

SOCIO-ECONOMIC POSITION OF DISABLED ENTREPRENEURS IN SALEM CITY

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1. Introduction

The economic development of a nation depends on its industrial development. The industrial development is based on the entrepreneurial competencies of the people. So, the national economic growth involves active involvement of each and every people. At the same the disability/disabled entrepreneurs are also involved in the part of the economic development activities. An entrepreneur is one of the most important segments of economic growth. India has witnessed high economic growth rates in the past two decades and there has been a remarkable increase in the per capita income. Many initiatives are undertaken to improve the economic growth. Unfortunately many sections of the Indian population still remain economically deprived. Though disabled persons constitute a small part of the Indian population, only few disabled are grown in relative numbers. So, many problems to face by disabled entrepreneurs in the society. Particularly disabled people face psychological, educational, employment and social problems. However, disabled entrepreneurs who are considering establishing their own business face many problems that a non-disabled person will not endure and therefore require training programs that are tailored to their particular needs. This paper examines the background to people with disabled entrepreneurs becoming self-employed and identifies what can be done to help them via entrepreneurship education and training. The spirit of self-confidence among disabled entrepreneurs through self-employment and utilize their wisdom and experience gained through professional training and education for their development.

2. Concept of disability

When most people think of the word “disability” they immediately imagine someone in a wheelchair. But there are many types of disability. People with a disability may include: people who are blind or partially sighted; people with learning or intellectual disabilities; people who are deaf or hearing impaired; people with a physical disability; people with long-term illnesses; people with mental health or psychological difficulties; and people with an acquired brain injury. Disabilities are an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions.

Impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. Thus, disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives.

3. Disabled population

TABLE 1
Disabled Population by Type of Disability India

| 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

The above table shows the disabled population in India as per census 2011 (2016 updated). In India out of the 121 crore population, 2.68 crore persons are disabled which is 2.21% of the total population. Among the disabled population 56% are male and 44% are female. In the total population, the male and female populations are 51% and 49% respectively. Majority (69%) of the disabled population resided in rural areas. In the case of total population, 69% are from rural areas while the remaining 31% are resided in urban areas.

4. District-wise population in Tamil Nadu

District-wise differently disabled population in Tamil Nadu as per the Census 2011 is given in Table 2.

TABLE 2
District wise Differently Disabled Population in Tamil Nadu

| DISTRICT | VI | HI | LD | MR | MI | MD | OTHERS | TOTAL |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| Chennai | 10506 | 27273 | 14146 | 5495 | 2716 | 4780 | 25148 | 90064 |
| Coimbatore | 5985 | 15605 | 10452 | 4141 | 1385 | 3531 | 11353 | 52452 |
| Cuddalore | 5604 | 12202 | 9225 | 3625 | 825 | 3109 | 8042 | 42632 |
| Dharmapuri | 2903 | 5978 | 7381 | 1953 | 547 | 2366 | 4155 | 25283 |
| Dindigul | 3038 | 9973 | 7287 | 2769 | 837 | 2467 | 6582 | 32953 |
| Erode | 3930 | 8417 | 9793 | 2874 | 1185 | 3155 | 6007 | 35361 |
| Kancheepuram | 7242 | 17046 | 15082 | 5619 | 1739 | 4707 | 17626 | 69061 |
| Kanyakumari | 2820 | 7597 | 8720 | 3249 | 1660 | 2863 | 8443 | 35352 |
| Karur | 1601 | 3099 | 4475 | 1342 | 469 | 1365 | 1691 | 14042 |
| Krishnagiri | 3081 | 7324 | 7473 | 2232 | 528 | 2208 | 5845 | 28691 |
| Madurai | 5462 | 11339 | 11530 | 4384 | 1275 | 3271 | 9587 | 46848 |
| Nagapattinam | 3244 | 6024 | 7577 | 2974 | 1103 | 2726 | 4575 | 28223 |
| Namakkal | 3177 | 6322 | 8033 | 2231 | 596 | 1992 | 3994 | 26345 |
| Nilgiris | 1115 | 2161 | 2566 | 1016 | 317 | 860 | 1985 | 10020 |
| Perambalore | 1079 | 3203 | 2199 | 833 | 202 | 778 | 2092 | 10386 |
| Pudukkottai | 2614 | 5485 | 6128 | 2453 | 831 | 2524 | 4443 | 24478 |
| Ramnad | 2462 | 6359 | 5222 | 2230 | 692 | 1822 | 4645 | 23432 |
| Salem | 4822 | 9702 | 13639 | 4019 | 1140 | 3751 | 6595 | 43668 |
| Sivakangai | 2411 | 6227 | 5993 | 2235 | 692 | 2190 | 4374 | 24122 |
| Thanjavur | 3592 | 8048 | 9970 | 3981 | 1403 | 3350 | 5968 | 36312 |
| Trichy | 4460 | 8376 | 11139 | 4381 | 1283 | 3480 | 7157 | 40276 |
| Theni | 1857 | 5913 | 5140 | 1811 | 498 | 1607 | 4150 | 20976 |
| Thiruvavarur | 3030 | 7562 | 6173 | 2041 | 778 | 2022 | 4670 | 26276 |
| Thiruvannamalai | 4524 | 9453 | 9790 | 3374 | 860 | 3333 | 6838 | 38172 |
| Thiruvallur | 7296 | 21857 | 13144 | 4961 | 1344 | 4969 | 20978 | 74549 |
| Thirunelveli | 5302 | 11840 | 14600 | 5195 | 1822 | 4183 | 8605 | 51547 |
| Thoothukudi | 3751 | 7366 | 8903 | 2988 | 1302 | 2472 | 4588 | 31370 |
| Virudhunagar | 2864 | 6604 | 8276 | 2927 | 839 | 2745 | 4559 | 28814 |
| Villupuram | 6324 | 14694 | 15994 | 4256 | 1175 | 4583 | 11507 | 58533 |
| Vellore | 6408 | 14645 | 15586 | 5535 | 1603 | 5362 | 12019 | 61158 |
| Ariyalur | 1790 | 4162 | 3733 | 1116 | 317 | 1294 | 2664 | 15076 |
| Thiruppur | 3111 | 8462 | 7872 | 2607 | 1001 | 2931 | 7507 | 33491 |
| TOTAL | 127405 | 300318 | 287241 | 100847 | 32964 | 92796 | 238392 | 1179963 |

