
CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research method/techniques but also the methodology.

3.1 Significance of the study

The field of social work is concerned with the development of an individual in all his totality. Social work has its clientele, group of men, women and to raise their status they must be socially, economically and politically empowered. Our constitution in its fundamental rights has provision for equality, social justice and protection of women. By empowerment, women would be able to develop self-esteem, confidence, and potentialities.

The social work profession is concerned with the social health and empowering individual, group and communities to work for the socially desirable goals of the society (bajpai 1998). Moreover the profession is committed to participating in the formulation of goals, working out broad strategies in developing programmers, implementing them and providing feedback to planning on the basis of research on implementation of such programs. The broad objective is to meet the special needs of disadvantaged individual and group with a view to enable them to utilize services (Gore 1985 cited in patel 1999)

The mandate of the professional social worker is to fight against social injustice and disempowerment of disabling effects and works towards positive change. Thus it is obvious that the issue of women empowerment having its roots in the unequal gender power relations being an important factor responsible for women poor socio-economic status. The ecological model of social work identifies operation and discrimination issues based on ethnicity, gender, class, age, and sexual orientation.

The social work profession promotes social change problem solving in human relationship and the empowerment and liberalization of people to enhance well being. Thus the principles of human rights and social justice are fundamental to social work. (Indian Federation of Social Work 2004). Social work is the provision of services designed to aid individual, singly or in group in coping with present or future social and psychological obstacles that prevent or are likely to prevent , full or effective participation in society. (Fink 1942)

In social work, women empowerment offers an approach that allows social workers to increase the capacity for self-help of their clients. For example, this allows women not to be seen as passive, helpless 'victims' to be rescued but instead as a self-empowered person fighting abuse/ oppression; a fight, in which the social worker takes the position of a facilitator, instead of the position of a 'rescuer'.

The code of practice regulating social work (National Occupational Standards for Social Work, 2002) expects social workers to empower their 'clients' by informing them about their rights and entitlements; actively listening to what they have to say; involving them in decision making; recognizing their expertise; enabling them to be empowered to represent their views and empowering them in decisions which affect them. Enabling clients to have choice and control over what is provided and how it is provided has been part of the government's modernizing social services' agenda for the last decade But what evidence is there that clients are empowered by social work practice? What, in fact, does empowerment mean in terms of what a social worker does for her / his 'clients'? What do clients understand by empowerment? How do clients expect to be empowered? These were questions this research tried to shed light on.

Despite the prominence given to empowerment in government policy and social work's professional standards, an extensive search of key websites failed to find any studies of the client experience of empowerment and how social work practice tries to encourage this. Because of this, the research concentrated on client experiences and perceptions of the social work involvement they had.

Marginalized people like women who lack self-sufficiency become, at a minimum, dependent on charity, or welfare. They lose their self-confidence because they cannot

be fully self-supporting. The opportunities denied them also deprive them of the pride of accomplishment which others, who have those opportunities, can develop for themselves. This in turn can lead to psychological, social and even mental health problems. "Marginalized" here refers to the overt or covert trends within societies whereby those perceived as lacking desirable traits or deviating from the group norms tend to be excluded by wider society and ostracized as undesirables.

Moreover, women emerging as entrepreneurs are symptomatic and total change that has accrued in their social status during the last few years. The study will hence give an idea of factors responsible for this change like urbanization, access to education, removal of social prejudices, and respect for women, social status, and support of the family for women's outdoor activities.

The empowerment of women through entrepreneurship would lead to benefits, not only to the individual women but also the family and community as a whole, through collective action for development. Empowering women is not just for meeting their economic need but also for more holistic social development. The entrepreneurship provides credit and also empowers the women socially and economically.

The present study is aimed at understanding empowerment of women through entrepreneurship, to assess various entrepreneurial aspects, attitudes of family and society among women entrepreneurs and compare the level of individual, family, economic and social aspects of empowerment among women entrepreneur in pre and post entrepreneurship condition. The study will also serve as a reference material for future studies and it will also give useful suggestions that will help in developing better program.

3.2 Rationale of the study

Attending to the well-being of women and girls is essential to social and economic development worldwide, as reflected in the inclusion of promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women as Goal 3 and the improvement of maternal health as Goal 5 among the eight goals of the United Nations Millennium Development Project (2007). Specific targets in Goal 3 include the elimination of gender inequities at all

levels of education, equal participation of women in non-agricultural wage-based employment, and their equal representation in national parliaments.

