

# A Sociological Study on Problems and Prospects of Social Entrepreneurs in Karur District of Tamilnadu

**Dr. P. K. Muthukumar**, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar-608002, Tamilnadu, India  
**Dr. K. Kavithashri**, Co-ordinator, PMK Trust, Karur.

## Article Info

Volume 82

Page Number: 9223 - 9228

Publication Issue:

January-February 2020

## Article History

Article Received: 18 May 2019

Revised: 14 July 2019

Accepted: 22 December 2019

Publication: 10 February 2020

## Abstract:

This investigation has been tried to test the different issues and prospects of social enterprise. This investigation watched the power of social business people as for social advancement, issues and prospects related, and social welfare measures in adjusted improvement. The discoveries of the investigation depended on the sample of 100 social business people. Testing was done by meeting arbitrarily chosen social business people with the work of non-camouflaged and structured questionnaire. Questionnaire was structured with four sections, for example, statistic profile on social advancement, issues of social business people, prospects of social business people and social welfare measures. Gathered information was analyzed by utilizing Percentage (%) examination. This examination was inferred that the social business people need to confront different issues in social enterprise and appreciates numerous prospects on social enterprise.

**Keywords:** Karur, Tamilnadu, Problems, Social Entrepreneurs, Prospects.

## INTRODUCTION

Social business visionaries are the people who have novel answer for the diverse social issues existing the social framework, for the most part which have been relinquished by different offices. They are very persuaded, attempting to take care of issues in the social framework or rolling out social improvement. Social business visionaries endeavor to determine the social issues by arranging and executing the adjustment in the general public, actualizing these arrangements, and spreading these upgraded arrangements in the general public. Social business visionaries are committed for the change they want to make in the general public for the individuals prosperity in a major manner. They are futurist yet at the same time pragmatist, attempting to understand the spearheading answers for the social issues. Social business people are the nearby change makers. Also, social business visionaries are the genuine good examples to numerous individuals by starting positive improvement measures in the general public, which successively impact them to execute their very own thoughts for the social welfare. Social business people generally inspire

individuals to channelize their assets to build up social change. Business visionary helps the country by making the economy by making benefit though the social business people make changes for the social advancement and increment way of life of the individuals. Social business visionaries endeavor to build up the social framework with their imaginative thoughts and make reasonable answers for social advancement and evacuating issues. Social business people resolved to discover answers for social, social and ecological issues of the general public (Anbuoli and Ravichandran, 2018).

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Galushka (2013) uncovered that social venture is in a promising manner to determine squeezing social and financial issues and the focal point of social advancement. Kireeva (2011) communicated that essential measures for the improvement of social endeavors ought to be the advancement of an appropriate lawful system for directing their exercises and create instruments to pull in organizations and people in general to take care of social issues.

The advancement of social enterprise as a territory for research intently looks like the improvement of research on business itself. Williams (1999) contended that enthusiasm for business as a field of study was critically animated by network pioneers' conviction that enterprise was a characterizing pattern of the 21st century. Likewise, we see that the ascent of insightful enthusiasm for social business enterprise goes connected at the hip with an expanding enthusiasm for the wonder among elites. In the course of the most recent couple of years, various fruitful business people have committed considerable assets to supporting social enterprise.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Serving the individuals at the base of the pyramid requests an alternate sort of vision and a mission-like methodology with respect to the heroes in the field, which is the sign of social business visionaries. It is delighting to find these characteristics in the social business visionaries of the ladies claimed associations chose for the ebb and flow research study. No exploration has examined determinants of status of social ladies business people in Karur District. This examination accordingly explores determinants of status of social ladies business people in Karur District of Tamil Nadu.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This examination has been directed with 100 social business visionaries and the study is led in Karur, Tamilnadu. Enlightening examination configuration has been executed to lead this original work. The example is distinguished from the individuals including social improvement activities in different spots of the state. Testing is overseen by meeting arbitrarily chosen social business visionaries over a time of multi month timespan. The information is gathered by exhibiting an organized and non-masked survey. The review instrument is developed with four sections, the initial segment manages statistic profile of social business visionaries, second parts looks for changed issues of social business people, third part contains prospects of social enterprise, and fourth part covers social welfare proportions of social business visionaries. The required essential information are gathered during January and February 2019, which are done

after point by point pre-testing. It utilized Percentage examination.

### RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The investigation looks at determinants of issues of social business visionaries of the ladies possessed associations in Karur District. The examination explicitly explores whether access to credit and money related assets, undertakings instruction and preparing and informal communities have impact on development of social business people of the ladies possessed associations in Karur, Tamil Nadu.

### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

**Table 1: Classification of respondents based on age**

Age in Years	No. of respondents	Percentage
18-30	35	35
31-40	40	40
41-50	25	25
51 & above	0	0
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

Above, table shows the age in years of the respondents. Out of 100 respondents 40 percent belong to the age group of 31-40, 35 per cent age group 18-30, 25 per cent agegroup 41-50, and 0 per cent above age group. From this most of the respondents arehaving the age group of 31-40 years.

**Table 2: Classification of respondents based on marital status**

Marital Status	No. of respondents	Percentage
Married	68	68
Unmarried	22	22
Widower	10	10
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

This table shows the marital status of the respondents in terms of percentage, 68 per centof respondents are married, 22 per cent of respondents are unmarried, 10 per cent ofrespondents widower. From this most of the respondents are having the married.

**Table 3: Classification of respondents based on religion**

Religion	No. of respondents	Percentage
Hindu	85	85
Muslim	1	1
Christian	12	12
Others	2	2
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

This table shows the classification of respondents based on religion. In this 85 per cent of respondents are belongs to Hindu, 12 per cent of respondents belongs to Christian and two percent of respondents belongs to other religion i.e. Jains, Marata etc. From this, most of therespondents are Hindu.

**Table 4: Classification of respondents based on educational qualification**

Educational Status	No. of respondents	Percentage
Uneducated	12	12
School level	38	38
College level	41	41
Technical level	9	9
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

This table shows the educational Status of the respondents. 38 per cent of respondents are school level, 41 per cent of respondent's college level, 12 per cent of respondents uneducated and 9 per cent of respondent's technical level.

**Table 5: Classification of respondents based on family status**

Family Status	No. of respondents	Percentage
Nuclear Family	21	21
Joint Family	62	62
Hindu Undivided Family	17	17
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

This table shows the family status of respondents. In this 62 per cent of respondents are Joint family, 21 per cent of respondents Nuclear family and 17 per cent of respondents are HUF.

**Table 6: Classification of respondents based on family size**

Family Size	No. of respondents	Percentage
1 to 3 members	37	37
4 to 6 members	36	36
7 to 9 members	27	27
10 and above	-	-
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

This table shows the family size of the respondents. In this 37 per cent of respondents are lived with 1 to 3 members in a family, 36 per cent of respondents are lived with 4 to 6 members in a family, 27 per cent of respondents are lived with 7 to 9 members in a family.

**Table 7: Classification of respondents based on occupational status**

Occupational Status	No. of respondents	Percentage
Landless Agri.Labour	21	21
Agriculture landlord	14	14
Family Business only	41	41
Weaving	24	24
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

This table shows the occupational status of respondents. 41 per cent of respondent's familybusiness only, 24 per cent of respondents weaving, 21 per cent of respondents Landless Agri.Labour, 14 per cent of respondent's agriculture property owner. From this, most of therespondents are having Family business only.

**Table 8: Classification of respondents based on income**

Family income	No. of respondents	Percentage
Below 1,00,000	56	56
1,00,001-2,00,000	14	14
2,00,001-3,00,000	4	4
3,00,001-4,00,000	21	21
Above 4,00,001	5	5
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

This table shows family income of the respondents. 56 per cent of respondents Below 1,00,000, 21 per cent of respondents 3,00,000-4,00,000, 14 per cent of respondents 1,00,001-2,00,000, 4 per cent of respondents 2,00,001, 5 per cent of respondents Above 4,00,001. From this most of the respondents are having the below 1,00,000.

**Table 9: Opinion of the respondents based on business status**

Are you a first women-doing business in your family?	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	61	61
No	39	39
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

This table shows opinion of the respondents based on business status. In this 61 per cent of respondents says yes and 39 per cent of respondents says no. From this, most of the respondents are first women doing their business in their family.

**Table 10: Classification of respondents based on scheme of business**

Scheme business in started	No. of respondents	Percentage
MSME Scheme	21	21
Self help Group scheme	34	34
Self employment	16	16

scheme		
MahilaUdayamnidhi (MUN)	4	4
Magalirudavi	6	6
Scheme for assistance to sc/st	-	-
Single window scheme	4	4
Others	15	15
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows Business Scheme Started of respondents. 34 per cent of respondents Selfgroup scheme, 21 per cent of respondents MSME Scheme, 16 per cent of respondents Selfemployment scheme, 4 per cent of respondents MahilaUdayamNidhi, 6 per cent of respondentsMagalirUdavi, 4 per cent of respondents Single window scheme. From this, most of respondentsare having the Self-group scheme.

