



## ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

## Social Work

### A STUDY ON SOCIO –ECONOMIC STATUS, FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

**KEY WORDS:** Women rights, stability, family supports, economic independent.

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#### ABSTRACT

In India, Woman constitute nearly 50 percent of our population. Women are denied their rights from the cradle to the grave. Indian women are constantly being told that the stability of the nation rests on the stability of family life, which in its turn rest on their shoulder. Women enterprenair is a person who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent. They are involve in business activities at all levels, making important contributions to economic growth. The researched would like to focus on sratus of women enterprears, family support, measure to remove obstacle, steps taken by the Indian government in term of five years plan, and various scheme for promotion and development of women entrepreneurs.

#### INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic status of rural and urban women is different in India. The status of women is directly connected with their economic position which in turns depends on the opportunities available to them to participate in economic and social activities. The economic status of women is now recognized as an indication of stages of development. Entrepreneurship is the key to development which enhance the socio-economic status of women. In India women to play a dual role, negotiate house work, child care and emotional work to support their partners and to maintain and develop the cordial relationship. The women entrepreneurs are affected by stress very highly because they meet variety of problem in different attitude and from different situation. Even today, where many women sacrifice their careers for the sake of their family, the trend in younger women shows independence and they tend to consider their careers or par with their male counter parts.

#### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Raghaventra(2000) has suggest is his study that enterprise development has the most exciting and varied opportunities for women who have not been able to emerge from the purdah of family chores and responsibilities. In his study, he highlights the factors, which are responsible for women to be a successful in any business venture.
2. Lavanya Latha (2006) suggested that hard work, self-confidence, self-determination, personality traits and availability of timely financial support were the important factors for the success of women entrepreneurs.
3. V. Balu(1998) started that providing suitable education training, and making than more self-confidence the woman entrepreneurs can be developed.

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

Since the time immemorial women have been cooked upon as homemakers responsible for household work and child rearing. Indian women have been gradually coming out of traditional roles and entering into male dominated areas. In recent years the role and status of women have been changed tremendously with increasing female education and more liberty for their rights and privileges, women's attitude towards their stereotyped role in changing. Their participation in education and work place has led to their increased social-familial roles. This is very useful to women entrepreneurs to develop coping techniques and strategies that will help to reduce their stress level at an acceptable and optimum level of mental health.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Entrepreneurship is to occupy an important position in overall economic; social and industrial growth in the society. Women are not a simple role they occupy a business leader, owner of capital, she is a women of vision, drive and talent, who spots out opportunities and promptly seizes them for exploitations. She is the generating forces of motives of economic development. She is

self-starter and doer and creates the atmosphere of economic development.

The signs of mental stress are quite varied like its cause: it would be physical, emotional, mental and social behavior of women entrepreneurs. Family support is may a vital role to reduce the mental stress and improve the positive environment in family and work place.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the socio-economic condition of the respondents.
2. To identify the family environment of the respondents.
3. To find out the various entrepreneurial activities of the respondents.
4. To know the psychological problems of the respondents.
5. To given the suitable suggestion for development of women entrepreneurs.

#### HYPOTHESIS

1. There is significant relationship between type of entrepreneurs and family environment of the respondents.

#### METHODS AND DISCUSSION

The Researcher adopted Descriptive Research Design for her study. It explains the nature and functions of the women entrepreneurs. The universe of the study is 200. The data collected from district industries center, Thanjavur. The sample size is 100 draw from 200 respondents. She had adopted the simple random sampling method and are interview schedule scales questionnaire had been used. The secondary data were collected from various books, journals, govt. reports, websites etc, after completing of data collection the researcher will applied statistical test on simple table, Chi-square, ANOVA test for this study.

