Easy to manage	2.71	3.14	2.66
Flexibility	2.65	2.11	2.78
Cheap labour	2.16	2.43	2.55
Good demand for the product	2.61	2.54	2.75
Involvement in public activities	2.67	2.70	2.65
Help from family members	2.87	2.33	2.96
Total	3.63	3.88	3.92

Source: Calculated figures based on field survey

The highly viewed opportunities among the registered respondents were enhancing the profitability and understanding the local needs since their mean scores were 2.99 and 2.95 respectively. Among the self help group respondents, the major identified opportunities were easy to manage and understanding the local needs since their mean scores were 3.14 and 2.68 respectively. For the total respondents, the important opportunities were Government support and help from family members since their respective mean scores were 2.97 and 2.96.

4.5.3.2 Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the mean score of opportunities:

Table 32 represents the frequency distribution of respondents on the basis of mean score of opportunities.

Table 32

Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the mean score of opportunities

Mean score	Registered units	Self help groups	Total
Less than 2.00	109 (26.58)	121 (33.15)	230 (29.67)
2.00-3.00	116 (28.29)	92 (25.20)	208 (26.8)
3.00-4.00	118 (28.78)	86 (23.56)	204 (26.32)
Above 4.00	67 (16.34)	66 (18.08)	133 (17.61)
Total	410	365	775

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

The grand mean score of opportunities for the registered units was 2.85, for self help group members it was 2.76 and for the total group it was 2.81.

With the help of z-statistics, the current study tried to find out whether there is a significant difference in the opportunities for respondents of registered units and self help group units. Table 33 represents the z - statistics for opportunities of respondents of registered units and self help groups

Table 33

Z - statistics for opportunities of respondents of registered units and self help groups

Opportunities	z-statistics
Competitive advantage	2.05*
Enhancing the profitability	1.98*
Sustainability within a market environment	2.87*
Understanding the local needs	-1.06
Less competition	1.59
Government support	-2.08*
Easy to manage	1.08
Flexibility	1.92
Cheap labour	2.59*
Good demand for the product	1.85
Involvement in public activities	2.48*
Help from family members	1.52
Total	2.19*

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

*Statistically significant at 5% level

Regarding the level of perception on opportunities, the significant difference between the registered units and self help group respondents have been identified in competitive advantage, enhancing the profitability, sustainability within the market environment, Government support, cheap labour and involvement in public activities since their respective 'z' statistics were significant at five percent level.

4.5.4 Threats to dalit women entrepreneurs:

The mushroom growth of shopping mall and departmental stores at rural and semi-urban areas were posing the important threats to women entrepreneurs.

4.5.4.1 Mean score of threats to dalit women entrepreneurs:

The threats to dalit women enterprises in the present study have been examined with the help of twelve variables. The respondents were asked to rate these variables at five point likert rating scale. Table 34 represents the mean score of threats to the selected respondents.

Table 34
Mean score of threats to the selected respondents

Threats	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Urbanization	2.84	2.63	2.85
Change in consumer taste and preferences	2.62	2.84	2.96
Stiff competition	2.78	2.77	3.00
Social constraints	2.86	2.64	2.72
Higher dependence on private finance	2.47	2.52	2.51
Low need for achievement	2.60	2.69	2.01
Male domination	2.41	2.99	2.96
Lack of knowledge	2.51	2.51	2.60
Fluctuating markets	2.32	2.30	2.84
Inadequate skilled labourers	2.05	2.08	2.95
Lack of freedom and autonomy	3.02	2.97	2.93
Intense competition	2.67	2.08	2.22
Total	3.63	3.88	3.59

Source: Calculated figures based on field survey

For the total respondents, major threats identified were stiff competition and male domination since their respective mean scores were 3.00 and 2.97. The highly viewed threats among the registered unit respondents were social constraints and stiff competition since their mean scores were 2.86 and 2.78 respectively. Among the self help group respondents, the main threats were male domination and lack of freedom and autonomy since their mean scores were 2.99 and 2.97 respectively. . In this context the current study is in conformity with the view of Rajendran and Rajarajan (2011) that the stiff competition and higher dependence on private finance were the major threats of women entrepreneurs.

4.5.4.2 Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the mean score of threats:

Table 35 represents the frequency distribution of respondents on the basis of mean score of threats.

Table 35

Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the mean score of threats

Mean score	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Less than 2.00	98 (23.90)	69 (18.90)	167 (21.54)
2.00-3.00	117 (28.54)	114 (31.23)	231 (63.29)
3.00-4.00	126 (30.73)	104 (28.49)	230 (63.01)
Above 4.00	69 (16.83)	68 (18.63)	137 (37.53)
Total	410	365	775

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

The grand mean score of threats for the entrepreneurs of registered units was 2.90, for self help groups, it was 2.92 and for the total respondents it was 2.90.

By using z - test the current study tried to find out whether there is a significant difference in threats between the respondents of registered units and self help group units.

Table 36 represents the z - statistics for threats to respondents of registered units and self help groups

Table 36

Z - statistics for threats to respondents of registered units and self help groups

Threats	z-statistics
Urbanization	1.09
Change in consumer taste and preferences	-2.08*
Stiff competition	-1.89
Social constraints	2.89*
Higher dependence on private finance	1.98*
Low need for achievement	1.09
Male domination	2.12*
Lack of knowledge	2.59*
Fluctuating markets	1.99*
Inadequate skilled labourers	-1.52
Lack of freedom and autonomy	-1.97*
Intense competition	2.09*
Total	1.99

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

*Statistically significant at 5 percent level.

Regarding the perception on threats there was significant difference among the registered units and self help group respondents relating to change in consumer taste and preferences, social constraints, higher dependence on private finance, male domination, lack of knowledge, fluctuating markets, lack of freedom and autonomy and intense competition since their respective 'z' statistics were significant at five percent level.

As a whole regarding the level of perception on SWOT, the significant difference among the registered units and self help group respondents have been identified in the case of strength, opportunities and threats since their respective 'z' statistics were significant at five percent level.

4.6 Analysis of entrepreneurial economic success of dalit women entrepreneurs:

According to Bashir Ahmed Bhuiyan and Mahmood Osman Imam (2008), a successful entrepreneur is never satisfied with his present achievement and existing condition of the enterprise. She always seeks to progress by continuously improving the existing condition.

4.6.1 Estimation of entrepreneurial economic success index of dalit women entrepreneurs:

The current study tried to estimate entrepreneurial economic success index for various types of enterprises owned by dalit women entrepreneurs. Table 37 represents the frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in manufacturing enterprise based on estimated entrepreneurial economic success index.

Table 37

Frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in manufacturing enterprise based on estimated entrepreneurial economic success index

EESI	Coir Products			Garments			Chappals and shoes			Wax candles			Total manufacturing enterprise		
	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T
< 0.3	9 (40.90)	12 (34.28)	21 (36.84)	7 (24.14)	-	7 (24.14)	13 (16.45)	10 (20.41)	23 (17.97)	11 (32.35)	14 (35.90)	25 (34.25)	40 (24.39)	36 (29.27)	76 (26.48)
0.3-0.6	6 (27.27)	7 (20)	13 (22.81)	10 (34.48)	-	10 (34.48)	38 (48.10)	11 (22.45)	49 (38.28)	9 (26.47)	13 (33.33)	22 (30.14)	63 (38.41)	31 (25.20)	94 (32.75)
0.6-0.9	7 (31.82)	16 (45.71)	13 (22.81)	12 (41.38)	-	12 (41.38)	28 (35.44)	28 (57.14)	56 (43.75)	14 (41.18)	12 (30.77)	26 (35.62)	61 (37.19)	56 (45.53)	117 (40.77)
Average	0.44	0.50	0.35	0.51		0.51	0.52	0.57	0.54	0.49	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.51	0.51

Source: Calculated figures based on field survey

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

EESI- Entrepreneurial economic success index

R-Registered units

S-Self help groups

T-Total respondents

The total respondents involved in manufacturing chappals and shoes have got high average entrepreneurial economic index (0.54). Among the respondents of registered units, the respondents involved in manufacturing chappals and shoes have high average entrepreneurial economic success index (0.52) as compared to other respondents involved in manufacturing coir products, garments and wax candles. For the self help group respondents, the respondents involved in manufacturing chappals and shoes have high average entrepreneurial economic success index (0.57) as compared to the other respondents involved in manufacturing coir product and wax candles.

