

Socio Economic Of Disabled Entrepreneurs In Salem City

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Abstract: Now a day's socio economic position is an important role for every human being. This is one of the parameters to define the socio economic status of the society. This paper focused on disabled entrepreneurs are what their position in economically, socially and also what problems they are faced in the society as well as business activities. The study as taken for only disabled entrepreneur that 50 respondents are taken on the basis of snowball sample testing on the generated sample size. This paper contains social position, economic position, factors influencing doing the business activities benefit activities and problem faced by disabled entrepreneurs. This paper gives the how many disabled entrepreneurs are socially and economically wealth are not.

Key words: Disabled Entrepreneurs, Factors influencing, Economic, Socially, Position.

1 INTRODUCTION

The economic improvement of a Nation depended on its industrialized Development. The Industrial development is based on the entrepreneurial competence of the people. So the national economic growth as part of entrepreneurial activities as the same for each and every people to involved directly and indirectly to participated our economic development at the same for Disability/ disabled entrepreneurs is also involved in the part of the economic development activities. So that the disabilities entrepreneurs how to develop your part of our nation. An entrepreneur is one of the most vital segments of economic growth. India has witnessed high economic growth rates in the past two decade and there has been a remarkable increase in the per capita income. Various initiative are undertaken to improve the economic growth of India by the disabled entrepreneurs. Regrettably different section of the Indian population still remain economically rundown. Though disabled persons constitute a tiny division of the Indian population, only few disabled are developed in relative numbers. So many problems to faced by disabled entrepreneurs in the society. Particularly disabled people face psychological, educational, employment and social problems at the same for disabled entrepreneurs also faces these types of problems. However, people with disabled entrepreneurs who are considering establishing their own business face many problems that a non-disabled person will not endure and therefore want training programs that are adapted to their exacting needs. This paper explain the background to people with disabled entrepreneurs becoming self employed and identify what can be done to aid them by the make use of entrepreneurship education and training. In order to inculcate the spirit of self-confidence among such disabled entrepreneurs youths through self employment and use their wisdom and knowledge gained through professional training and education for their development. Disabled Population in India as per census 2011 (2016 updated) – In India out of the 121 Cr population, 2.68 Cr persons are disabled which is 2.21% of the total population. Among the disabled population 56% (1.5 Cr) are males and 44% (1.18 Cr) are females. In the total population, the male and female population are 51% and 49% respectively. Majority (69%) of the disabled population resided in rural areas (1.86 Cr disabled persons in rural areas and 0.81 Cr in urban areas). In the case of total population also, 69% are from rural areas while the remaining 31% resided in urban areas. As per Census 2011, about 2.68 crore people in India - 2.21 percent of the total population - are disabled. At an all-India level, 36

percent of total disabled persons are employed.

Type of Disability	Persons	Males	Females
Total	2,68,10,557	1,49,86,202	1,18,24,355
In Seeing	50,32,463	26,38,516	23,93,947
In Hearing	50,71,007	26,77,544	23,93,463
In Speech	19,98,535	11,22,896	8,75,639
In Movement	54,36,604	33,70,374	20,66,230
Mental Retardation	15,05,624	8,70,708	6,34,916
Mental Illness	7,22,826	4,15,732	3,07,094
Any Other	49,27,011	27,27,828	21,99,183
Multiple Disability	21,16,487	11,62,604	9,53,883

Source: Census Report 2011

2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Disabilities are the measurement of every human condition. Almost everyone will be provisionally or lastingly impaired at some point in life. Most families prolong have a disabled member, and many non-disabled people acquire dependability for supporting and caring for their relatives and friends with disabilities. Now a day most of the disabilities to be create an accidental activity so that the accidently person also comes under in the disability category. Every disabilities has faced the moral and political issue of how best to include and support people with disabilities. This issue will become more acute as the demographics of societies change and more people live to the world. That the type of disabilities most of them doing any where working in employee only not an

employer because they faced so many problem and also not an aware the welfare schemes. Basically they are living mainstream of the society see the disability fist and see the person afterwards which makes confidence issue major problems for disabled entrepreneurs. There are also problems to external facilities and support that limit the ability of disabled person to participate on equal basis for instance in access to information on business development, communication and infrastructure. Should these problems not to be removed and the disabled entrepreneur according the right business environment, then the situation will continue getting as a country may not realize some of its vision 2030 goals.