Social workers must commit themselves to enhancing the well being of women and girls as an essential aspect of the profession's ethical and practice commitment to human rights. This special commitment to women of all ages is necessary because in all national and cultural contexts women and girls do not have equal access to the tangible and intangible benefits of being members of human society.

Social workers are involved in the broadest range of professional activities that are critical to the well being of women and girls. Specific efforts include the delivery of health and mental health care services and public health programs; prevention and early intervention efforts addressing both interpersonal and community-based violence; education, employment, and training programs; programs assisting migrants, refugees, those seeking asylum, and victims of human trafficking; and activities to increase the participation of people traditionally excluded from political, economic, and community decision making. Thus, it is essential that the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) state clearly its position on issues of relevance to women internationally.

3.3Need for the Study

There are a number of concerns that are either not attended or partially attended or simply touched in respect of women empowerment in general and women entrepreneurship in particular (Singh and Kaur, 1991). These are partly owing to lack of the research endeavor owing to non-availability of published data (Dognard and Havet, 1995) and lack of evaluation of the impact of the supportive role of state in the promotion of women entrepreneurs on the basis of working enterprises (Rani, 1986).

Though a lot of documented evidence is available on entrepreneurial characteristics, motivations and problems of male entrepreneurs, comparative studies between male and female entrepreneurs etc. but empirical research of women entrepreneurs is still lacking. Even the studies envisaged are pertaining to primarily social-economic aspects such as educational level, challenges and constraints faced marital status age group, family support etc but lack in operational details of female led business setups.

Hence, there is urgent need to conduct a study on empowerment of women through entrepreneurship which is drenched with such issues pertaining to attitude of spouse and family members before and after starting the business, ideal stage of starting an enterprise, their motivational factors, constraints and barriers faced by them, family background in impacting women entrepreneurs entrepreneurial venture. Rani (1996) emphasizes the role of availability of government's assistance to women entrepreneurs. Obviously it is needed that we study the role of promotional policies and impact of support agencies on women entrepreneurs. With these intentions at the back of mind this study was proposed to highlight the neglected sector of women's endeavors.

3.4 Research Objectives

1. To examine the empowerment of women through entrepreneurship.
2. To study socio-demographic profile of women entrepreneurs in Gujarat state.
3. To explore the perception of women entrepreneurs in various entrepreneurship aspects.
4. To study attitudes of society in general and family in particular towards women entrepreneurs.
5. To study the association between the selected demographic variables and the empowerment of women entrepreneurs.
6. To determine the impact of training on the empowerment of women entrepreneurs.
7. To find out whether there is any significant difference between the pre and post level of empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

3.5 Research Null Hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference in the overall empowerment of women before and after starting the business.

- 1A- There is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women before and after starting the business.
 - 1B- There is no significant difference in the family level empowerment of women before and after starting the business.
 - 1C- There is no significant difference in the economic empowerment of women before and after starting the business.
 - 1D- There is no significant difference in the social empowerment of women before and after starting the business.
2. There is no significant relationship between age and the empowerment of women entrepreneurs.
 3. There is no significant relationship between the education and the empowerment of women entrepreneurs.
 4. There is no significant difference between training and the empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

3.6 Design of the study

3.6.1 Research Design

A research design is the logical & systematic planning in directing the research

The study attempts to describe the various aspects of entrepreneurship, like characteristics, attitudes, problems, nature and perception of women entrepreneurs as well as it described the various aspects of empowerment such as individual, family, economic, social parameters of women empowerment. Therefore research design is descriptive in nature.

3.6.2 Universe:

On the items under consideration in any field of inquiry constitute a universe of population? The universe of the study was women entrepreneurs from five regions (Ahmadabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Surat) of the centre for entrepreneurship development, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The database list of the women entrepreneurs

had taken from the centre for Entrepreneurship Development Institute Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The following criteria were used to select business unit for study.

- The unit should be owned and managed by women
- The unit should be an ongoing one



3.6.3 Research Setting

Name: “The centre for entrepreneurship development”

Head office: Block No. 1, 9th Floor, Udhyog Bhavan, Sector-11,

Gandhinagar- 382017.

Contact No- 079-23247366, 23240253, 23243847.

