

CHAPTER-IV

SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Chapter-IV deals with the performance evaluation of self employment programs managed by scheduled tribes in the study area. The performance of the self employment programs is measured in terms of

- Investment
- Income
- Profits
- Savings
- Tobin's Q

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Table-4.1

Self employment programs

Self employment programs	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Goatery	40	20.0	20.0
Dairy	40	20.0	40.0
Poultry	40	20.0	60.0
Kirana general stores	40	20.0	80.0
Hotel	40	20.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

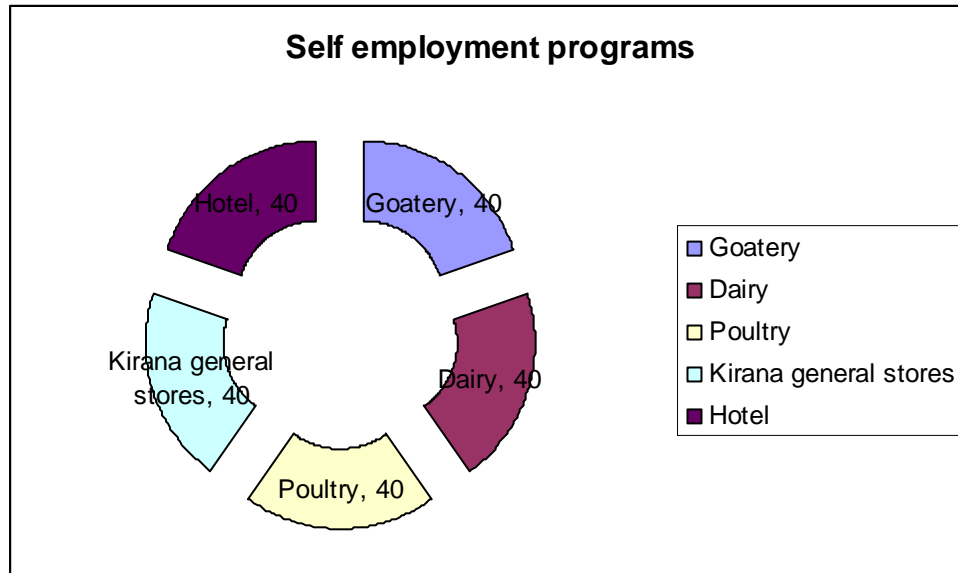


Table-4.1 refers to the distribution of the self employment programs by their nature. 200 sample enterprises of self employment nature are selected for the purpose of the study. 40 units each are selected from Goatery, Dairy, Poultry, Kirana general stores, and Hotel units.

Table-4.2

Program specific average investment and income

Category of self employment program	Average investment (Rs)	Average income (Rs)
Goatery	24832.5 (3360.89)	43735 (11503.12)
Dairying	75065 (9303.45)	157365 (28338.17)
Poultry	60130 (11309.74)	109887.5 (40171.38)
Kirana general stores	29280 (6554.71)	57125 (15424.13)
Hotels	15820 (4595.71)	23002.5 (5845.82)

Source: primary data

Table-4.2 reveals that of the self employment programs which are meant to ensure a paradigm shift in the status of scheduled tribes, goatery, dairying, poultry, Kirana general stores and hotels, the following findings are arrived. It is found that in terms of both investment and income in average terms dairying, poultry, Kirana general stores, goatery and hotels in the descending order.

It is further estimated the program specific relationship between investment and income by using simple regression equation

$$\hat{\Lambda}$$

Goatery- $Y = 27562 + 0.651X$

$$\hat{\Lambda}$$

Dairying- $Y = -7751.466 + 2.2X$

$$\hat{\Lambda}$$

Poultry- $Y = -15475.2 + 2.09X$

$$\hat{\Lambda}$$

Kirana general stores- $Y = 11387.25 + 1.56X$

$$\hat{\Lambda}$$

Hotel- $Y = 10418.24 + 0.795X$

Where Y= Average income and X is average investment

In case of Goatery, the regression coefficients (both b0 and b1) are not significant.

In case of dairying, the regression coefficients b0 is not significant and b1 is found to be significant.

In case of poultry, the regression coefficients b0 is not significant and b1 is found to be significant.

In case of Kirana general stores, the regression coefficients b0 is not significant and b1 is found to be significant.