Among the respondents involved in manufacturing, majority of the total respondents (40.77 percent) and self help groups respondents (45.53 percent) had high entrepreneurial economic success index in the range of 0.6-0.9. In contrast majority of the registered units respondents (38.41 percent) had moderate entrepreneurial economic success index.

The average economic success index for manufacturing activity was found to be higher for the self help group respondents (0.51) as compared to registered unit respondents (0.50).

Table 38 represents the frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in business enterprise based on estimated entrepreneurial economic success index.

Table 38

Frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in business enterprise based on estimated entrepreneurial economic success index

EESI	Tailoring			Offset printing			Repairing the kitchen equipment			Repacking of grocery			Embroidery and job work			Sale of bags			Total business enterprise		
	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T
< 0.3	12 (17.91)	8 (20)	20 (18.69)	9 (60)	4 (44.44)	13 (54.16)	3 (23.08)	-	3 (23.08)	8 (36.36)	-	8 (36.36)	9 (25)	4 (12.5)	13 (19.12)	-	12 (34.28)	12 (34.28)	41 (26.80)	28 (24.14)	69 (25.65)
0.3-0.6	28 (41.79)	17 (42.5)	45 (42.06)	6 (40)	5 (55.55)	11 (45.83)	8 (61.54)	-	8 (61.54)	12 (54.54)	-	12 (54.54)	19 (52.78)	18 (56.25)	37 (54.41)	-	9 (25.71)	9 (25.71)	73 (47.71)	49 (42.24)	122 (45.35)
0.6-0.9	27 (40.30)	15 (37.5)	42 (39.25)	-	-	-	2 (15.38)	-	2 (15.38)	2 (9.09)	-	2 (9.09)	8 (22.22)	10 (31.25)	16 (23.53)	-	14 (40)	14 (40)	39 (25.49)	39 (33.62)	78 (29.00)
Average	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.30	0.34	0.31	0.44	-	0.44	0.39	-	0.39	0.45	0.51	0.46	-	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.49	0.47

Source: Calculated figures based on field survey

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

EESI- Entrepreneurial economic success index

R-Registered units

S-Self help groups

T-Total respondents

The total respondents involved in tailoring business have high entrepreneurial economic success index (0.52) as compared to other type of business enterprise. Among the respondents of registered units, the respondents involved in tailoring have high average entrepreneurial economic success index (0.53) as compared to other respondents involved in offset printing, repairing the kitchen equipments, repacking of grocery, embroidery and job work and sale of bags. For the self help group respondents, the respondents involved in tailoring and embroidery and job work had high entrepreneurial economic success index (0.51) as compared to the respondents involved in other type of business.

Among the respondents involved in business, majority of the total respondents (45.35 percent), registered unit respondents (47.71 percent) and self help groups respondents (42.24 percent) had moderate entrepreneurial economic success index in the range of 0.3-0.6.

With regard to business, the respondents of self help groups have higher entrepreneurial economic success index (0.49).

Table 39 represents the frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in service enterprise based on estimated entrepreneurial economic success index.

Table 39

Frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in service enterprise based on estimated entrepreneurial economic success index

EESI	Beauty Parlour			DTP, Xerox, Browsing			Water service station			Evening hotels			Fast food			Total service enterprise		
	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T
< 0.3	8 (40)	4 (36.36)	12 (38.71)	9 (32.14)	7 (25)	16 (28.57)	4 (25)	2 (13.33)	6 (19.35)	5 (20.41)	8 (24.24)	13 (26)	7 (58.33)	13 (33.33)	20 (48.78)	33 (35.48)	34 (26.98)	67 (30.59)
0.3-0.6	7 (35)	3 (27.27)	10 (32.26)	12 (42.86)	8 (28.57)	20 (35.71)	8 (50)	9 (60)	17 (54.84)	8 (47.06)	19 (57.57)	27 (54)	3 (25)	14 (35.90)	13 (31.71)	38 (40.86)	53 (42.06)	91 (41.55)
0.6-0.9	5 (25)	4 (36.36)	9 (29.03)	7 (25)	13 (46.43)	20 (35.71)	4 (25)	4 (26.67)	8 (25.81)	4 (23.53)	6 (18.18)	10 (20)	2 (16.67)	12 (30.77)	14 (34.15)	22 (23.65)	39 (30.95)	61 (27.85)
Average	0.43	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.53	0.48	0.46	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.35	0.46	0.50	0.43	0.47	0.46

Source: Calculated figures based on field survey

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

EESI- Entrepreneurial economic success index

R-Registered units

S-Self help groups

T-Total respondents

With regard to service activity total respondents involved in fast food have high average entrepreneurial economic success index (0.50) as compared to the respondents involved in other service activity. Among the respondents of registered units, the respondents involved in water service station have high average entrepreneurial economic success index (0.46) as compared to other respondents involved in beauty parlour, DTP, Xerox and browsing, evening hotels and fast food. For the self help group respondents, the respondents involved in DTP, Xerox and browsing have high average entrepreneurial economic success index (0.53) as compared to the respondents involved in other service enterprise.

Among the respondents involved in service activity, majority of the total respondents (41.55 percent), registered unit respondents (42.06 percent) and self help groups respondents (40.86 percent) had moderate entrepreneurial economic success index in the range of 0.3-0.6. With regard to service, the respondents of self help group respondents have high entrepreneurial economic success index (0.47).

The current study tried to estimate entrepreneurial economic success index for the selected respondents based on all types of enterprises. Table 40 represents frequency distribution of the selected respondents based on estimated entrepreneurial economic success index.

Table 40
Frequency distribution of the selected respondents based on estimated entrepreneurial economic success index

Entrepreneurial economic success index	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
<0.3	52 (13.47)	37 (10.28)	89 (11.48)
0.3-0.6	227 (55.36)	112 (31.11)	339 (43.74)
0.6-0.9	130 (33.68)	217 (59.45)	347 (44.77)
Average	0.53	0.58	0.55

Source: Calculated values based on field survey
Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

The average entrepreneurial economic success index for the total respondents was 0.55. On an average, the entrepreneurial economic success index for the self help group respondents (0.58) was higher than that of registered units respondents (0.53). This is in support of the findings of Sindhu and Geethakutty (2003) that entrepreneurial economic success index of women entrepreneurs majorly ranged from 0.44 to 0.99.

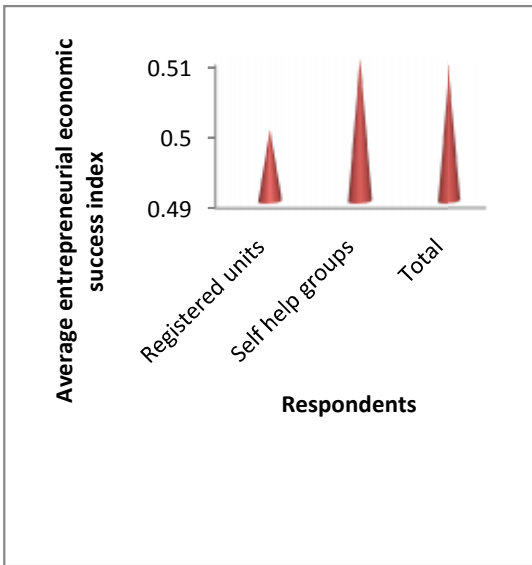
Majority of the total respondents (44.77 percent) and majority of the self help groups respondents (59.45 percent) have high entrepreneurial economic success index in the range of 0.6 – 0.9. However, majority of the registered units respondents (55.36 percent) had only moderate entrepreneurial economic success index in the range of 0.3 – 0.6.

Figure 7 represents the average entrepreneurial economic success index of dalit women entrepreneurs.