**Table 11: Classification of respondents based on conceive the project idea**

Conceive the project idea	No. of respondents	Percentage
Successful experience of other entrepreneur	21	21
Training from government agencies	14	14
Self knowledge	32	32
Ideas of family members	23	23
Others	10	10
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows conceive the project idea of the respondents. 32 per cent of respondentsSelf knowledge, 23 per cent of respondents Ideas of family members, 21 per cent of respondentsSuccessful experience of other entrepreneur, 14 per cent of respondents Training fromgovernment agencies, 10 per cent of respondents Others. From this, most of respondents arehaving the Self-knowledge.

**Table 12: Sources of getting License/Certificate to business**

Sources of getting License/Certificate	No. of respondents	Percentage
Local body authority	42	42
Pollution control board	13	13
Health department of state Government	21	21
Authorities of the Fire service	20	20
Authorities of the central Government	4	4
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

Above table shows License/Certificate getting up the business. 42 per cent of respondents Local body authority, 21 per cent of respondents Health department of state Government, 20 per cent of respondents Authorities of the Fire service, 13 per cent of respondents Pollution control board, 4 per cent of respondents Authorities of the central Government. From this, most of respondents are having the Local body authority.

**Table 13: Classification of respondents based on source of family funds**

Source of Family Funds	No. of respondents	Percentage
Banks/Financial Institutions	22	22
Private money lenders	13	13
Relatives	51	51
Friends	4	4
Any other	10	10
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table and chart shows source of family funds. 51 per cent of respondents relatives, 22 per cent of respondents Banks/ Financial Institutions, 13 per cent of respondents private money lenders, 10 per cent of respondents any other, 4 per cent of respondents friends. From this, most of respondents are having the relatives.

**Table 14: Classification of respondents based on purpose of the loan**

Purpose of the loan	No. of respondents	Percentage
Fixed capital requirements	24	24
Working capital requirements	24	24
For both	52	52
<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table and chart shows purpose of the loan. 52 per cent of respondents for both, 24 per cent of respondents fixed capital requirements, 24 per cent of respondents working capital requirements. From this most of respondents are having the for both.

### CONCLUSION

Social Enterprises assume a key job in our nation. They help reduce destitution, achieve expectation and give individuals access to a more promising time to come. The enterprise improvement procedure is greatest among the age gathering of 31 to 40, yet this happens for the most part because of emotional meltdown particularly because of monetary emergency. It turns out to be extremely basic that the associations and organizations work with ladies at a nearby level and instruct the ladies with significance of enterprise and financial autonomy. The establishment and associations ought to arrange their objective gatherings teach them before the ladies can go into a mid wedded period of life and work just for cash remembering momentary advantage. As it was additionally dissected and seen that ladies move towards this region just for monetary advantages however they may have the in conceived characteristics of a business person they can't distinguish it themselves and need someone else to teach them about the equivalent. Nonattendance of center arranged working and future arranging, for example, they don't know about specific angles engaged with business. It is at this phase there are numerous legislature and non-government bodies who with these women through their grassroots level laborers, consequently they have to get a light arrangement or strategy in the neighborhood language to cause the ladies to understand the

significance of energy, authority, business and the yield of this being cash instead of concentrating just on cash. The outcomes show that few business money related establishments are extending the inclusion and profundity of budgetary administrations to these organizations, both at the discount and could go about as pioneers in the arrangement of monetary administrations to the miniaturized scale undertaking area, and explicitly social business people. NGOs in India need to apparatus up and move in the direction of the shared objective we as a whole have of the India we had always wanted. While there are some splendid endeavors out there, changing India in a little manner consistently, there is still a great deal of spots in the nation that can do with a social business visionary fearless and bold enough to go out there and attempt and change the world.

#### REFERENCES

1. Anbuoli, P and Ravichandran, K. (2018). Problems and Prospects of Social Entrepreneurship in Tamilnadu. *Int J Recent Sci Res.* 9(12), 29807-29810.
2. Galushka, Z. (2013). The phenomenon of social entrepreneurship: concepts and prospects in Ukraine. *Economics*, 148, 15-17.
3. Kireeva, I. (2011). Social entrepreneurship as a tool for social policies. *Public Administration: Theory and Practice*, 2(6), 79-82.