In case of hotels, both the regression coefficients b0 and b1 are found to be significant.

Table-4.3

Investment

Investment	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 30000	104	52.0	52.0
30001-60000	39	19.5	71.5
Above 60000	57	28.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

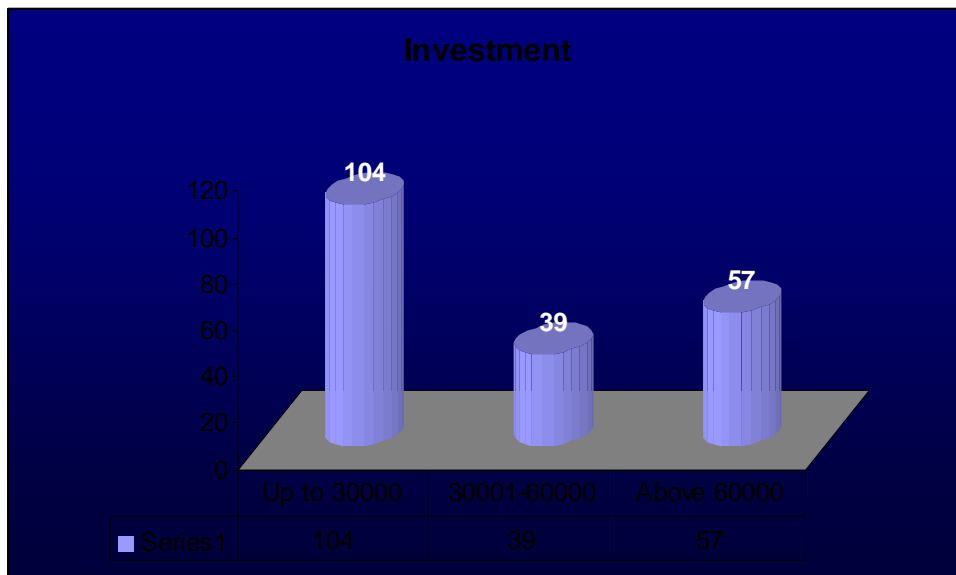


Table-4.3 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their size of investment. It is observed that 52 percent of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs are found in the investment range of up to 30000 rupees followed by 19.5 percent entrepreneurs in the investment range of 30001-60000 rupees and 28.5 percent respondents are found in the investment range of above 60000 rupees.

Table-4.4

Income

Income	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 40000	59	29.5	29.5
40001-80000	60	30.0	59.5
Above 80000	81	40.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

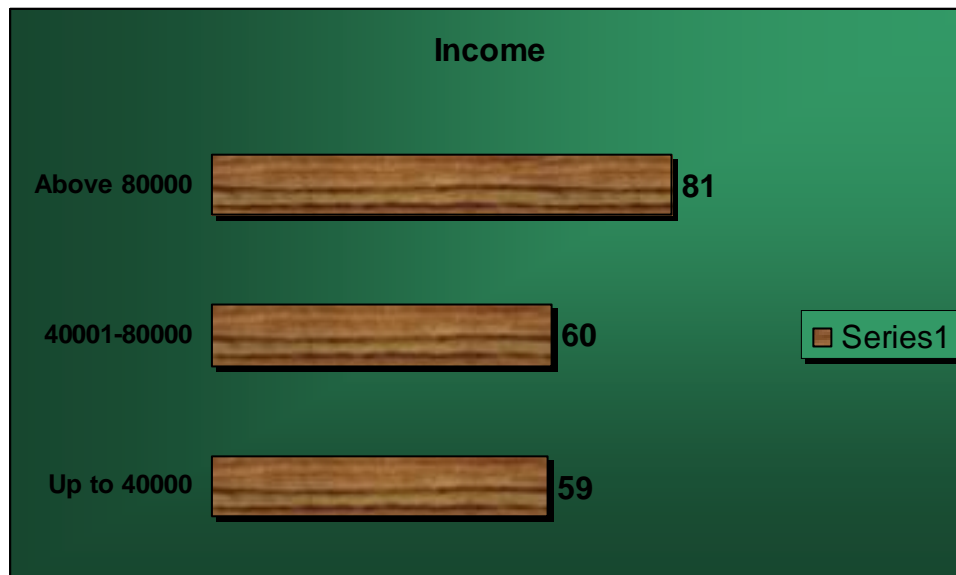


Table-4.4 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their size of income. It is observed that 29.5 percent of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs are found in the income range of up to 40000 rupees followed by 30 percent entrepreneurs in the income range of 40001-80000 rupees and 40.5 percent respondents are found in the income range of above 80000 rupees.