#### Data analysis and discussion:

**Table 1 – Age Group**

Age	N	
Below 30	30	30.0
31-40	17	17.0
41-50	19	19.0
Above 50	34	34.0
Total	100	100.0

**Table no : 2 Educational Status**

Educational status	N	%
Primary	27	27.0
Middle	17	17.0
High school	23	23.0
Higher secondary	14	14.0
Degree	15	15.0
Post graduate	2	2.0
ITI/Diploma	2	2.0
Total	100	100

Table No. 3 Housing type		
Types of House	N	%
Owned	34	34.00
Rented	66	66.0
Total	100	100.00

Table No. 4 Monthly Income		
Monthly Income	N	%
50,000-10,000	63	63.0
11,000 -15,000	31	31.0
16,000-20,000	3	3.0
20,000 -25,000	100	100.0

Table No. 5 Entrepreneur activity		
Entrepreneur activity	N	%
Xerox/ Typing	20	20.0
Beauty Parlor	10	10.0
Tailoring	19	19.00
Vegetable (Flowers)	16	16.00
Printing	4	4.0
Hotels	31	31.0
Total	100	100.00

Table no:6 Motivation of the respondents		
Motivation	N	%
Family members	23	23.0
Relatives	16	16.0
Husband	33	33.0
Self-wish	28	28.0
Total	100	100.0

It is found that present study says that less than half (30%) of the respondents were in the age group of 31-40 years, nearly one fourth (17%) of the respondents were belonged the age group of below 30 years, nearly one fourth (19%) of the respondents were 41-50 years and remaining portions of the respondents (34%) were in the age group of above 50 years. The second table reveals that educational status of the respondents. , nearly one fourth (23%) of the respondents had completed the high school. small portions of the respondents (27% and 17%) respondents had completed primary and middle school, less than one fourth (15%) of the respondents had completed the Degree and the remaining portions (14%) and postgraduates and diploma/ITI (2%) (Table no:3) Majority 66% of the respondents was residing in rental house and the remaining (34%) of the respondents were lived in their own house. (table no: 4) explains the monthly income of the respondents. Majority (63%) of the respondents family income Rs.5000-10000 per month ,more than one fourth (31%) of the respondents family income Rs.11,000-15,000 per month ,small portions (3% and 3%) of the respondents monthly income Rs.16,000-20,000 and 21.000-25,000per month ,table no 5 explains the various entrepreneurial activities of the respondents. It is found that less than (20%) of the respondents are engaged in xerox, nearly one fourth(19%) of the respondents are engaged in tailoring, while others involved in vegetables selling and flower shops, and more than half (31%) of the respondents are engaged in Hotels. Table no 6 explain the motivational factors of the respondents. , nearly one fourth(23%) of the respondents are motivated by their family members ,less than one fourth(16%) are motivated by their relatives and 33% are motivated by their husband and remaining 28% of the respondents are motivated by their self-motivation.

**Table no:7 There is significant relationship between type of entrepreneurs and family environment of the respondents.**

Factors	Type of entrepreneur		df	't' value	Result
	Traditional (77)	Non-traditional (23%)			
Family environment	62.12	61.43	98	0.785	p>0.05 Not significant
Mean SD	3.64	3.99			

The aggregate of the respondents for those who are traditional(77) and non-traditional (23) have been analysed. It has been observed that those who are traditional entrepreneur have higher level of mean score (2.12) when compared to those who are

non-traditional entrepreneur(61.43%) with regard to their family environment. The observed difference is statistically not significance. The t value is significance at 0.05 level. It suggests that respondents who are traditional entrepreneur have higher level of mean score that those who are non-traditional entrepreneur. Thus, the formulated hypothesis is verified.

#### Major findings:

1. More than one fourth (34%) of the respondents are belonged the age group of above 50 years.
2. More than one fourth (27%) of the respondents are completed in primary level.
3. More than half(66%) of the respondents are lived in rental house.
4. Majority (63%) of the respondents monthly income from 5000-10,000.
5. More than one fourth (31%) of the respondents are engaged in hotels.
6. More than one fourth (33%) of the respondents are motivated by their husband.

#### Suggestion:

1. Time management skills to develop the women entrepreneurs to reduce the stress and psychological problems.
2. The formalities and procedure it should be very simplified in bank transactions.
3. The NGO and govt. could arrange regular entrepreneurial training programme to the women.

#### CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship is considered as a prominent filed in the competitive business world. It generates the employment and helps in entraining economic development of a country. Therefore women entrepreneur prefer to run their own business from home to control work and personal life style.

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