3 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr.Thomas M.Conney (2008) Entrepreneur with Disabilities: Profile of a Forgotten Minority that the paper focused mainly self employment of disabled people. For this paper based on fully theoretical oriented the author stated that levels of employment amongst the disabled, Self-Employment amongst the disabled, motivation for self employment, barriers to self employment and developing appropriate support programs. The author said that clearly means that the feasibility of a self employment venture can be determined only when taking into account the very special circumstances of the individual and as well as disability also. Finally the author concluded that Tailored approaches offer the most appropriate and most effective method of supporting those people with disabilities who wish to establish their own business. Jaraslaw Korpysa (2009) Increasing the Number of disabled people in employment as a factor determining their entrepreneurship the author found that disabled population unemployment rate in 2002 and working age in 2005 for various state levels to be analyzed. The study mainly focused for education received, annual increase n social security benefits received and employment rate also. The author to be taken for the ESS(Employment Support Service),LFS (Labour Force Survey) and ECHP Education Care and Health Plan report into two type of disable one was partially disabled and another one severely disabled. Finally the author understood as too liberal regulations, mainly overcome when the disabled find employment thank to proper instruments and tools created by a county and supporting the development of entrepreneurship, namely courses and training in the functioning on the labour market. Furthermore there is a clear need for monitoring the disability statements issued. Professionally active people are becoming professionally passive an hence are receiving benefits too often. That the fact that discrimination to be combated and burdens placed on a budget reduced. The latter may result in generating higher national income in the future. Christian Zamo-Akono (2013) Disability and labour force participation in Cameroon the author conclude that women and individual living in the urban area face greater constraints in entering the labor market other characteristics increase the probability of getting a job in the Cameroon. The fact that disability represents a barrier to employment in the Cameroon labour market. Mehmet Levent Kocaalan (2015) Entrepreneurship Case Study of Individuals with Down syndrome – Smiling Faces the study is one of the project method was doing something for mentally disabled people. The main aim of the study is to be create employment for individuals with intellectual disabilities. The study was created to be Down café for individual with syndrome. However the

project fixed general goal, for overall goals of the project and specific goals of the project. To be create for 7 team for (7 college students) 14 down syndrome were selected. Therefore the author finally conclude that to enable disabled people produce most efficiently, it is essential to analyze their status of disability and to identify on which line of work individuals with special disabilities can gain supremacy. Smiling faces project was planned to be extended to around of Turkey firstly and firstly her to E.U countries and other of the world.

4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analysis factors influencing disabled person become an entrepreneurs.
- To analysis Social Position of disabled entrepreneurs.
- To analysis Economic position of disabled entrepreneurs.
- To evaluate the problem faced by disabled entrepreneurs.

5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is proposed to be conducted in the Salem District. The research will be descriptive and realistic in nature, includes both Primary and Secondary data. The primary data will be collected from the respondents through well-structured questionnaire for interview schedule by used snowball sampling technique and Secondary data from Books, Journals and Internet. It is planned to conduct pre-testing and pilot study. The population is identified by collecting the secondary data form the District disabilities welfare department of Salem. In generally disabled people are doing business activities but they are not registered in business. A sample of 50 respondents was used because of the nature of the sampling technique business people. Snowball sampling was tested on the generated sample size. So the proportion non random sampling, snowball sampling techniques have used. After proper coding and scrutinizing, the data may take for formal and rigorous data analysis, through a gamut of statistical technique to get logically consist reference with help of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The following statistical tools proposed to apply for data analysis percentage analysis and ANOVA.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1
Demographic Factor

Factors		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	42	84.00
	Female	08	16.00
Age	21-30 Years	09	18.00
	31-40 Years	22	44.00
	Above 40 Years	19	38.00
Disability type	Physical Disabled	23	46.00
	Visual Disabled	10	20.00
	Orthopedically Disabled	17	34.00
Disability percentage	Less than 25%	02	04.00
	25% to 50%	03	06.00
	50% to 75%	16	32.00
	Above 75%	29	58.00

