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Analysis of socio - economic status of women entrepreneurs in Bagalakote district of Karnataka state: A case study

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Abstract
Socio-economic status is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. It is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individuals or group. Women are often more responsible for raising children. This fact is the one of the many reasons that the socio-economic standing of women is of great importance to the well being of future operation. In this paper an attempt is made to analyze the socio-economic status of rural and urban women entrepreneurs based on various demographic factors viz; Age, Education, Marital Status, Family Type, Income. etc, of Bagalakot district of Karnataka state, India. The association between different demographic factors and area were identified using chi-square test.

Keywords: Chi-square test, women empowerment, socioeconomic status, women entrepreneurs, work place, area of working

1. Introduction
The present study is aimed to analyze the socioeconomic profile of women entrepreneurs in Bagalakote district of Karnataka state. Chi-square test is a most powerful test used to examine the significance of relationship between two or more attributes. In this paper socio economic status of rural and urban women entrepreneurs were identified basing on various demographic factors. Chi-square test is used to test the association between different demographic factors and area. The study is mainly based on the primary data of 100 women selected from rural and urban area of district in Karnataka state using convincing sampling. Questionnaire method is most suitable for data collection, the tool used to carry out present research includes demographic characteristic questionnaires. Demographic characteristics questionnaires consisting of the information regarding age, marital status, education, monthly income etc. of women entrepreneurs.

Statistical Analysis of Socio-Economic Status of Working Women of Three Districts in Karnataka – A case study is dealt by Hunagund. C.P.S and V S Kulkarni [3]. In this paper the socio-economic status is identified by testing the association between socioeconomic indicators viz; age, education, marital status, family type, monthly income, monthly savings, work place, mode of travelling, residence type and opportunity to improve the economic status with respect to area. The study reveals that there is significant association between some of the factors marital status, education, family type and mode of traveling with respect to area.
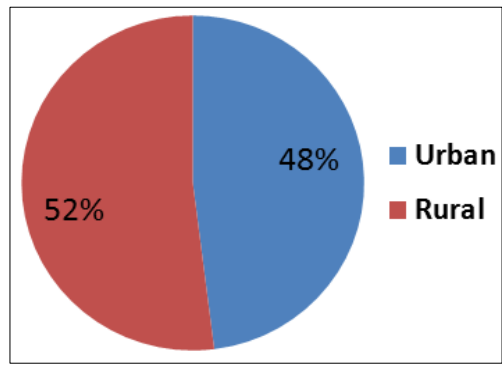
2. Review of literature
Das Chandrakant [1] they state that as the per capita daily incomes of the families are low, they consider their children as extra helping hands. Therefore, the families are suffered from the incidents of higher fertility rate, higher cases of school drop-outs, lower standard of living, lower in school enrollment and involvement of their children in unorganized work again and again. So the generations are chased by the obstinate trap of poverty.
Dr. G R Rathod et al. [2] in their paper state that the socioeconomic is an important of the live hoods as it influence levels of knowledge, skills and income conditions which mean for the

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living. The study measures the socioeconomic status of urban families is higher than rural families in imphal district Manipur state.

3. Data Sources and Methods

Primary data was collected through questionnaire, observation and interviews. The univariate and bivariate data analysis were presented for the descriptive statistical data, which is the simple and best way to present numeric percentage. Among the total 200 samples 96 (48%) working women belongs to urban area and 104 (52 %) are from rural area. The chi-square test is used to test the association between socio-economic status based on their monthly income and monthly savings with respect to demographic factors age, education, marital status and family type.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage of respondents with area and graph

Area	Respondents	Percentage %
Urban	96	48
Rural	104	52
Total	200	100

Fig 1: Respondents with area wise

From the above table it is clear that almost urban and rural women respondents are equal in number, The district is completely irrigated and well literate population. Women participation are more active in economic, political, education, entrepreneurship due to support from Government and Co-operative societies and also from their family and society.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of Respondents

Demographic characters	No. of respondents (%)	Demographic characters	No. of respondents (%)
Age (yr)		Education level	
20 - 35	65	Primary/ SSLC	121
35 – 50	78	PUC/ Degree	79
50 & above	57	P.G / Ph.D	---
Total	200	Total	200
Marital Status		Family type	
Un - married	61	Single	70
Married	139	Joint	130
Total	200	Total	200