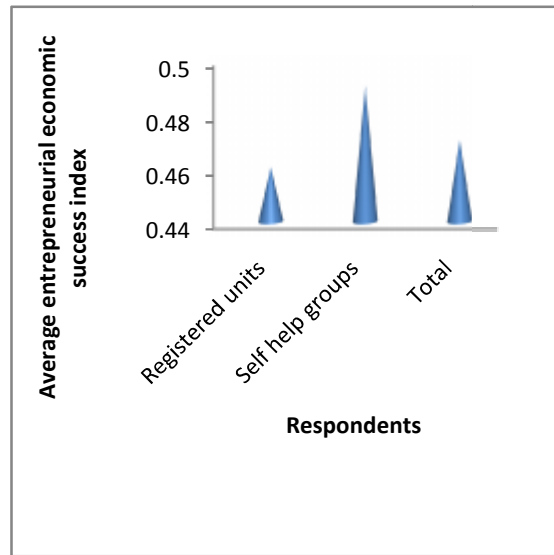
Figure 7

Average entrepreneurial economic success index for the types of enterprise

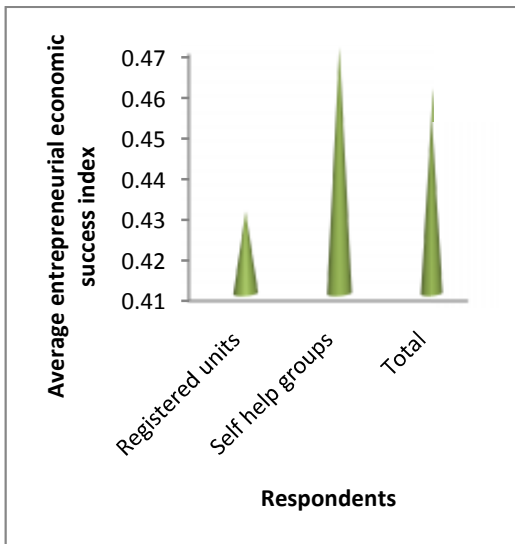
**Figure 7 (a)
Manufacturing enterprise**



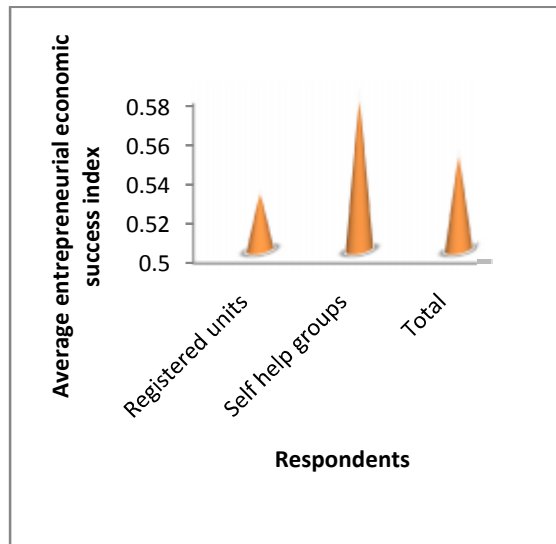
**Figure 7 (b)
Business enterprise**



**Figure 7 (c)
Service enterprise**



**Figure 7 (d)
Total enterprise**



4.7 Identification of factors causing variations in entrepreneurial economic success index:

The current study applied discriminant analysis to find out the significant factors causing variations in entrepreneurial economic success index of the selected respondents. Based on the average score of entrepreneurial economic success index the respondents were classified into two categories. Group I comprises of the respondents having high entrepreneurial economic success index and Group II comprises of the respondents having low entrepreneurial economic success index.

The estimated discriminant function is of the form

$$Y = a_0 + a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + a_3 X_3 + a_4 X_4 + a_5 X_5 + a_6 X_6$$

where,

Y = Entrepreneurial economic success index;

X₁ = Age of the enterprise (in years);

X₂ = Capital invested (in rupees);

X₃ = Number of labourers employed;

X₄ = Years of experience;

X₅ = Type of enterprise (1 = Manufacturing enterprise,

2 = Business enterprise,

3 = Service enterprise);

X₆ = Location of enterprise (1 = rural, 2 = Urban).

4.7.1 Identification of factors causing variations in entrepreneurial economic success index of registered units dalit women entrepreneurs:

Table 41 represents the estimated discriminant co-efficients of entrepreneurial economic success index of registered units dalit women entrepreneurs as related to the selected variables.

Table 41
Relative discriminating power of the variables influencing entrepreneurial economic success index of registered unit dalit women entrepreneurs

Item	Group I Mean	Group II Mean	Mean difference (x_i)	Discriminant co-efficient (b_i)	$b_i * x_i$	Relative Discriminating power (in percent)
Age of the enterprise (X_1)	7.68	8.23	0.55	0.057	0.031	10.91
Capital invested (X_2)	2.35	2.22	0.13	0.182	0.024	8.45
Number of labourers employed (X_3)	14.72	15.82	1.1	0.027	0.029	10.21
Years of experience (X_4)	7.92	7.18	0.74	0.207	0.153	53.87
Type of enterprise (X_5)	2.46	2.37	0.09	0.362	0.032	11.27
Location of enterprise (X_6)	1.47	1.56	0.09	0.174	0.015	5.28

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

The estimated discriminant function was statistically valid as indicated by the D square value of 6.396. For registered unit entrepreneurs, years of experience accounted for 53.87 percent of the variation in entrepreneurial economic success index, while location of enterprise accounted for only 5.28 percent of variation in the entrepreneurial economic success index.

The canonical correlation which is the measure of the degree of association between the selected variables was 0.746. To test the significance of lambda (0.989) it was transformed to chi square value - 9.589 and its significance level indicates that the two groups had differed.

4.7.2 Identification of factors causing variations in entrepreneurial economic success index of self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs:

Table 42 represents the estimated discriminant co-efficients of entrepreneurial economic success index of self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs as related to the selected variables.

Table 42

Relative discriminating power of the variables influencing entrepreneurial economic success index of self help groups respondents

Item	Group I Mean	Group II Mean	Mean difference (x_i)	Discriminant co-efficient (b_i)	b_i * x_i	Relative Discriminating power (in percent)
Age of the enterprise (in years) (X ₁)	5.52	6.28	0.76	0.152	0.11	8.33
Capital invested (X ₂)	8.17	9.05	0.88	0.165	0.14	10.61
Number of labourers employed (X ₃)	3.12	3.76	0.64	0.103	0.06	4.56
Years of experience (X ₄)	3.32	4.44	1.12	0.683	0.76	57.57
Type of enterprise (X ₅)	2.47	3.22	0.75	0.132	0.10	7.57
Location of enterprise (X ₆)	1.56	1.41	0.15	0.995	0.15	11.36

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

The estimated discriminant function was statistically valid as indicated by the D square value of 5.015. For self help groups respondents , years of experience accounted for 57.57 percent of the variation in the entrepreneurial economic success index while number of labourers employed accounted for only 4.56 percent of variation in the entrepreneurial economic success index.

The canonical correlation which is the measure of the degree of association between the selected variables was 0.689. To test the significance of lambda (0.974) it was transformed to chi square value - 9.619 and it's significance level indicates that the two groups had differed.

4.7.3 Identification of factors causing variations in entrepreneurial economic success index of total dalit women entrepreneurs:

Table 43 represents the estimated discriminant co-efficients of entrepreneurial economic success index of total dalit women entrepreneurs as related to the selected variables.

Table 43
Relative discriminating power of the variables influencing entrepreneurial economic success index of total dalit women entrepreneurs

Item	Group I Mean	Group II Mean	Mean difference (x _i)	Discriminant co-efficient (b _i)	b _i * x _i	Relative Discriminating power (in percent)
Age of the enterprise (in years) (X ₁)	6.07	7.60	1.53	0.056	0.08	7.08
Capital invested (X ₂)	4.06	6.29	2.23	0.041	0.09	7.96
Number of labourers employed (X ₃)	4.27	6.58	2.31	0.118	0.27	23.89
Years of experience (X ₄)	5.60	10.62	5.02	0.072	0.35	30.97
Type of enterprise (X ₅)	4.46	2.32	2.14	0.101	0.22	19.47
Location of enterprise (X ₆)	3.92	5.05	1.13	0.109	0.12	10.62

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

The estimated discriminant function was statistically valid as indicated by D square value of 5.866. For total dalit women entrepreneurs, years of experience accounted for 30.97 percent of the variation in the entrepreneurial economic success index, while age of the enterprise accounted for only 7.08 percent of variation in the entrepreneurial economic success index.

The canonical correlation which is the measure of the degree of association between the selected variables was 0.522. To test the significance of lambda (0.727) it was transformed to chi square value- 245.43 and it's significance level indicates that the two groups had differed.

4.8 Analysis of economic empowerment of dalit women entrepreneurs:

Following Ramananda Singh and Dhaneshwar Singh (2008), in the current study, economic empowerment index is defined as rating score of economic parameters measured in terms of own source of income, contribution to family income, ownership of assets, own savings and proportion of income spent on her and children.