Table-4.5

Profits

Profits	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Above -2000	8	4.0	4.0
Nil	2	1.0	5.0
Up to 20000	68	34.0	39.0
Above 20000	122	61.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

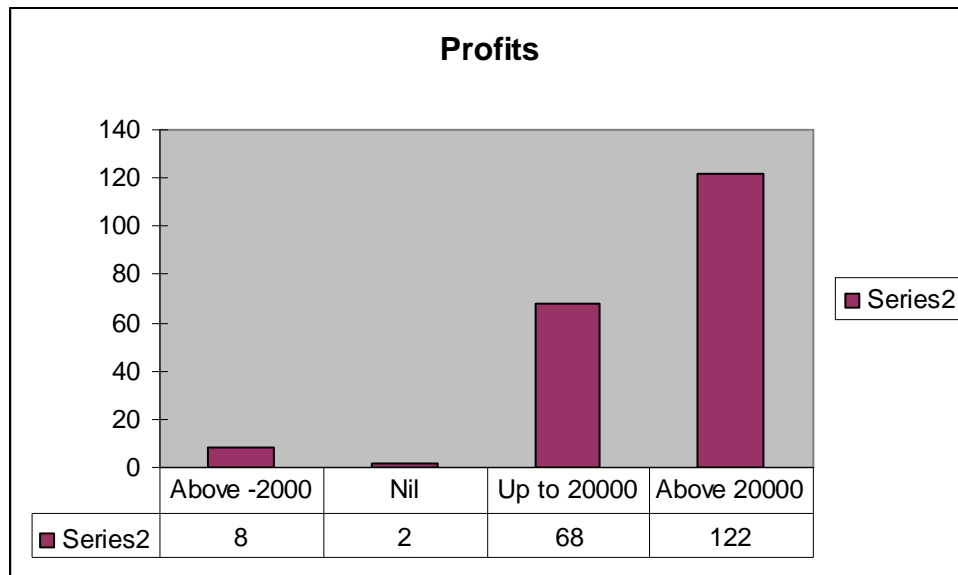


Table-4.5 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their size of profits. It is observed that 4 percent of the sample entrepreneurs are put to loss and one percent entrepreneurs are with zero profits. It is further observed that 34 percent of the sample entrepreneurs have got an average profit of Rs up to 20000 and 61 percent of the entrepreneurs got Rs above 20000.

Table-4.6

Savings

Savings	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nil	31	15.5	15.5
Up to 5000	47	23.5	39.0
Above 5000	122	61.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

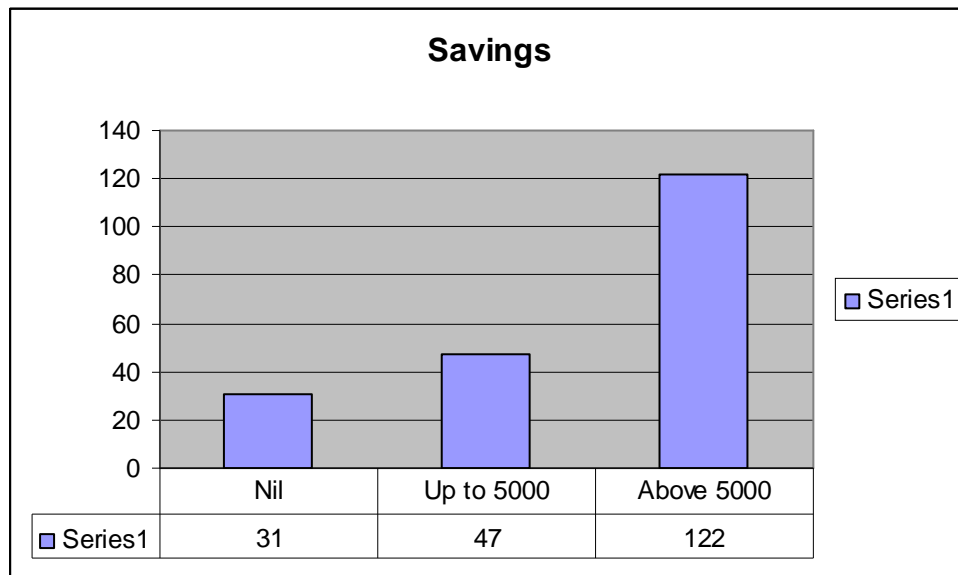


Table-4.6 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their size of savings. Distribution of savings indicates that for 15.5 percent of the entrepreneurs savings is zero, and the same is up to 5000 rupees in case of 23.5 percent of the entrepreneurs and above 5000 rupees in case of 61 percent of the entrepreneurs.