Source: Census 2011

5. Statement of the problem

Disabilities are the part of every human condition. Almost everyone will be temporarily or permanently impaired at some point in life. Most extended families have a disabled member, and many non-disabled people take responsibility 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 disability 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 anywhere 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 first and see the person afterwards which makes confidence issue for disabled entrepreneurs. There are also problems to external facilities and support that limit the ability of disabled persons 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.

6. Objectives of the study

1. To analyze the factors influencing disabled person become an entrepreneurs.
2. To analyze the social position of disabled entrepreneurs.

7. Research methodology

This research is conducted in Salem district. The research is descriptive and realistic in nature, uses both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from the respondents through well-structured questionnaire. The researchers used snowball sampling technique. The ssecondary data were collected from books, journals and internet. A sample of 50 respondents was selected. The collected data were classified and tabulated accordingly for descriptive and inferential analysis to meet the objectives of the study.

8. Analysis and interpretations

TABLE 3

Factors Influencing the to become an Entrepreneur

| S.No | Factors Influencing | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | Parents | 12 | 24.0 |
| 2. | Friends and relatives | 09 | 18.0 |
| 3. | Self motivation | 28 | 56.0 |
| 4. | Training institutions | 01 | 02.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 |

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is inferred that the 56 per cent of the respondents are influenced by self-motivation, 24 per cent of the respondents are influenced by parents, 18 per cent of the respondents influenced by friends and relatives and 2 per cent of the respondents influenced by training institutions to start the business.

TABLE 4
Impact on Social Position

| S.No | Asset Generation | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | House or land | 02 | 04 |
| 2. | Vehicle | 25 | 50 |
| 3. | Luxury product | 04 | 08 |
| 4. | Nothing to Purchase | 19 | 38 |
| Total | | 50 | 100 |

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is inferred that the 50 per cent of the respondents acquired vehicles, 38 per cent of the respondents are not purchased anything, 8 per cent of the respondents acquired luxury products and 4 per cent of the respondents purchased house or land.

9. Conclusion

The study concludes that most of the disabled persons are doing small types of business. Disabled entrepreneurs say that most common their problems are: transport (ramp) problems, economic, social and psychological, etc. The findings reveal that disabled entrepreneurs living with physical disabilities experience some affliction in to run a business activities for insufficient of startup capital. The researcher interviewed 50 disabled entrepreneurs living with disabilities. Only three respondents said that no problem for to start and run the business activities because their family is so wealth. The government can provide more incentives to empower their development activities.

10. Reference

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