4.8.1 Estimation of economic empowerment index of dalit women entrepreneurs:

The current study tried to estimate economic empowerment index for dalit women entrepreneurs based on the scores assigned to different economic indicators as given in Table 44.

Table 44
Score assigned for calculating economic empowerment index

Scores Economic Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	Max score
Own source of income (in rupees)	Below 5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000	20000-25000	Above 25000	6
Contribution to family income (in rupees)	Below 2500	2500-7500	7500-12500	12500-17500	17500-22500	Above 22500	6
Ownership of assets (in rupees)	Below 30000	30000-40000	40000-50000	50000-60000	60000-70000	Above 70000	6
Own savings (in rupees)	Below 2000	2000-4000	4000-6000	6000-8000	8000-10000	Above 10000	6
Proportion of income spent on her and children (in percent)	Below 10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	Above 30	6
TOTAL SCORE							30

Based on the score, economic empowerment index was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Economic empowerment Index (En)} = \frac{\sum E_i}{\sum E_i(\text{max})}$$

where,

$\sum E_i$ = ith economic indicators

$\sum E_i(\text{max})$ = Maximum scores for ith economic indicators.

The value ranges from 0 to 1. The more closer the value is to one it implies that the selected entrepreneur is more empowered.

The current study tried to calculate the economic empowerment index for the registered units dalit women entrepreneurs, self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs and for the total dalit women entrepreneurs.

Based on the calculated economic empowerment index dalit women entrepreneurs were classified as follows:

Economic empowerment index	Type of entrepreneurs
0.1-0.3	Less empowered
0.3-0.5	Moderately empowered
0.5-0.7	Highly empowered
0.7-0.9	Very highly empowered

4.8.2 Indicators of Economic empowerment:

(i) Income earned per month by the selected respondents:

Table 45 represents income earned per month by the selected respondents

Table 45**Income earned per month by the selected respondents**

Income earned per month (in rupees)	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Below 5000	49 (11.95)	112 (30.68)	162 (20.90)
5000-10000	126 (30.73)	146 (40.00)	242 (31.22)
10000-15000	92 (22.44)	107 (29.31)	199 (25.68)
15000-20000	110 (26.83)	-	137 (17.68)
20000-25000	30 (7.32)	-	30 (3.87)
Above 25000	3 (0.73)	-	5 (0.64)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

Of the total respondents, 35.10 percent were getting the monthly income of Rs.5000-10,000 from entrepreneurial activities and the average income earned by the respondents was estimated as Rs. 10,216. The average income earned by women entrepreneurs of the registered units (Rs. 11,951) was higher than that of self help groups respondents (Rs. 7432).

(ii) Contribution to family income by the selected respondents:

Table 46 represents contribution to family income by the selected respondents

Table 46**Contribution to family income by the selected respondents**

Contribution to family income (in rupees)	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Below 2500	164 (40.00)	106 (29.00)	270 (34.84)
2500-7500	102 (24.88)	156 (43.30)	258 (42.70)
7500-12500	96 (23.41)	60 (16.40)	156 (20.13)
12500-17500	29 (8.54)	25 (6.85)	60 (7.74)
17500-22500	13 (3.17)	13 (3.56)	26 (3.35)
Above 22500	6 (1.46)	5 (1.37)	11 (1.42)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to total

On an average, the total respondents have contributed Rs.6387.10 to total family income while the entrepreneurs of registered units have contributed Rs.6246.34 to the total family income and the entrepreneurs of self help groups have contributed Rs.6298.63 to family income.

Percentage contribution to family income by the selected respondents:

Table 47 represents percentage contribution to family income by the selected respondents.

Table 47**Percentage contribution to family income by the selected respondents**

Percentage	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Below 20	88	79	167
20-40	112	80	192
40-60	106	98	204
Above 60	104	108	212

Source: Field survey, 2014

On an average, the total respondents have contributed (41.90 percent) to family income. The respondents of self help groups respondents have contributed

(42.87 percent) to family income which was higher than the contribution of registered unit respondents (41.02 percent).

(iii) Details of ownership of assets by the selected respondents:

Table 48 represents the details of ownership of assets by the selected respondents.

Table 48
Ownership of assets by the selected respondents

Ownership of assets	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Value of jewels (in rupees)			
Below 30000	75 (18.29)	61 (16.71)	136 (17.55)
30000-40000	84 (20.48)	88 (24.10)	142 (18.36)
40000-50000	88 (21.46)	79 (21.64)	167 (21.55)
50000-60000	57 (13.90)	52 (14.25)	109 (14.06)
60000-70000	52 (12.68)	55 (15.06)	107 (13.80)
Above 70000	54 (13.17)	30 (8.22)	114 (14.71)
Value of vehicles (in rupees)			
Below 30000	89 (21.71)	102 (27.94)	191 (24.55)
30000-40000	94 (22.93)	99 (27.12)	193 (24.90)
40000-50000	114 (27.80)	77 (21.09)	197 (25.42)
50000-60000	56 (13.66)	51 (13.97)	107 (13.81)
60000-70000	30 (7.32)	24 (6.57)	54 (6.97)
Above 70000	27 (6.58)	12 (3.29)	39 (5.03)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to total

The average value of jewels possessed by total respondents was Rs. 48,238 and average value of vehicles possessed by total respondents was Rs. 42,212. The

average value of jewels possessed by registered unit respondents (Rs. 47,170) was higher than that of self help group respondents (Rs. 36,356). The average value of vehicles possessed by registered unit respondents (Rs. 43,170) was higher than that of self help group respondents (Rs. 40,397).

(iv) Details of savings by the selected respondents:

Table 49 represents the details of savings by the selected respondents

Table 49
Amount of savings by the selected respondents

Savings (in rupees)	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Below 2000	95 (23.17)	95 (26.03)	190 (24.52)
2000-4000	93 (22.68)	121 (33.15)	214 (27.61)
4000-6000	112 (27.32)	79 (21.64)	191 (24.65)
6000-8000	70 (17.07)	42 (11.51)	112 (14.45)
8000-10000	25 (6.10)	21 (5.75)	46 (5.94)
Above 10000	15 (3.66)	7 (1.92)	22 (2.84)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to total

The average amount of savings by total respondents was (Rs. 4164). The average amount of savings by the respondents of registered units Rs.4424 was exceeding that of self help groups (Rs. 3871).

(v) Proportion of income spent on her and children

Table 50 represents the proportion of income spent on her and children by the selected respondents

Table 50**Proportion of income spent on her and children by the selected respondents**

Proportion (in percent)	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Below 10	43 (10.49)	39 (10.68)	82 (10.58)
10-15	49 (11.95)	48 (13.15)	97 (12.52)
15-20	56 (13.66)	53 (14.52)	109 (14.06)
20-25	118 (28.78)	65 (17.81)	183 (23.61)
25-30	69 (16.83)	68 (18.63)	137 (17.68)
Above 30	75 (18.29)	92 (25.21)	167 (21.55)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to total

On an average the total respondents were spending 21.99 percent of their income on her and children. The proportion of income spent on her and children by self help group respondents (22.31 percent) was higher than that of registered units respondents (21.72 percent).

4.8.2 Economic empowerment index of dalit women entrepreneurs on the basis of type of enterprise:

Table 51 represents the frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in manufacturing based on entrepreneurial economic empowerment index.

Table 51

Frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in manufacturing enterprise based on estimated economic empowerment index

EEI	Coir Products			Garments			Chappals and shoes			Wax candles			Total manufacturing enterprise		
	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T
0.1-0.3	5 (22.73)	6 (17.14)	11 (19.29)	7 (24.14)	-	7 (24.14)	18 (22.78)	7 (14.29)	25 (19.53)	6 (17.65)	8 (20.51)	14 (19.18)	36 (21.95)	21 (17.07)	57 (19.86)
0.3-0.5	12 (54.55)	11 (31.43)	23 (40.35)	9 (31.03)	-	9 (31.03)	15 (18.98)	16 (32.65)	41 (32.03)	12 (35.29)	9 (23.08)	21 (28.77)	48 (29.27)	36 (29.27)	84 (29.27)
0.5-0.7	5 (22.73)	8 (22.86)	13 (22.81)	8 (27.59)	-	8 (27.59)	17 (21.52)	14 (28.57)	30 (23.44)	9 (26.97)	13 (36.11)	25 (34.25)	39 (23.78)	35 (28.45)	74 (25.78)
0.7-0.9	-	10 (28.57)	10 (17.54)	5 (17.24)	-	5 (17.24)	29 (36.71)	12 (24.49)	41 (32.03)	7 (20.59)	9 (23.08)	16 (21.92)	41 (25)	31 (25.20)	72 (25.09)
Average	0.40	0.53	0.47	0.48	-	0.54	0.59	0.53	0.56	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.50	0.52	0.51

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

EEI – Economic empowerment index

R-Registered units

S-Self help groups

T-Total respondents

The total respondents involved in manufacturing chappals have high economic empowerment index (0.56) as compared to the respondents involved in other manufacturing activities. Among the respondents of registered units, respondents involved in manufacturing chappals have high average economic empowerment index (0.59) as compared to the respondents involved in other business activities. Among the self help group respondents, the respondents involved in manufacturing chappals have high average economic empowerment index (0.53) as compared to other manufacturing activities.