Fax- 079-23256679, **Email:**cor-ced@gujarat.govt.in,

Vision: To develop industry responsive and readily employable, skilled manpower, at various levels, focusing on local resources.

"Gujarat aspires to become a beacon of comprehensive social and economic development"

Mission: To enhance trained manpower pool by 2 lakhs per year, from 2014 onwards.

History

Recognizing that a quantitative increase in the number of entrepreneurs and a qualitative improvement in entrepreneurship could considerably accelerate the industrial and there by economic development, the industrial development corporations first thought of developing small entrepreneurs in a systemic manner long back in 1969.

In the year 1970 a small cell was created within GIIC to impart the entrepreneurship training. The pioneering step-it was the first attempt of its kind in the whole of country and this experiment turned out to be a phenomenal success. Later on, over a period of nine years, 80 Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs) were conducted and over 50% after completing the training successfully set up their own industrial ventures. Enthused by the above success in bringing about a perceptible change in public perceptions, the Gujarat Corporations together with the State Government set up in May, 1979, an independent body- THE CENTER FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (CED). In order to strike a deep and long lasting impact on the State economy, CED has constantly been on an innovating

spree, consistently coming out with imaginative programs aimed at specified target groups.

Background

Entrepreneurship Development Training Programs were started initially under EDP Cell within GIIC, and later on CED was established in 1982 CED came up with a unique combination of training in specific Industrial Skills and concept of Entrepreneurship Development was targeted at tribal and schedule caste candidates (priority sector) in 1982. Entrepreneurship Development in the next year targeted in Zero Industry specified areas/locations in 1983 for uplifting of rural youth. Special purpose EDPs were designed for Science and Technology graduates in 1983 and on behest of the Government of India; CED conducted first such EDP in country and set mile stone in 1983. Looking at the overwhelming success in EDP for Science and technology in Gujarat, similar module of EDPs were replicated for the science and technology graduates all over the country. Management Appreciation Programs were launched in 1984 for existing entrepreneurs to enrich and empower the entrepreneurs on Modern Management techniques. To sow the seeds of Entrepreneurship right from schooling days and budding, grooming and nurturing with the thought of entrepreneurship, CED started conducting Entrepreneurship Awareness Programs (EAP) at Schools/ITIs,/Colleges and other educational and training institutes in Gujarat. Later on Entrepreneurship is now being taught in HSC/Polytechnics /BE/ B.Tech / B. Schools and so on in the State.

CED conducts need based Human Resource Development Programs for Academic, Industry and Business group participants to excel their work performance and aptitude. CED has successfully transformed the message of Entrepreneurship to each and every nook and corner of Gujarat. CED, pioneering entrepreneurship activities in India, has provided consultancy services for replicating Gujarat Module of EDP in many other states in the country.

Region Office address

1. Ahmadabad Region

C/o District Industries Centre,
2nd floor, Bachat Bhavan,
Relief Road,
Ahmedabad 380001
Email : ahd-ced@gujarat.gov.in

2. Baroda Region

C-307, Manubhai Tower
Opp. Faculty of Arts
Sayaji Gunj
Baroda – 390 005
Email : brd-ced@gujarat.gov.in

3. Surat Region

4th Floor, Resham Bhavan, Laldarwaja,
Station Road,
Surat – 395 003
Email : srt-ced@gujarat.gov.in

4. Rajkot Region

3rd Floor, Parejia Chambers
Dhebar Road
Rajkot – 360 001
Email : rjt-ced@gujarat.gov.in

5. Bhavnagar Region

C/o, district industries centre
Opposite polytechnic college
Vidhynagar
Bhavnagar- 364001
Email: bhv-ced@gujarat.gov.in

Nation's pioneer institute for entrepreneurship training

Theme

Entrepreneurship inputs, perhaps, more vital to Economic Development than even the Physical Infrastructure “Untrained entrepreneurs failed in Business six times as frequently as the ones it (CED, Gujarat) trained. Business of the trained entrepreneurs were more often profitable”

Inception

In 1970, The corporate accelerating industrial development in Gujarat State Industrial development Corporation (GIIC), Gujarat Industrial development Corporation (GIDC), Gujarat Small Industries Corporation (GSIC), Gujarat State Financial Corporation (GSFC), first thought of developing small entrepreneurs in a system manner by starting their activity named “UDYOG SAHASIK VIKAS YOJNA” as a part of GIIC entered by their success in bringing out a perceptible change in public perceptions, THE CENTRE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (CED), started in May 1979 as an independent body, sponsored by Government of Gujarat and GIIC, GIDC, GSFC & GSIC. A pioneer step taken to start first EDP at Ahmedabad in GIIC Cell, has grown today, covering whole state and its Districts, Talukas and interior or regions.