Residency	Urban	21	42.00
	Rural	29	58.00
Educational Qualification	Illiterate Elementary Education	13	26.00
	Up to High School	13	26.00
	Up to Higher Secondary	07	14.00
	Graduate	14	28.00
	Others	03	06.00
Marital Status	Married	37	74.00
	Unmarried	13	26.00
Family Size	Less than three members	20	40.00
	Four to five members	18	36.00
	More than five members	12	24.00
Income per month	Below Rs.10000	35	70.00
	Rs.10001 to Rs.20000	08	16.00
	Rs.20001 to Rs.30000	01	02.00
	Above Rs.50000	06	12.00
Total		50	100.00

(Source: Primary Data)

From the above table shows that the demographic profiles of disabled entrepreneur were analyzed and the results are presented. The results indicated that about 84.00 per cent of the male disabled entrepreneurs while the 16 percent disabled entrepreneurs of are male. The result also show that about (44.00 percent) of the disabled entrepreneurs belong to the age group of 31 - 40 above years followed by (38.00 percent) above 40 years, below 21-30 years (18.00 percent). It is clear that about physically disabled (46.00 percent) of the disabled entrepreneurs while the (34.00 percent) of the disabled entrepreneurs are orthopedically disabled and (20.00 percent) disabled entrepreneurs are visually disabled. (58.00 percent) of disabled entrepreneurs disability percentage level above 75% while the (32.00 percent) of disabled entrepreneurs disability percentage level 50% -75%, (6.00 percent) of disabled entrepreneurs disability percentage level 25% -50% and (4.00 percent) of disabled entrepreneurs disability percentage level less than 25% of disability percentage level. Majority of the policy holder are urban areas (58.00 percent) and rural areas (42.00 percent). The majority of the disabled entrepreneurs are graduate (28.00 percent) while the (13.00 percent) disabled entrepreneurs are illiterate as well as upto high school and (7.00 percent) disabled entrepreneurs are up to higher secondary level. It is apparent that about (74.0 percent) of the disabled entrepreneurs are married while the (13.00percent) of the disabled entrepreneurs are unmarried (40.0 percent) disabled entrepreneurs belong to Less than three members, while the Four to five members (36.0 percent) disabled entrepreneurs. The result also show that about (70.0 percent) disabled entrepreneurs belong to the monthly income below Rs.10000 followed by the (16.0 percent) disabled entrepreneurs income up to Rs.10001 to Rs.20000 while the followed (12.0 percent) disabled entrepreneurs are above Rs.50,000 followed by (2.0 percent) Rs.20001 to Rs.30000 disabled entrepreneurs.

Table 2
Social Position

Factors	Frequency	Percentage	
Community based	SC	03	06.00
	BC	31	62.00
	MBC	16	32.00
Registered	Yes	50	100.00
	No	00	00.00
Training	Yes	08	16.00
	No	42	84.00
Access freely	Yes	34	68.00
	No	16	32.00
Debate attitude	Yes	17	34.00
	No	33	66.00
Negligence	Yes	13	26.00
	No	37	74.00
Discrimination	Yes	13	26.00
	No	37	74.00
Dinal	Yes	17	34.00
	No	33	66.00
Welfare activities	Fully	12	24.00
	Partly	29	58.00
	Some what	09	18.00
Participation social movement	Fully	07	14.00
	Partly	28	56.00
	Depends upon the situation	15	30.00
Participation Political activities	Fully	03	06.00
	Depends upon the situation	47	94.00
Recognized by Society	Highly Recognized	13	26.0
	Recognized	07	14.0
	Neutral	28	56.0
	Not recognized	02	04.0
Types of Business	Browsing center	09	18.0
	Petty shop	07	14.0
	Retailer whole seller shop	05	10.0
	Fancy Store	03	6.0
	Mobile service Center	01	2.0
Others		25	50.0
Total		50	100.00