Majority of the total respondents (29.27 percent), registered unit respondents (29.27 percent) and self help group respondents (29.27) involved in manufacturing activity had moderate economic empowerment index in the range of 0.3-0.5.

Table 52 represents the frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in business enterprise based on estimated economic empowerment index.

Table 52

Frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in business enterprise based on estimated economic empowerment index

EEI	Tailoring			Offset printing			Repairing the kitchen equipments			Repacking of grocery			Embroidery and job work			Sale of Bags			Total business enterprise		
	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T
0.1-0.3	16 (23.88)	8 (20.00)	24 (22.43)	3 (20.00)	4 (44.44)	7 (29.17)	3 (23.07)	-	3 (23.08)	7 (31.81)	-	7 (31.81)	6 (16.67)	3 (9.38)	9 (13.23)	-	6 (17.14)	6 (17.14)	35 (22.88)	21 (18.10)	56 (20.82)
0.3-0.5	21 (31.34)	12 (30.00)	33 (30.84)	5 (32.33)	2 (22.28)	7 (29.17)	8 (61.54)	-	8 (61.54)	6 (27.27)	-	6 (27.27)	9 (25.00)	8 (25.00)	17 (25.00)	-	4 (11.43)	4 (11.43)	49 (32.03)	26 (22.41)	75 (27.88)
0.5-0.7	18 (26.87)	9 (22.5)	27 (25.23)	4 (26.67)	3 (33.33)	7 (29.17)	-	-	-	5 (22.73)	-	5 (22.73)	12 (33.33)	10 (31.25)	22 (32.35)	-	12 (34.29)	12 (34.29)	39 (25.49)	34 (29.31)	73 (27.14)
0.7-0.9	12 (17.91)	11 (27.50)	23 (21.49)	3 (20.00)	-	3 (12.5)	2 (15.38)	-	2 (15.38)	4 (18.18)	-	4 (18.18)	9 (25.00)	11 (34.38)	20 (29.41)	-	13 (37.14)	13 (37.14)	30 (19.61)	35 (30.17)	65 (24.16)
Average	0.57	0.52	0.53	0.49	0.33	0.51	0.42	-	0.42	0.40	-	0.40	0.53	0.58	0.49	-	0.58	0.58	0.52	0.51	0.53

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

EEI – Economic empowerment index

R - Registered units

S - Self help groups

T-Total respondents

The total respondents involved in tailoring have high average economic empowerment index (0.52) as compared to other business activities. Among the respondents of registered units, respondents involved in tailoring have high average economic empowerment index (0.57) as compared to the respondents involved in other business activities. Among the self help group respondents, the respondents involved in embroidery and job work have high average economic empowerment index (0.58) as compared to other business activities.

Majority of the total respondents and registered units respondents involved in business had moderate economic empowerment index in the range of 0.3-0.5. However, majority of the self help group respondents (30.17 percent) had very high economic empowerment index in the range of 0.7-0.9.

Table 53 represents the frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in service enterprise based on estimated economic empowerment index.

Table 53

Frequency distribution of the selected respondents involved in service enterprise based on estimated economic empowerment index

EEI	Beauty Parlour			DTP, Xerox, Browsing			Water service station			Evening hotels			Fast food			Total service enterprise		
	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T	R	S	T
0.1-0.3	8 (40.00)	3 (27.27)	11 (35.48)	8 (28.57)	7 (42.86)	15 (26.78)	3 (18.75)	4 (26.67)	7 (22.58)	6 (35.29)	11 (33.33)	17 (34.00)	3 (25.00)	5 (12.82)	8 (19.51)	28 (30.11)	30 (23.81)	58 (26.48)
0.3-0.5	5 (25.00)	4 (36.36)	9 (29.03)	9 (32.14)	12 (10.71)	21 (37.50)	8 (50.00)	7 (46.67)	15 (48.39)	4 (23.53)	9 (27.27)	13 (26.00)	4 (33.33)	17 (43.59)	21 (51.22)	30 (32.26)	49 (38.89)	79 (36.07)
0.5-0.7	4 (20.00)	2 (18.18)	6 (19.35)	5 (17.86)	3 (21.43)	8 (14.28)	3 (18.75)	4 (26.67)	7 (22.58)	2 (11.76)	8 (24.24)	10 (20.00)	2 (16.67)	8 (20.51)	10 (24.39)	16 (17.20)	25 (19.84)	41 (18.72)
0.7-0.9	3 (15.00)	2 (18.18)	5 (16.13)	6 (21.43)	6 (25.00)	12 (21.43)	2 (12.50)	-	2 (6.45)	5 (29.41)	5 (15.15)	10 (20.00)	3 (25.00)	9 (23.08)	12 (29.27)	19 (20.43)	22 (17.46)	41 (18.72)
Average	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.46	0.60	0.52	0.46	0.40	0.43	0.47	0.44	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.62	0.45	0.46	0.46

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

EEI – Economic empowerment index

R-Registered units

S-Self help groups

T-Total respondents

The total respondents involved in fast food have high average economic empowerment index (0.62) as compared to other service activities. Among the respondents of registered units, respondents involved in fast food have high average economic empowerment index (0.48) as compared to the respondents involved in other service activities. Among the self help group respondents, the respondents involved in DTP, Xerox and browsing have high average economic empowerment index (0.60) as compared to other service activities.

Majority of the total respondents, registered units and self help group respondents had moderate economic empowerment index in the range of 0.3-0.5.

The current study tried to estimate economic empowerment index for the selected respondents based on all types of enterprises. Table 54 represents frequency distribution of the selected respondents based on estimated economic empowerment index.

Table 54
Frequency distribution of the selected respondents based on estimated economic empowerment index

Economic Empowerment index	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
0.1-0.3	36 (8.78)	82 (22.46)	118 (15.23)
0.3-0.5	87 (21.22)	26 (7.12)	113 (14.58)
0.5-0.7	232 (56.58)	110 (30.14)	342 (44.13)
0.7-0.9	56 (13.66)	147 (40.27)	203 (26.19)
Average	0.56	0.59	0.58

Source: Calculated values based on field survey
Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

The average economic empowerment index for the total respondents was 0.58. On an average, the economic empowerment index for the self help group respondents (0.59) was higher than that of registered units respondents (0.56). In this context, the current study is in tune with the findings of Geetha and Barani (2012) that women entrepreneurs in self help groups are more empowered than other (non self help groups) entrepreneurs.

Majority of the total respondents (44.13 percent) and majority of the registered units respondents (56.58 percent) have high economic empowerment index in the range of 0.5 – 0.7. However, majority of the self help group respondents (40.27 percent) had very high economic empowerment index in the range of 0.7 – 0.9.