Concept

To develop entrepreneurs in the state at urban and rural areas so that they can start their manufacturing or serving venture for the economic growth and become self-employed as well as give as employment to others. This Human Resource Development activity aims at enhancing motivation, improving skill and developing risk taking capabilities. The Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDP) develops confidence in a person to establish his own venture and manage it successfully.

Scope and Vision

Entrepreneurship and Skill is the backbone of economy of any country. The economic changes across the country and also the whole of world tell a story of tough challenges, and to find opportunities amidst these, requires special skills and

competence. This special skills and competencies are to be groomed at the schooling age, developed in the young at youth age, and continuous sharpening of these skills for over a period of time is of utmost important. Hence developing human resources to give rise to positive trends in a country has been accepted as a worthwhile strategy all across the world.

The programs

❖ The Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDP)

The prime object is to conduct entrepreneurship training program Module-1 (4 weeks) and Module-2 (2 weeks) for first generation prospective entrepreneurs.

The main topics covered in the EDPs are as following,

- Scope and opportunities in I/S/B sectors
- Sources of various information
- Collection of information & market survey
- Schemes for I/S/B sectors by State government
- Schemes for I/S/B sectors by Central government
- Schemes of Banks
- Project report preparation
- Project planning & implementation
- Managerial inputs
- Marketing and sales techniques and management
- Inputs on taxation Laws
- Behavioral Sciences
- Effective Communication
- Achievement Motivation and Self analysis

EDPs serve several diverse functions like:

1. Initiating the tradition of entrepreneurship among caste and creeds having generally low aptitude for entrepreneurship.
2. Diffusing ownership of industrial assets.
3. Accelerating development process in the backward areas.

4. Reducing industrial sickness and improving general profitability of small Business/industrial enterprises.
5. Achieving better utilization of available natural resources.
6. Updating knowledge and skills of budding entrepreneurs.
7. Ensuring exploitation of creating technical and managerial skills by combining them with entrepreneurial capabilities.
8. Bringing about greater social and economic equality.

❖ **Activities Of CED Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP)**

This program is so designed to sow the seeds of entrepreneurship right from schooling days and budding, grooming and nurturing with the thought of entrepreneurship, CED started conducting entrepreneurship awareness program (EAP) at Schools / ITIs /Colleges and other educational and training institutes in Gujarat. This EAP is of one or two days duration with topics decided depending on the target group.

❖ **Training To Second Generation Entrepreneurs (SGP)**

SGPs are training program conducted for existing entrepreneurs to solve their management problems in the area of Technology Up gradation, Product Diversification, Quality Marks, National and International strategies in the particular sectors, International markets, Export procedures and other topics as may be required by the group. The need of the participants is decided and upon it a need based programme is designed and organized in collaboration with Research Institutes and experts in the related field.

❖ **Human Resource Development Program (HRD)**

(HRD) programme is organized for Academicians, Industrial and Business group participants to enhance their work performance and aptitude. This leads to strengthening of employee and employer's relationship. Subjects related to Behavioral Aspects like Motivation, Self-Analysis, Communication Skills, Problem Solving Aptitude, Creativity, Stress Management are covered in this two days' workshop.

❖ **Special EDPS**

The program consist of technical skill development training like Mobile Repairing, Computer Accounting Management, Artificial Gems, & Jewellery Ornaments Making, Garments & Textile, with entrepreneurship development inputs being imparted as their need with the help of local technical institute and field experts.

❖ **Industry Responsive Skill Development**

The state Government has evolved a scheme Enhancement of Technical Competency & Skill Manpower Development GR No. CED-112007-2082(1)-I, dt.23-08-2010, CED has been assigned to promoted and implemented the said scheme with active participation of industries.

❖ **Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yogna (RGUYM)**

Industries Commissioner ate of Gujarat has appointed CED as an implementing agency for RGUYM scheme.

