Analysis of gender affect in family support to tribal women entrepreneur in Bilaspur district

Dr. Sarika Agarwal
Postdoctoral Fellow (Under PDF of ICSSR),
Department of Management Studies,
School of Studies in Management & Commerce
Guru Ghasidas University
(Central University of Chhattisgarh)
Koni, Bilaspur (CG)

Prof. Lalit Prakash Pateriya
Professor,
Department of Management Studies,
School of Studies in Management & Commerce
Guru Ghasidas University
(Central University of Chhattisgarh)
Koni, Bilaspur (CG)

ABSTRACT

It is generally seen that in Indian society, women are either worshiped as goddesses or they are used as servants. But there is an acute shortage of people in the society who continue to support women equally without any gender discrimination. In such a situation, she wants that at least she gets support from her family without any discrimination. In this study, we have reviewed the impact of this gender discrimination on the family support found in various dimensions in entrepreneurship activities in tribal families of Bilaspur district.

Keywords: - Tribal Family, Bilaspur District, Tribes, Family Cooperation and Support, Gender Discrimination, Women Controlled Enterprises/Business, Jointly Controlled Enterprises/Business, Men Controlled Enterprises/Business & Gender Equality.
Introduction

It has been seen in the male dominated society of India that every instruments, tools and resource is always started through the female goddess from the ancient Indian civilization. For example, if you want to attain knowledge, Saraswati Devi (Bramha has less power about knowledge); If you want to get wealth, Lakshmi Devi (Vishnu has no power about wealth & Kubera is just the keeper of wealth.); If you want to achieve power, Durga Devi (Shiv-shambhu has only power to destroy); if you want to kill the wicked then Kali Devi; and if you are hungry and you need food, then you have to go to the shelter of Annapurna, the goddess of food. But, in reality we seen that in Indian society, women are either worshiped as goddesses or they are used as servants. Actually, there is an acute shortage of people who view women as co-associate or co-partners and support them as normal human beings. The lack of this approach is further felt more, when those women have been considered socially backward, and those women have the responsibility of double operationalization of family and economic activities. In these circumstances, those women need more family cooperation and support in different dimensions. And in general it has also been seen that the role of women in the family is judged from different perspectives in urban and rural areas. In the present study, we have reviewed the support to tribal entrepreneurial from their families in different dimensions in the context of gender equality.

Even after the reduction of social stereotypes in Indian society and the rise in the literacy rate in all areas, our society has not accepted gender equality completely. A cursory look at tribal women entrepreneurs situation highlights a number of major challenges aced by them. These challenges can be broadly classified as:

1. lack of awareness,
2. lack of information,
3. difficulty in accessibility of finance,
4. lack of easy access of entrepreneurial training and post training support,
5. lack of market and network support,
6. lack of self-confidence and managerial skills etc.

In such a situation, she wants that at least she gets support from her family without any gender discrimination. In this study, we have reviewed the impact of this gender discrimination on the family support found in various dimensions in entrepreneurship activities in tribal families of Bilaspur district.

According to the 2011 population census, the total population in Bilaspur district is 2663629, out of which 498469 people belong to Scheduled Tribes. Out of which 453120 Scheduled Tribe people live in rural areas, and 45349 people live in urban areas. According to this census, the literacy rate of women is 77.56 percent, out of which the literacy rate of tribal women is 66.66 percent. Even after the literacy rate is 66.66
percent, the percentage of women who set up their own industry/Business (Excluding cultivation) is only 1.77 percent. In the present study, we have studied the gender affect in family support to these women in different dimensions which are as follows:

- Family Support in financial requirements (This includes 'business or any branch of it', received as a successor along with money under legacy).
- Family Support in Business Management or Active work participation.
- Family Support in Banking, Financial & Govt. Schemes.

**Review of Literature**

Prior to the study we have in-depth reviewed of many research papers journals, newspapers and of many blogs & videos available online. In this mainly includes the survey done by ministry of tribal affairs of India, ministry of women and child development of India and department of tribal and scheduled cast of government of Chhattisgarh.

There have been several notable studies on social, economical and moral support to tribal Entrepreneur and gender equality. Out of which studies conducted by S. N. Nitin, Kaikini Anjan A. and Kocharekar Neha D. are very effective and have more critically remarkable details.

**Research Gap**

After reviewed of various studies, we found that the challenges, Socio-Economic miserable condition of the tribal, Tribal Development: problems, Strategies, gender equality and Solutions have been studied mainly in the various research work done by various experts in the past. Or, they have only reviewed the facts that helped the situational understanding of tribal entrepreneurial women and family support in tribes’ entrepreneurs.

But in our study, we have tried to test, what has gender affect in family support in various aspects (Financial Support, initial set-up, Support in Business Management or Active work participation, and Support in Banking, Financial & Govt. Schemes & Support in Paper Work, Govt. Formalities & Business Reporting) to tribes’ entrepreneurs, in reference of different control-head (male or female or jointly) in Bilaspur district.

**Objective of study**

To the analysis of gender affect in family support for tribes’ entrepreneurs whose control-head (male or female or jointly), in reference of urban and rural areas of Bilaspur district in following various aspects:

- Family Support in financial requirements.
- Family Support in Business Management or Active work participation.
Family Support in Banking, Financial & Govt. Schemes.