Figure 8 represents the average economic empowerment index of the selected respondents

Figure 8

Average economic empowerment index by the types of enterprise

Figure 8 (a)

Manufacturing enterprise

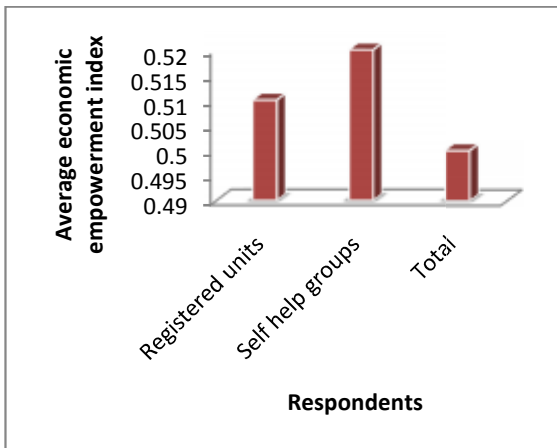


Figure 8(b)

Business enterprise

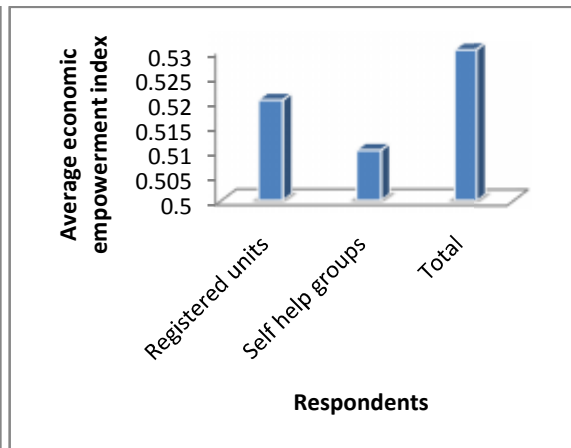


Figure 8 (c)

Service enterprise

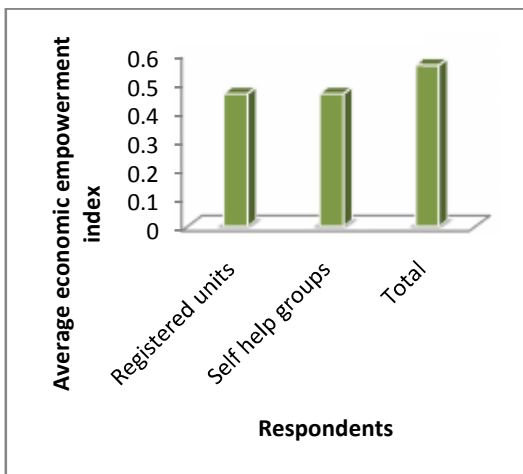
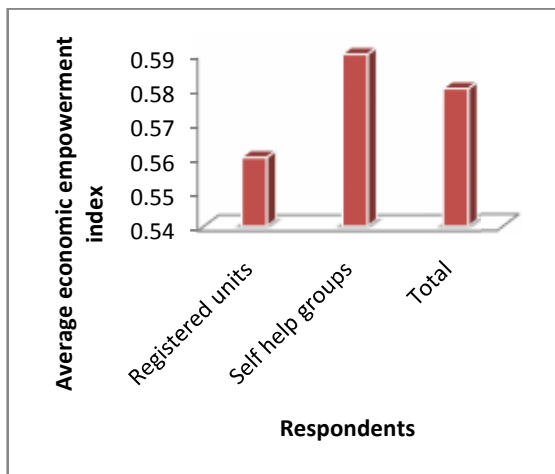


Figure 8 (d)

Total enterprise



The current study tried to find out whether there is significant difference in economic empowerment index between the respondents of registered units and self help groups units and also between the types of enterprise by using 2x3 analysis of variance.

The study found that there was significant difference in economic empowerment index between the registered dalit women entrepreneurs, self help group dalit women entrepreneurs and also by type of enterprise since the calculated F-value, 22.59 was higher than table value of $F_{0.05} = 3.89$.

4.8 Relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship:

The study tried to find out the relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship by using structural equation model. Personal factors included were educational status, training and family size. Enterprise related factors include type of enterprise, profit earned and capital invested. Subsidised raw material, subsidised loan and subsidised power constitute Government related factors.

4.8.1 Relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship – Registered units:

Table 55 represents the regression constructs of economic empowerment index of registered units dalit women entrepreneurs as related to selected factors.

Table 55**Regression constructs of economic empowerment index of registered units dalit women entrepreneurs as related to selected factors**

Item	Estimates	S.E	C.R
E EI-Personal factor	0.32	0.06	2.17*
Education	0.78	0.01	2.05*
Training	0.62	0.10	1.18
Family size	0.69	0.01	1.16
E EI-Enterprise related factors	0.29	0.04	2.19*
Type of enterprise	0.68	0.03	2.27*
Profit earned	0.72	0.06	2.15*
Capital invested	0.62	0.02	1.97
E EI-Government related factors	0.31	0.06	2.24*
Subsidised loan	0.54	0.05	2.01*
Subsidised power	0.69	0.05	1.96
Subsidised raw materials	0.59	0.04	2.14*

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

*Statistically significant at 5 percent level

Among the personal factors, education has got significant and more impact on economic empowerment since one unit of change in education brings about 0.78 change in economic empowerment. With regard to enterprise related factors, profit has more significant impact and one unit change in profit is expected to bring out 0.72 unit change in economic empowerment. With regard to Government related factors subsidised loan and subsidised raw materials were the significant factors influencing economic empowerment. The regression constructs of the personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors were statistically significant. Personal factors have got more impact on economic empowerment of registered units dalit women entrepreneurs.

Table 56 represents the estimated fit indices of the proposed structural equation model for registered dalit women entrepreneurs.

Table 56

The estimated fit indices of the proposed structural equation model for registered units dalit women entrepreneurs

Fit indices	Recommended values	Observed values
CMIN/df	2-5	2.86
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.912
AGFI	≥ 0.80	0.826
RMR	≥ 0.09	0.11
NFI	≥ 0.90	0.96
CFI	≥ 0.90	0.92
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.052

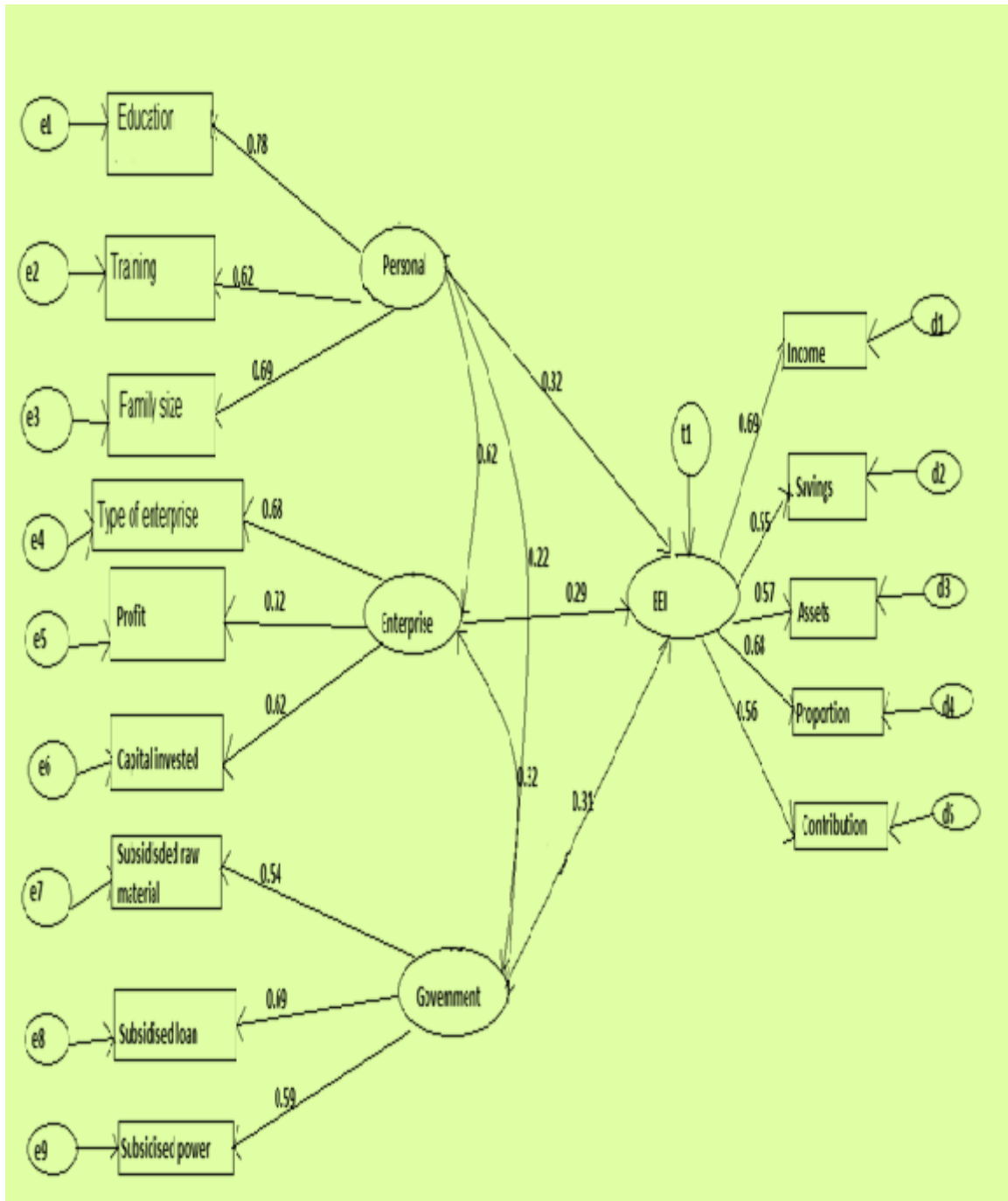
Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Since all the fit indices satisfied the threshold level, it indicates that the proposed structural equation model has a good fit.