❖ **CED Is Implemented Agency of Cluster Development**

CED has been appointed as monitoring as well as implementing agency in foundry and Gems & Jewellery under cluster development program of Govt. of Guj. & Govt.of India

CED – the success story In order to strike a deep and long lasting impact on the State economy, CED has constantly been on an innovating spree, consistently coming out with imaginative programs aimed at specified target groups.

- Entrepreneurship Development Training Programs were started initially under EDP Cell within GIIC, and later on CED was established.
- In 1982 CED came up with a unique combination of training in specific Industrial Skills and concept of Entrepreneurship Development was targeted at tribal and schedule caste candidates (priority sector) in1982.
- Entrepreneurship Development in the next year targeted in Zero Industry specified areas/locations in 1983 for uplifting of rural youth.
- Special purpose EDPs were designed for Science and Technology graduates in 1983 and on behest of the Government of India; CED conducted first such EDP in country and set mile stone in 1983.

- Looking at the overwhelming success in EDP for Science and technology in Gujarat, similar module of EDPs were replicated for the science and technology graduates all over the country.
- Management Appreciation Programs were launched in 1984 for existing entrepreneurs to enrich and empower the entrepreneurs on Modern Management techniques.

To sow the seeds of Entrepreneurship right from schooling days and budding, grooming and nurturing with the thought of entrepreneurship, CED started conducting Entrepreneurship Awareness Programs (EAP) at Schools/ITIs, /Colleges and other educational and training institutes in Gujarat. Later on Entrepreneurship is now being taught in HSC/Polytechnics /BE/ B.Tech / B. Schools and so on in the State.

- ✓ CED conducts need based Human Resource Development Programs for Academic, Industry and Business group participants to excel their work performance and aptitude.
- ✓ CED has successfully transformed the message of Entrepreneurship to each and every nook and corner of Gujarat.
- ✓ CED, pioneer in entrepreneurship activities in India, has provided consultancy services for replicating Gujarat Module of EDP in many other states in the country.
- ✓ Three of our existing Trainers were honored by prestigious “Best Entrepreneur Motivator Trainer Award”, which is a National level Award in the field of Entrepreneur Motivator Trainers.
- ✓ CED trainees have excelled in the profession selected by them and made great progress.

Names of few National Award winners are as bellow.

1. Mr. Tushar Ganatra, Bhuj (National Award, Best Entrepreneur under REGP in the year 2008)
2. Mr. Gabhubhai J. Vankar, Bhujodi (National Award, Handicraft, Handloom)
3. Mr. Mitesh Talati, Vadodara (Bharati Entrepreneur of the Award -2006)
4. Mr. Sardarsinh Jadeja, Jamnagar (Bharati Entrepreneur of the Award –(2007)
5. Mr. Manibhai G. Thakkar, Bhuj (Export Award in Minerals) and many other trainees have been conferred with prestigious National level awards.

Skilled manpower development

Gujarat has shown massive flow of investments in all the sectors in recent past and even higher flow is expected in forthcoming days. This clearly means that there will be a tremendous growth in demand of Skilled Manpower. It is visualized that “Proactive approach for the development of, industry responsive and readily employable, technical manpower at various levels and to minimize the dependence on outside manpower”.

It has been decided to introduce need based short term / bridge courses at existing ITIs, Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges in a Public Private. Partnership (PPP) mode, to Establish Anchor Institutes and make them operational in the focus area and to establish extension centers, in major GIDC estates, Industrial Parks, SEZs and so on. CED has been assigned, along with other departments, to carry out the activity to accomplish the goal of development of need based skilled manpower under PPP mode.