Limitation of Study

1. This study is limited to only on sample size, responses and selected area of survey.
2. During this study, tribes’ entrepreneurs are divided into only three categories, whose control-head (male or female or jointly). Here entrepreneur’s educational qualification, family size and family status are ignored.
3. The quality of the study would have improved further, if the available data were analyzed by segmenting them into enterprise/business capital, size, government support and entrepreneur's qualification.
4. This study is based on convenience sampling.
5. This study has been done during the period of Covid-19, hence may be its effect in responses and data collection.

Research Methodology

The nature of this research is conceptual and exploratory based on primary data. The primary data was collected through questionnaire from tribes’ families from Bilaspur district, whose are involves as control-head (male or female or jointly) in economical and commercial activities of own enterprise. The urban and rural areas tribes’ families & enterprises both are included in this study.

For the present study, we have determined the sample size of two hundred responses. Which, we will be choosing on random basis. It’s includes survey and In-depth interview both. We are using chi-square test for significance testing.

For data collection, we have selected (as random basis) two major towns and four villages in Bilaspur district. We have taken about 50 samples from each town and 25 samples from each village. Details of towns, villages and sample size are follows:

1. Birkoni (Block / Tehsil → Bilaspur) → 25 Samples
2. Koni (Block / Tehsil → Bilaspur) → 50 Samples
3. Mopka (Block / Tehsil → Bilaspur) → 25 Samples
4. Nirtu (Block / Tehsil → Masturi) → 25 Samples
5. Kota (Block / Tehsil → Kota) → 50 Samples
6. Sendri (Block / Tehsil → Bilaspur) → 25 Samples
Finding & Suggestions

We had targeted 200 responses, but we got only 167 responses. This is as follows:

1. Birkoni (Block / Tehsil → Bilaspur) → 16 Responses
2. Koni (Block / Tehsil → Bilaspur) → 41 Responses
3. Mopka (Block / Tehsil → Bilaspur) → 22 Responses
4. Nirtu (Block / Tehsil → Masturi) → 18 Responses
5. Kota (Block / Tehsil → Kota) → 47 Responses
6. Sendri (Block / Tehsil → Bilaspur) → 23 Responses

Responses

Distribution of Responses in respect of gender affects in family support (in reference of tribe’s women entrepreneurs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women Controlled Enterprises/Business</th>
<th>Jointly Controlled Enterprises/Business</th>
<th>Men Controlled Enterprises/Business</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Responses: 52</td>
<td>Total Responses: 47</td>
<td>Total Responses: 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>% (in R/F)</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>% (in R/F)</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in financial requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in Establishing business (Initial Idea, set-up &amp; Location selection)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in Business Management or Active work participation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in Paper Work, Govt. Formalities &amp; Business Reporting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in Banking, Financial &amp; Govt. Schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R/F = Round Figure
Hypothesis

H₀₀: Properties are independent, that is, family support in tribes’ entrepreneurs, not affected by gender.

H₀₁: Properties are not independent, that is, family support in tribes’ entrepreneurs, affected by gender.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Women Controlled Enterprises/Business</th>
<th>Jointly Controlled Enterprises/Business</th>
<th>Men Controlled Enterprises/Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in financial requirements</td>
<td>13 (14.42) [0.14]</td>
<td>30 (27.92) [0.15]</td>
<td>25 (25.65) [0.02]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in Establishing business (Initial Idea, set-up &amp; Location selection)</td>
<td>19 (19.73) [0.03]</td>
<td>40 (38.19) [0.09]</td>
<td>34 (35.09) [0.03]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in Business Management or Active work participation</td>
<td>23 (28.85) [1.19]</td>
<td>60 (55.84) [0.31]</td>
<td>53 (51.31) [0.06]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in Paper Work, Govt. Formalities &amp; Business Reporting</td>
<td>35 (34.15) [0.02]</td>
<td>64 (66.11) [0.07]</td>
<td>62 (60.74) [0.03]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Support in Banking, Financial &amp; Govt. Schemes</td>
<td>50 (42.85) [1.19]</td>
<td>77 (82.94) [0.43]</td>
<td>75 (76.21) [0.02]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chi-square statistic is 3.7625.

The p-value is 0.877889.

Degrees of Freedom: 8.

The result is not significant at p < .05.
At a 5% significance level, for 8 degrees of freedom, the tabular value of $\chi^2$ is 15.51 and the test value of $\chi^2$ is 3.7625, which is lower than its tabular value, so that the null hypothesis is absolutely false, that means, family support in tribes’ entrepreneurs, affected by gender.

Conclusion

It is clear from the above study that when it comes to supporting the concerned entrepreneur in the family enterprise in tribal families, the effect of gender discrimination on that collaborative attitude can be clearly seen. As is clearly visible in the above study, when the entrepreneur concerned was controlling the enterprise by the woman, the percentage of family support in all dimensions and contexts was less than that of the male controlled enterprise. However, in the situation of jointly controlled enterprise, the cooperative attitude was even more positive.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Socio-Economic Life of the Tribals in Chhattisgarh (An analytical Study of Outskirt Area of Bilaspur District, Chhattisgarh) by Dr. Seraphinus Kispotta, in Edu Care,a peer reviewed Journal APH Publishing corporation, New Delhi, ISSN no. 2319-5282, Volume:III Issue:1, December -2014, Pp. 143-147.