Figure 9 (A) represents relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship – Registered units

Figure 9 (a)

Relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship – Registered units



4.8.2 Relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship – Self help groups:

Table 57 represents the regression constructs of economic empowerment index of self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs as related to selected factors

Table 57
Regression constructs of economic empowerment index of self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs as related to selected factors

Item	Estimates	S.E	C.R
EEI-Personal factor	0.29	0.04	2.24*
Education	0.86	0.05	2.02*
Training	0.75	0.05	2.05*
Family size	0.65	0.02	2.25*
EEI-Enterprise related factors	0.35	0.04	2.24*
Type of enterprise	0.72	0.05	2.16*
Profit earned	0.69	0.03	2.20*
Capital invested	0.56	0.02	1.59
EEI-Government related factors	0.39	0.04	2.01*
Subsidised loan	0.62	0.05	2.42*
Subsidised power	0.82	0.02	2.02*
Subsidised raw materials	0.65	0.03	2.25*

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

*Statistically significant at 5 percent level

Among the personal factors, education has got significant and more impact on economic empowerment since one unit of change in education brings about 0.86 change in economic empowerment. With regard to enterprise related factors, profit has got more significant impact and one unit change in profit is expected to bring about 0.69 unit change in economic empowerment. With regard to Government related factors subsidised power has got more impact as one unit change in subsidised loan brings about 0.82 unit change in economic empowerment. The regression constructs of the personal factors, enterprise related factors and

Government related factors were statistically significant. However, Government related factors have got more impact on economic empowerment of self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs.

Table 58 represents the estimated fit indices of the proposed structural equation model for self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs.

Table 58

The estimated fit indices of the proposed structural equation model for self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs

Fit indices	Recommended values	Observed values
CMIN/df	2-5	3.49
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.923
AGFI	≥ 0.80	0.851
RMR	≥ 0.09	0.105
NFI	≥ 0.90	0.924
CFI	≥ 0.90	0.959
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.064

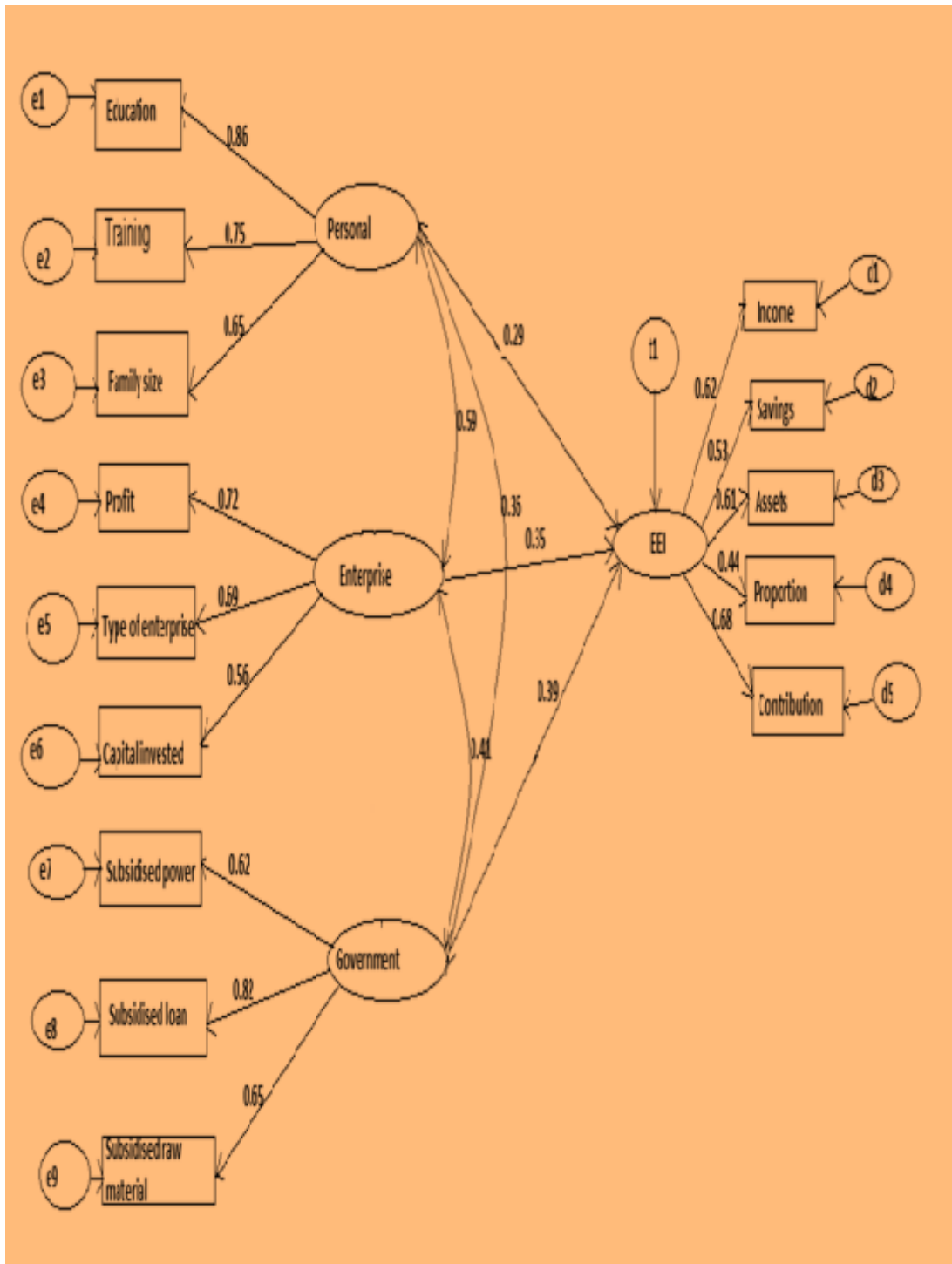
Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Since all the fit indices satisfied the threshold level, it indicates that the proposed structural equation model has a good fit.

Figure 9 (B) represents relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship – Self help groups

Figure 9 (b)

Relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship – Self help groups



4.8.3 Relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship – Total dalit women entrepreneurs:

Table 59 represents the regression constructs of economic empowerment index of total dalit women entrepreneurs as related to selected factors

Table 59

Regression constructs of economic empowerment index of total dalit women entrepreneurs as related to selected factors

Item	Estimates	S.E	C.R
EEI-Personal factor	0.31	0.04	2.25*
Education	0.78	0.03	2.26*
Training	0.69	0.04	2.39*
Family size	0.66	0.05	2.24*
EEI-Enterprise related factors	0.34	0.04	2.54*
Type of enterprise	0.72	0.04	2.02*
Profit earned	0.62	0.04	2.37*
Capital invested	0.65	0.05	2.28*
EEI-Government related factors	0.22	0.04	2.38*
Subsidised loan	0.58	0.04	2.32*
Subsidised power	0.69	0.06	2.41*
Subsidised raw material	0.45	0.05	2.24*

Calculated values based on field survey

*Statistically significant at 5 percent level

Among the personal factors, education has got more significant impact on economic empowerment since one unit of change in education brings about 0.78 change in economic empowerment. With regard to enterprise related factors, type of enterprise has more significant impact and one unit change in type of enterprise is expected to bring out 0.72 unit change in economic empowerment. With regard to Government related factors subsidised power has got more impact as one unit change in subsidised power brings about 0.69 unit change in economic empowerment. The regression constructs of the personal factors, enterprise related

factors and Government related factors were statistically significant. Enterprise related factors have got more impact on economic empowerment of total dalit women entrepreneurs.