(Source: Primary Data)

From the above table shows that social position of the disabled entrepreneurs the most of the community people comes under Backward Community (62.00 Percent) people and lowest level of the responded are Schedule Caste (06.00 Percent), The result also show that about fully(100 Percent) are Registered under the disabilities welfare department. It is clear that about (84.00 Percent) are getting training then remaining responded (16.00 Percent) are not getting training. The majority of the disabled entrepreneurs are (68.00 Percent) freely accessible and while the (32.00 percent) are not freely accessible. It is apparent that about (66.00 percent) are not involved in debate attitude then remaining to be involved in (34.00 percent) debate attitude. The most of the disabled entrepreneurs are (74.00 Percent) not negligence from society and (26.00 Percent) are feel neglected by society. It is clear that about (74.00 Percent) are not feel discrimination to others but the remaining (26.00 Percent) are realized discrimination by others. The most of the disabled entrepreneurs are not get

dinal opportunity (66.00 Percent) then remaining (34 Percent) are get dinal opportunity. The result also show that about (58.00 percent) of the disabled entrepreneurs are getting welfare activities from government and (09.00 percent) are never getting welfare activities from government. The majority of the disabled entrepreneurs (56.00 percent) are involved participation social movement activities and most of the disabled entrepreneurs (94.00 percent) are involved in the participation of the political activities. Disabled entrepreneurs recognized by the society only (56.00 percent) and final (18.00 percent) of the disabled entrepreneurs doing browsing centers.

Table 3
Economic position

Factors		Freque ncy	Percenta ge
Entrepreneurial activity	Manufacturing	02	04.00
	Services	01	02.00
	Trading	41	82.00
	Others	06	12.00
Investment size	Below Rs.10000	16	32.00
	Rs.10001 to Rs.20000	01	02.00
	Rs.20001 to Rs.30000	02	04.00
	Above Rs.50000	31	62.00
Income per month	Below Rs.10000	35	70.00
	Rs.10001 to Rs.20000	08	16.00
	Rs.20001 to Rs.30000	01	02.00
	Above Rs.50000	06	12.00
Work Experience	Less than one year	04	08.00
	One to five years	07	14.00
	Six to ten years	11	22.00
	More than ten years	28	56.00
Total		50	100.00

(Source: Primary Data)

From the above table revival that Economic position of the disabled entrepreneurs The most of the disabled entrepreneurs are (82.00 Percent) are involved in trading entrepreneurial activity and lowest level (02.00 Percent) of service entrepreneurial activity involved. The result also show that about (62.00 percent) of the disabled entrepreneurs belongs to investment amount above Rs.50,000 and minimum amount of investment (02.00 percent) is Rs.10001 to Rs.20000. The majority of the disabled entrepreneurs (70.00 percent) are earning for the income for month below Rs. 10000 and lowest income the disabled entrepreneurs (02.00 percent) are earning for the income for month below Rs. 20000 to Rs.30,000. Finally the result also show that about (56.00 percent) disabled entrepreneurs belong to the working experience was more than ten years and (08.00 percent) working experience less than one year.

Table 4
Factors influencing

Factors		Freque ncy	Percenta ge
Factors influencing	Parents	12	24.00
	Friends and relatives	09	18.00
	Self motivation	28	56.00
	Training and Institution	01	02.00
Investment size	Below Rs.50,000	23	46.00
	Rs.50,000 to	05	10.00

Sources of Investment	Rs.60,000		
	Above Rs.70,000	22	44.00
	Own capital fund	20	40.00
	Family support	16	32.00
	Financial Institution	01	02.00
	Bank	06	12.00
	Government schemes	06	12.00
Doing the Business	Inheritance	01	02.00
	Less than 5 years	13	26.00
	6-10 Years	21	42.00
	10-15 Years	01	02.00
	15-20 Years	01	02.00
Above 20 years	14	28.00	
Total		50	100.00

(Source: Primary Data)

From the above table explain that factors influencing of the disabled entrepreneurs The most of the factors influencing disabled entrepreneurs are (56.00 Percent) self motivation and least (02.00 Percent) of disabled entrepreneurs training and institution. Majority of the disabled entrepreneurs (46.00 percent) investment size is below Rs.50,000 and minimum investment size is Rs.50,000 to Rs.60,000. Sources of investment (40.00 percent) for most of them used in own capital fund, lowest sources of investment of entrepreneurial activity (02.00 percent) Financial Institution and Inheritance and Most of the disabled entrepreneurs doing the business activity (42.00 percent) are 6-10 Years and minimum (02.00 percent) are doing business activities are 10-15 years and 15-20 years.