3.6.4 Sample:

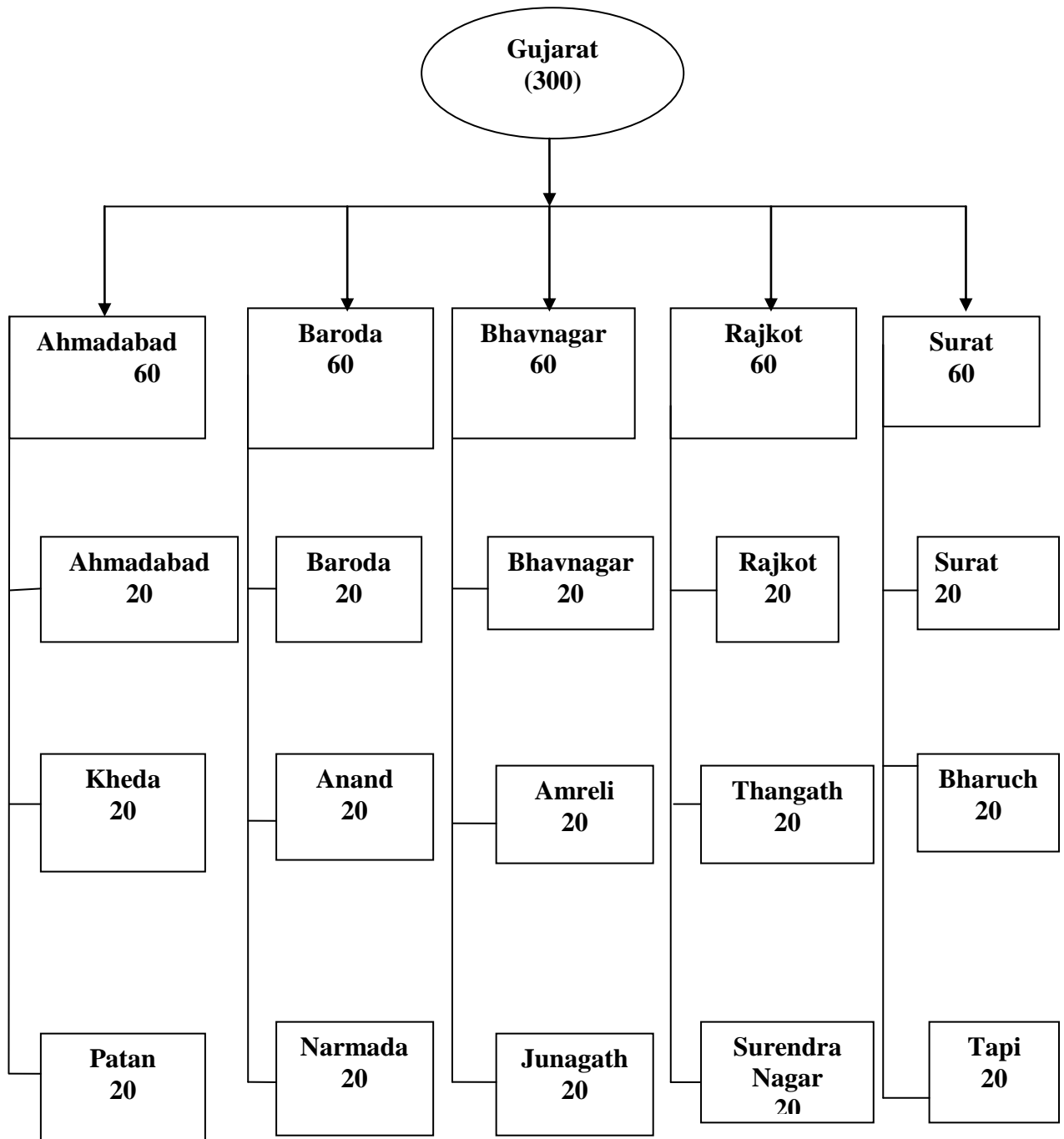
Sample is the representative of the whole universe.

For this study researcher used krejcie and morgan table for selecting sample size determination. Here with the help of this krejcie and morgantable researcher had taken 300 samples from the total population (1521) of women entrepreneurs listed in the database obtained from The Centre for entrepreneurship development institute, Gandhinagar, Gujarat

3.6.5 Sampling Method:

A Probability sampling method had used by the researcher. Since the researcher was like to study women entrepreneurs from different regions of Gujarat state, here researcher had taken respondents from different strata of Gujarat state with the help of stratified sampling method.

3.6.6 Sample Women Entrepreneurs Selected for the study



3.6.7 Pre-test

Before collecting the primary data, the interview schedule was put into trial run for the validity of the questionnaire whether the questions are really match with objective of the researcher's study or not. A few changes were made in the order of questions. The pre-test helped to finalize the schedule with certain modifications in constructing and arranging the order of questions and presenting the appropriate questionnaire and table.

Internal consistency reliability test was calculated by calculation of coefficient alpha and the value of coefficient alpha is 0.87.

3.6.8 Measurement of variables under the Study

Both independent as well as dependent variables were used for the study. The following table shows the independent variables and dependent variables.

MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES

| Independent variables | Dependent variables |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | |
| Age | Empowerment |
| Education | Individual variables |
| Training | Family variables |
| Religion | Social variables |
| Income | Economic variables |
| Marital status | Women empowerment |
| Occupation | Nature of business |
| Experience | Women entrepreneurship |

3.7 Data collection:

3.7.1 Primary Data:

To begin with, the researcher had developed a Semi-structured interview schedule as well as questionnaire based on the critical questions of the research. Semi-structured interviews are suitable for gaining an in-depth picture of the participant beliefs/perceptions about a particular topic. This method provides both the researcher and participants much more flexibility.

Primary data had collected by administering this structured interview schedule and questionnaire.

The structured interview schedule and questionnaire focused on the following three aspects of the respondents:

1. Personal Profile of the Respondents

2. Entrepreneurial Aspects

3. Empowerment Aspects

- Individual aspects
- Family aspects
- Economic aspects
- Social aspects

3.7.2 Secondary data:

The secondary data had collected from the E-resources (Websites of various organizations), case studies, annual reports published by RUDSET, CED and EDI, Gandhinagar, magazines, journals, newspaper and other published, non-published sources.

3.8 Data processing and analysis

3.8.1 Data processing

Data processing refers to certain operations such as:

Editing,

Coding,

Computing of the scores,

Preparation of master charts

3.8.2 Data analysis:

The purpose of data analysis is to prepare data as a model where relationship between the variables can be studied. Analysis of data is made with reference to the objective of the study. It's also designed to test the hypotheses.

Analysis of data involves recategorization of variables, tabulation, explanation and casual inferences. Thus, following statistical tools would be used to analyze the primary data:

Recategorization

Tabulation

Descriptive analysis

Percentage analysis

Uni-variate analysis

Bivariate analysis

Chi square

T test

Empowerment improvement analysis

3.9 Definition

3.9.1 Theoretical definition

Woman

The term 'woman' in this context has been defined as one who starts her entrepreneurship either running her own business or by getting register under District Industrial Centre or by a member of Self Help Group.

Webster dictionary

Empowerment

“Empowerment is a process which generates changes in our ideas, perceptions and creates awareness about one's right's and opportunities for self-development in all important spheres of life.”

D.Das &S.N.Mishra 2001

'Empowerment', and the danger that academic or specialist definitions might take away the word and the connected practices from the very people they are supposed to belong to. Still, he offers a minimal definition of the term: 'Empowerment: the capacity of individuals, groups and/or communities to take control of their circumstances, exercise power and achieve their own goals, and the process by which, individually and collectively, they are able to help themselves and others to maximize the quality of their lives.

Robert Adams

The dictionary meaning of the term, 'Empower' is 'to give power or authority'. Generally, the term empowerment is controversial as we cannot clearly define the term empowerment unless we define the term empowerment with the exact variable. The variables are personal, rural and urban, economical, social, professional, political, and legal and government.

Cornell Empowerment Group

"Empowerment is viewed as a process: the mechanism by which people, organizations, and communities gain mastery over their lives."

Rappaport's (1984)

Women empowerment

"Empowerment as a process whereby Women will be able to organise themselves to increase their own, self-reliance to assert their independent right to make choices and to control resources which will assist in challenging and eliminating their own subordination".

Keller and Mbewe (1991)

"Women's empowerment could be considered as a process in which women gain greater share of control over resources-material, human and intellectual like knowledge, information ideas and financial resources like money and control over decision making in the home, community, society and nation and to gain power.

According to Pramila Kapur

"Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social or economic strength of individual or communities. It often involves the empowered developing confidence in their own capacities".

According to Tweet

"Women empowerment referring to the empowerment of women in our present society, has become a significant topic of discussion in regards to development of economics. It can also point to approaches regarding the marginal genders in a particular political or social context."

According to wikipedia

Economic empowerment

"Economic empowerment is one of the most powerful routes for women to achieve their potential and advance their rights. Since women make up the majority of the

worlds poor, meeting poverty-reduction goals requires addressing women and their economic empowerment.

According to ICRW

Social empowerment

“Social empowerment often addresses members of groups that social discrimination processes have excluded from decision-making processes through - for example - discrimination based on disability, race, ethnicity, religion, or gender.