From the above table it is clear that young age of women respondents (34%) are more actively participated, only 39 % of young women respondents are secured a better education, most of the respondents are married and they are living in joint family. The joint family member support is more for such economic activities like tailoring and garments, food products manufacturing, milk and its byproducts manufacturing and sales, retail and whole sales vegetable merchants etc. but there is very low education level of the our selected respondents, most of them have lack of skill, knowledge and training programme regarding their activities.

Even though most of them have not registered their names/ firms in concern authority in district head quarter.

4. Association between demographic factors and socio-economic status based on monthly income of the respondents.

In this section, where association between different demographic factors and monthly income were identified using chi-square test.

H0: There is no significant association between demographic factors and monthly income.

Table 3: Demographic factors and monthly income of the respondents

Demographic characters	Monthly income ('000 Rs.)			Total	Critical value at 5% level
	Below 10	10 – 20	20- 30		
Age (yr)					
20 - 35	45	7	13	65	0.0001
35 – 50	45	21	12	78	@ 5%
50 & above	13	44	0	57	H0 Rejected
Marital Status					0.0001
Unmarried	41	7	13	61	@5%
Married	62	65	12	139	H0 Rejected
Education					
Primary/ SSLC	56	65	0	121	0.0001
PUC/ Degree	47	7	25	79	@5%
P.G / Ph.D	--	---	---	--	H0 Rejected
Family type					0.001
Single	32	21	17	70	@5%
Joint	71	51	8	130	H0 Rejected
Total	103	72	25	200	

From the above table we conclude that in all the above four cases our null hypothesis is rejected, which indicates that there is an association between demographic factors and monthly income of the respondents. Most of the respondents their monthly income is less than Rs. 10,000 and only 10 % of the respondents were monthly income is between Rs. 20,000 - 30,000.

5. Association between demographic factors and socio-economic status based on monthly savings of the respondents
In this section, where association between different demographic factors and monthly savings were identified using chi-square test.
H0: There is no significant association between demographic factors and monthly savings.

Table 4: Demographic factors and monthly savings of the respondents

Demographic characters	Monthly savings (%)			Total	Critical value at 5 % los
	Below 10	10 – 20	above 20		
Age (yr)					
20 - 35	20	35	10	65	0.0001 @ 5% H0 Rejected
35 – 50	19	47	12	78	
50 & above	36	21	0	57	
Marital Status					
Unmarried	20	35	6	61	0.544 @5% H0 Accepted
Married	55	68	16	139	
Education					
Primary/ SSLC	55	66	0	121	0.0001 @ 5% H0 Rejected
PUC/ Degree	20	37	22	79	
P.G / Ph.D	--	---	--	--	
Family type					
Single	22	31	17	70	0.0001 @ 5% H0 Rejected
Joint	53	72	5	130	
Total	75	103	22	200	

From the above table we conclude that in cases of age, education and family type our null hypothesis is rejected, which indicates that there is an association between demographic factors and monthly savings of the respondents. Most of the respondents their monthly savings is between 10-20 % and only 10 % of the respondents were monthly savings is above 20 %.

6. Conclusion
The active participation of women in educational, political, social and economic activities in the society/Nation refers to women empowerment. The socio - economic status of women is the base for women empowerment and prosperity of the nation, the socioeconomic status of women uplift their position in the society. When the data were analyzed we have seen there is very poor education level of the respondents. Most of them have married and living in joint families. There is an association between the demographic factor age, education and type of family with socio-economic factor monthly income. Very low respondents getting better income among the 200 respondents. If the monthly income of working women is good, than their monthly savings is also good, the monthly savings is not for their individual it is for the whole family and children's future. The research findings reveals that the demographic factors age, education and family type are influence the socio- economic status of working women mainly on their monthly income and savings. The respondents have lack skills, knowledge and proper training in their activities, so concern authority would provide such things to our women entrepreneurs definitely they will also empowered in the society/ nation.

7. References

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