Table-4.7

Tobin's Q

Tobin's Q	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 1	116	58.0	58.0
One	64	32.0	90.0
Greater than 1	20	10.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

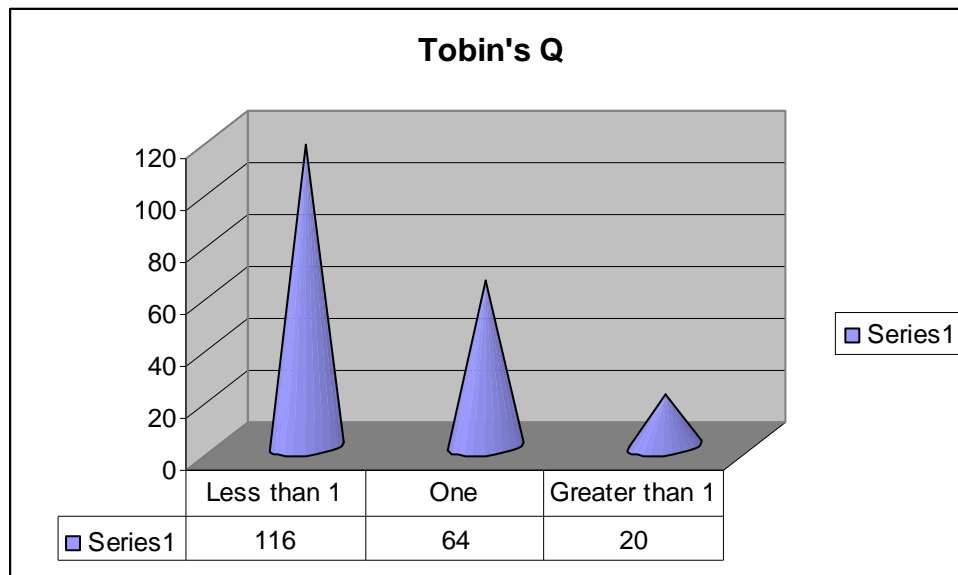


Table-4.7 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by the Tobin's Q . Tobin's Q which is defined in terms of the ratio of market value of assets to replacing cost of assets is found to be less than one in the case 58 percent of the entrepreneurs and the same is one in the case of 32 percent of the entrepreneurs and more than one in case of 10 percent of the entrepreneurs.

Table-4.8

Social category and self employment programs

Social category	Self employment programs					Total
	Goatery	Dairy	Poultry	Kirana general stores	Hotel	
Konda Reddy	40	10				50
	80.0%	20.0%				100.0%
	100.0%	25.0%				25.0%
Koya		30	40			70
		42.9%	57.1%			100.0%
		75.0%	100.0%			35.0%
Lambadi				40	40	80
				50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
				100.0%	100.0%	40.0%
Total	40	40	40	40	40	200
	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=348.571, df=8, $p=0.000$, $r=0.941$

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.8 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and nature of self employment programs. The correlation between the social category of the tribal entrepreneurs and nature of self employment programs is found to be positive. ($r=0.941$). The rejection of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=8 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and nature of self employment programs is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-4.9

Social category and investment

Social category	Investment			Total
	Up to 30000	30001-60000	Above 60000	
Konda Reddy	40		10	50
	80.0%		20.0%	100.0%
	38.5%		17.5%	25.0%
Koya		23	47	70
		32.9%	67.1%	100.0%
		59.0%	82.5%	35.0%
Lambadi	64	16		80
	80.0%	20.0%		100.0%
	61.5%	41.0%		40.0%
Total	104	39	57	200
	52.0%	19.5%	28.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=132.909, df=4, $p=0.000$, $r=-0.228$