According to Wikipedia-the free encyclopedia

Social/cultural

This case reveals social and political empowerment. Scheyvens (2000:241) describes social empowerment as “a situation in which a community’s sense of cohesion and integrity has been confirmed or strengthened by an activity such as ecotourism. Strong community groups, including youth groups, savings clubs, church groups and women’s groups, and good participation in community meetings, may all be signs of an empowered community”. Since the women’s group was able to liaise with other organizations and further diversify their activities

From only accommodation to selling community manufactured items among others, it is no doubt that social empowerment not only for the women but also the community is visible.

Entrepreneur

“A person who sets up a business and business taking on financial risk in the hope of profit”.

According Webster dictionary

Entrepreneurship

“Entrepreneurship may be defined as risk-bearing and innovativeness capacity, capability and activity of a person or group of persons leading to starting and managing self-employment oriented economic activity”.

Women entrepreneur

“A women entrepreneur is defined as “an enterprise owned and controlled by women and having minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent employment generated in the enterprise to women”.

According to Government of India

Women entrepreneurs

For the purpose of our study, women entrepreneurs refers to women who are doing any business industry or running any trade, manufacturing and services, whether they are registered or not.

3.9.2 Operational definition

Empowerment: Empowerment is a process of sharing information, ideas and powers to the employees so that they become responsible and they have proper skills, resources, authority, opportunity, and motivation for self development in all important spheres of life.

Women Empowerment: Women Empowerment refers to the process of making an environment for women where they will be able to make their own choices and decisions, freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity, self-reliance to assert their independent rights to make choices both within and outside of their home and workplace. It also refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women and have greater share of control without any gender bias over resources-material, human and intellectual like knowledge, information ideas and financial resources like money and control over decision making in the home, community, society and nation and to gain power.

Economic empowerment: Economic empowerment is the capacity of a person to achieve their potential and advance their rights by participating, contributing and taking benefit from growth processes in such a way that they are recognize for their contributions, they are respected in the society and maintain their dignity and be able to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth.

Social empowerment: Social empowerment is a process of developing a sense of cohesion, autonomy, integrity and self-confidence and acting individually and collectively to change social relationships, strengthened by an activity such as ecotourism, making strong community groups, including youth groups, savings clubs, church groups and women's groups, and good participation in community meetings, because people's collective assets are very important to increase capabilities.

Entrepreneur: Entrepreneur is an individual who organize and manage any enterprise, especially business or businesses, take benefit of the opportunities, a decision maker who take financial risks in the hope of profit.

Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurship is the process of designing, launching, and running a new business or we can say it is the capability and willingness of a person or group of person to startup, organize and manage any business along with any of its risks in order to make a profit and also managing self-employment oriented economic activity.

Women entrepreneur: Women entrepreneur are those confident, innovative and creative women who are capable of thinking any business enterprise, capable of running any trade, initiate it, organize it and generates employment opportunities for others by keeping pace with her personal, family and social life.

3.10 Limitations of the study:

1. The women entrepreneurs used to be busy with their working responsibility it was difficult to receive their response according to questionnaire and interview schedule.
2. The respondents are often overly anxious to phase the interview and answer in the way they believe the interviewer would like.

3.11 Reference Period:

The date was collected from august-2012 to august-2013.

3.12 Chapterization of the study

The study consisted of five chapters and they are:

Chap 1: Introduction:

Chapter I Presents the introduction of the study topic covered up introduction of status of women, women empowerment and women entrepreneurship meaning, Definition, characteristics, Objectives, concepts, factors, problems and Philosophy of women empowerment and entrepreneurship.

Chap 2: Review of literature

Chapter III Outline the different research and Reviews related to, status of women and Empowerment of women through entrepreneurship

Chap 3: Research methodology and research setting

Chapter II Enumerated methodology used to carry out present study that is significance to the study, objectives , Research Study , Variables covered under study, hypothesis, universe, sample and sampling tools used for data collection operational definition, Analysis of data and it's treatments , limitations and chapterization of the study.

Chap 4: Data analysis and interpretation

Chapter IV Described the analysis and interpretations of data in form of frequency and percentile distribution, statistical technique used to explore relationship and understanding association.

Chap 5: Findings, conclusions & suggestions and plan of action

Chapter V summarized the study in terms of finding, conclusion, suggestion and plan of actions.