Table 60 represents the estimated fit indices of the proposed structural equation model for total dalit women entrepreneurs.

Table 60

The estimated fit indices of the proposed structural equation model for total dalit women entrepreneurs

Fit indices	Recommended values	Observed values
CMIN/df	2-5	3.58
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.905
AGFI	≥ 0.80	0.819
RMR	≥ 0.09	0.118
NFI	≥ 0.90	0.958
CFI	≥ 0.90	0.941
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.046

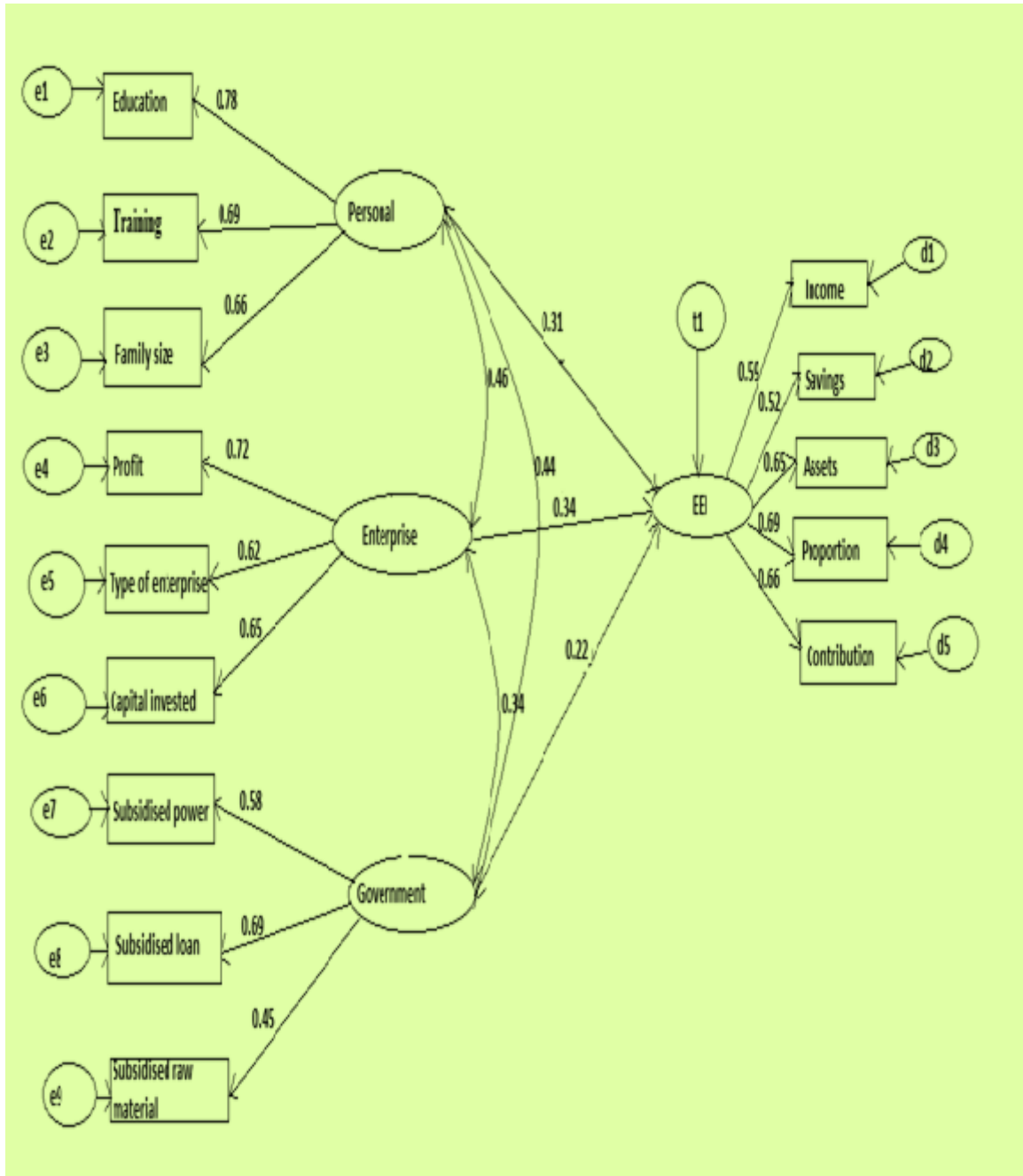
Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Since all the fit indices satisfied the threshold level, it indicates that the proposed structural equation model has a good fit.

Figure 9 (C) represents relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship – Total respondents

Figure 9 (c)

Relationship between personal factors, enterprise related factors and Government related factors and economic empowerment of dalit women through entrepreneurship – Total respondents



4.9 Analysis of constraints faced by dalit women entrepreneurs:

Table 61 represents the mean score of problems faced by registered units dalit women entrepreneurs, self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs and total dalit women entrepreneurs.

Table 61

Mean score of constraints faced by dalit women entrepreneurs

Constraints	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Inadequate finance	2.25	2.64	2.60
Non availability of raw materials	2.05	2.84	2.96
Poor project planning	2.46	2.77	2.95
Inadequate market	2.31	2.65	2.72
Lack of co-operation from family	2.78	2.52	2.51
Work-family conflict	2.84	2.69	2.85
Inadequate infrastructure	2.56	2.99	2.99
Non co-operation from the members	2.51	2.51	2.45
Unfair treatment from other community	2.86	2.30	2.34
Lack of awareness about Government facilities for dalits	2.62	2.08	2.10

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

The respondents faced important constraints such as unfair treatment from other community, work-family conflict, lack of co-operation from family, lack of awareness about Government facilities for dalits and inadequate infrastructure. In this context, the current study supports the findings of Hisrich and Brush (1994) and Hede and Savita (2007) and Veena Rao (2012) that the main problems faced by women entrepreneurs were unawareness of Government facilities, work-family conflict and inadequate infrastructure.

By using Garrett's formula, total scores for each item were calculated and the ranks were given according to total value. Table 62 represents the Garrett ranking for the score of the constraints faced by dalit women entrepreneurs.

Table 62

Garrett ranking for the score of constraints faced by dalit women entrepreneurs

S.No	Constraints	Registered unit	Self help groups	Total respondents
1	Inadequate finance	9	6	7
2	Non availability of raw materials	10	2	8
3	Poor project planning	7	3	10
4	Inadequate market	8	5	5
5	Lack of co-operation from family	3	7	6
6	Work-family conflict	2	4	4
7	Inadequate infrastructure	5	1	2
8	Non co-operation from the members	6	8	9
9	Unfair treatment from other community	1	9	1
10	Lack of awareness about Government facilities for dalits	4	10	3

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

The total dalit women entrepreneurs and registered dalit women entrepreneurs have assigned the first rank for unfair treatment from other community. However inadequate infrastructure was assigned first rank by self help groups dalit women entrepreneurs.

By applying Kruskal Wallis test, the current study tried to find out whether there is significant difference in the ranking of the constraints faced by the dalit women entrepreneurs of registered units and self help groups. The calculated Kruskal Wallis value (20.54) was higher than table value 3.84. Hence there was significant difference in the ranking of the constraints faced by the dalit women entrepreneurs of registered units and self help groups.

4.10 Measures required by the respondents to promote entrepreneurship:

The respondents require various measures to promote entrepreneurship. Table 63 represents the measures required by the respondents to promote entrepreneurship.

Table 63

Measures required by the respondents to promote entrepreneurship

Measures required	Registered units	Self help groups	Total respondents
Social acceptance by the people	187 (45.60)	175 (47.94)	362 (46.71)
Provision of marketing facilities	162 (39.51)	172 (47.12)	334 (43.10)
Commitment and accountability among the members	127 (30.97)	181 (49.59)	308 (39.74)
Regular monitoring by the Government	196 (47.80)	179 (49.04)	310 (40.00)
Availability of skilled labourers	154 (37.56)	158 (43.29)	312 (40.26)
Availability of subsidised raw materials	141 (34.39)	168 (46.03)	309 (39.87)
Provision of more incentives by Government	158 (38.54)	165 (45.20)	323 (41.68)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Figures in the paranthesis indicate percentage to total

Majority of registered units respondents desired to have regular monitoring by the Government. However, the self help group respondents desired to have more commitment and accountability among the members. As a whole, an important measure desired by them was to have social acceptance for them by other members of the society.