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.9 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and investment. The correlation between the social category of the tribal entrepreneurs and investment in self employment programs is found to be negative. ($r=-0.228$). The rejection of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=4 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and investment in self employment programs is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-4.10

Social category and income

Social category	Income			Total
	Up to 40000	40001-80000	Above 80000	
Konda Reddy	14	26	10	50
	28.0%	52.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	23.7%	43.3%	12.3%	25.0%
Koya		2	68	70
		2.9%	97.1%	100.0%
		3.3%	84.0%	35.0%
Lambadi	45	32	3	80
	56.3%	40.0%	3.8%	100.0%
	76.3%	53.3%	3.7%	40.0%
Total	59	60	81	200
	29.5%	30.0%	40.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=155.337, df=4, $\rho=0.000$, $r=-0.359$

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.10 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and income. The correlation between the social category of the tribal entrepreneurs and income from self employment programs is found to be negative. ($r=-0.359$). The rejection of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=4 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and income from self employment programs is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-4.11

Social category and profits

Social category	Profits				Total
	Above -2000	Nil	Up to 20000	Above 20000	
Konda Reddy	2		19	29	50
	4.0%		38.0%	58.0%	100.0%
	25.0%		27.9%	23.8%	25.0%
Koya	3		3	64	70
	4.3%		4.3%	91.4%	100.0%
	37.5%		4.4%	52.5%	35.0%
Lambadi	3	2	46	29	80
	3.8%	2.5%	57.5%	36.3%	100.0%
	37.5%	100.0%	67.6%	23.8%	40.0%
Total	8	2	68	122	200
	4.0%	1.0%	34.0%	61.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=53.167, df=6, $p=0.000$, $r=-0.254$

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.11 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and profits. The correlation between the social category of the tribal entrepreneurs and profits from self employment programs is found to be negative. ($r=-0.254$). The rejection of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=6 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and profits from self employment programs is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-4.12

Social category and savings

Social category	Savings			Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	Above 5000	
Konda Reddy	8	13	29	50
	16.0%	26.0%	58.0%	100.0%
	25.8%	27.7%	23.8%	25.0%
Koya	4	2	64	70
	5.7%	2.9%	91.4%	100.0%
	12.9%	4.3%	52.5%	35.0%
Lambadi	19	32	29	80
	23.8%	40.0%	36.3%	100.0%
	61.3%	68.1%	23.8%	40.0%
Total	31	47	122	200
	15.5%	23.5%	61.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=48.672, df=4, $p=0.000$, $r=-0.252$

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.12 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and savings. The correlation between the social category of the tribal entrepreneurs and savings from self employment programs is found to be negative. ($r=-0.252$). The rejection of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=4 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and savings from self employment programs is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-4.13

Social category and Tobin's Q

Social category		Tobin's Q			Total
		Less than 1	One	Greater than 1	
Konda Reddy		29	16	5	50
		58.0%	32.0%	10.0%	100.0%
		25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Koya		41	23	6	70
		58.6%	32.9%	8.6%	100.0%
		35.3%	35.9%	30.0%	35.0%
Lambadi		46	25	9	80
		57.5%	31.3%	11.3%	100.0%
		39.7%	39.1%	45.0%	40.0%
Total		116	64	20	200
		58.0%	32.0%	10.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.305, df=4, p=0.989, r=0.011

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.13 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and Tobin's Q. The correlation between the social category of the tribal entrepreneurs and Tobin's Q of self employment programs is found to be positive. ($r=0.011$). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=4 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and Tobin's Q of self employment programs is found to be statistically independent.

Table-4.14

Education and self employment programs

Education	Self employment programs					Total
	Goatery	Dairy	Poultry	Kirana general stores	Hotel	
Up to school level	34	35	32	34	34	169
	20.1%	20.7%	18.9%	20.1%	20.1%	100.0%
	85.0%	87.5%	80.0%	85.0%	85.0%	84.5%
Above school level	6	5	8	6	6	31
	19.4%	16.1%	25.8%	19.4%	19.4%	100.0%
	15.0%	12.5%	20.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.5%
Total	40	40	40	40	40	200
	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.890, df=4, p=0.922, r=0.010

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.14 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and nature of self employment programs. The correlation between the education of the tribal entrepreneurs and nature of self employment programs is found to be positive. ($r=0.010$). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=4 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and nature of self employment programs is found to be statistically independent.