Table 5
Benefit details

Factors		Freque ncy	Percent age
Subsidies	Government provide subsidies	16	32.00
	Private sector	01	02.00
	Non-Government Organization	29	58.00
	Others	04	08.00
Earning sufficient	Highly sufficient	03	06.00
	Sufficient	26	52.00
	Insufficient	21	42.00
Acquire any assets	House or land	02	04.00
	Vehicle	25	50.00
	Luxury product	04	08.00
	Nothing to Purchase	19	38.00
Total		50	100.00

(Source: Primary Data)

The above table shows that, the disabled entrepreneurs are mostly these factors are influenced the entrepreneurial activities subsidies for Non-government organization, earning amount are sufficient (52.00 percent) and they are getting business benefits for acquiring for (50.00 percent) are buying vehicles and (04.00 percent) are purchasing house and land.

ANOVA:

(H0): There is no association between Educational level and monthly income

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	P-value	F-crit
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<i>Between Groups</i>	7.55714 2857	1	7.557 143	6.9176 92	0.0105 47	3.981 89616
<i>With in Groups</i>	74.2857 1429	68	1.092 437			
<i>Total</i>	81.8428 5714	69				

Interpretation:

Since the P value (0.01) is less than (0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level of significance, hence it concludes that there is a significant difference between Educational level and monthly income of disabled entrepreneurs. So many problems are faced by disabled persons and as well as disabled entrepreneurs. They are facing these types of problems: Finance problem, Transport facility, toilet facility, communication, technology, raw material, manufacturing, marketing, relevance to business knowledge, lack of confidence, consumer discrimination.

6 SUGGESTION

The most important is that, the government should go beyond enactment of legislation on entrepreneurs' activities of PWDs through growing awareness-raising efforts towards disability policies and legislations to public and private sector entrepreneurs as an attempt to encourage them, entrepreneurs with disabilities. The Tamil Nadu Government ought to ensure that people with disabilities are both engaged and as well benefit from policy initiatives aimed at poverty decrease such as entrepreneurship programs. Entrepreneurs living with physical disabilities should raise self-assurance, awareness for schemes, empowerment activities, make powerful themselves through entrepreneurial education which is one of the initiatives that can be designed to enhance skills and knowledge in disabled entrepreneurs. Formulate and implement national policies, programmes and legislation to promote the full and equal participation of persons with disabled entrepreneurs. Ensure and improve access to rehabilitation, education, training, employments, sports, the cultural and physical environment and protect disability rights as human rights.

7 CONCLUSION

The study concludes that most of the disabled persons do small types of business only. Some people only do entrepreneurial activities because so many problems are faced there. A disabled entrepreneur says that most common problems are faced such as transport (ramp) problems, economic, social and psychological etc. Disabled Entrepreneur is becoming a most popular employment alternative for persons with disabilities world. The study discloses that disabled entrepreneurs living with physical disabilities practice some affliction in to run a business activities for insufficient of start up capital. The researcher interviewed 50 respondents are disabled entrepreneurs living with disabilities. Only three respondents are said that no problem for to start and run the business activities because their family is so wealth so that the main reason and another members are to run and maintain the business activities are very challenges. So government take residue more incentives for empower for their development activities. Every one business/ entrepreneurial person also involved in their economic growth activity. So they are also to contribute to our economic development activities as small

part. That the society people to create a compulsory association for every region wise. So that the people empower and more aware for yourself as well as their particular society people. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions. Authors are strongly encouraged not to call out multiple figures or tables in the conclusion—these should be referenced in the body of the paper.

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