Table-4.15

Education and investment

Education		Investment			Total
		Up to 30000	30001-60000	Above 60000	
Up to school level		88	33	48	169
		52.1%	19.5%	28.4%	100.0%
		84.6%	84.6%	84.2%	84.5%
Above school level		16	6	9	31
		51.6%	19.4%	29.0%	100.0%
		15.4%	15.4%	15.8%	15.5%
Total		104	39	57	200
		52.0%	19.5%	28.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.005, df=2, p=0.997, r=0.004

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.15 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and investment. The correlation between the education of the tribal entrepreneurs and investment in self employment programs is found to be positive. ($r=0.004$). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and investment in self employment programs is found to be statistically independent.

Table-4.16

Education and income

Education		Income			Total
		Up to 40000	40001-80000	Above 80000	
Up to school level		49	53	67	169
		29.0%	31.4%	39.6%	100.0%
		83.1%	88.3%	82.7%	84.5%
Above school level		10	7	14	31
		32.3%	22.6%	45.2%	100.0%
		16.9%	11.7%	17.3%	15.5%
Total		59	60	81	200
		29.5%	30.0%	40.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.965, df=2, p=0.617, r=0.013

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.16 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and income. The correlation between the education of the tribal entrepreneurs and income from self employment programs is found to be positive. ($r=0.013$). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and income from self employment programs is found to be statistically independent.

Table-4.17

Education and profits

Education		Profits				Total
		Above -2000	Nil	Up to 20000	Above 20000	
Up to school level		6	2	57	104	169
		3.6%	1.2%	33.7%	61.5%	100.0%
		75.0%	100.0%	83.8%	85.2%	84.5%
Above school level		2		11	18	31
		6.5%		35.5%	58.1%	100.0%
		25.0%		16.2%	14.8%	15.5%
Total		8	2	68	122	200
		4.0%	1.0%	34.0%	61.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.994, df=3, $\rho=0.803$, $r=-0.030$

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.17 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and profits. The correlation between the education of the tribal entrepreneurs and profits from self employment programs is found to be negative. ($r=-0.030$). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=3 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and profits from self employment programs is found to be statistically independent.

Table-4.18

Education and savings

Education		Savings			Total
		Nil	Up to 5000	Above 5000	
Up to school level		24	41	104	169
		14.2%	24.3%	61.5%	100.0%
		77.4%	87.2%	85.2%	84.5%
Above school level		7	6	18	31
		22.6%	19.4%	58.1%	100.0%
		22.6%	12.8%	14.8%	15.5%
Total		31	47	122	200
		15.5%	23.5%	61.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=1.507, df=2, $\rho=0.471$, $r=-0.045$

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.18 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and savings. The correlation between the education of the tribal entrepreneurs and savings from self employment programs is found to be negative. ($r=-0.045$). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and savings from self employment programs is found to be statistically independent.

Table-4.19

Education and Tobin's Q

Education	Tobin's Q			Total
	Less than 1	One	Greater than 1	
Up to school level	95	60	14	169
	56.2%	35.5%	8.3%	100.0%
	81.9%	93.8%	70.0%	84.5%
Above school level	21	4	6	31
	67.7%	12.9%	19.4%	100.0%
	18.1%	6.3%	30.0%	15.5%
Total	116	64	20	200
	58.0%	32.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=7.992, df=2, $\rho=0.018$, $r=-0.041$

Source: Primary Data

Table-4.19 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and Tobin's Q. The correlation between the education of the tribal entrepreneurs and Tobin's Q of self employment programs is found to be negative. ($r=-0.041$). The rejection of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and Tobin's Q of self employment programs is found to be statistically dependent.

It is concluded that of the self employment programs which are meant to ensure a paradigm shift in the status of scheduled tribes, goatery, dairying, poultry, Kirana general stores and hotels, the following findings are arrived. It is found that in terms of both investment and income in average terms dairying, poultry, Kirana general stores, goatery and hotels in the descending order. In case of Goatery, the regression coefficients (both b_0 and b_1) are not significant. In case of dairying, the regression coefficients b_0 is not significant and b_1 is found to be significant. In case of poultry, the regression coefficients b_0 is not significant and b_1 is found to be significant. In case of Kirana general stores, the regression coefficients b_0 is not significant and b_1 is found to be significant. In case of hotels, both the regression coefficients b_0 and b_1 are found to be significant.